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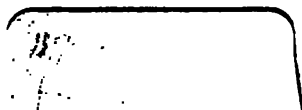


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A
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GAZETTEER

OF THE

STATE OF GEORGIA:

**EMBRACING A PARTICULAR DESCRIPTION OF THE COUNTIES, TOWNS, VILLAGES,
RIVERS, &C., AND WHATSOEVER IS USUAL IN GEOGRAPHIES, AND
MINUTE STATISTICAL WORKS ; TOGETHER WITH A**

NEW MAP OF THE STATE.

BY ADIEL SHERWOOD.

THIRD EDITION, GREATLY ENLARGED AND IMPROVED.

WASHINGTON CITY :
PRINTED BY P. FORCE.

1837.

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US 20248.5

Gratis

Entered according to Act of Congress, in the year 1837.

BY ADIEL SHERWOOD,

In the Clerk's Office of the District of Columbia.

ADVERTISEMENT.

A table of population, with the towns and villages, will be found at page 103. The old census has not, in all cases, been stricken out.

Neither have the old boundaries all been erased—the map is the best source to ascertain boundaries.

Sometimes two accounts of the same matters differ, because they were obtained of two different persons: one informant may say Forsyth is 24 miles from Macon, another that Macon is 25 from Forsyth.

As much of the last edition, as possible, was used by the printer, because it was *plainer* than the manuscript, and less trouble to decipher: some errors may have occurred in this way.

The table of counties and academies has been somewhat altered, and connected with the history and progress of education.

It was thought best to leave the state and condition of most places as they were in 1829, so that the reader may perceive the increase or diminution which has since taken place. If he find statements which he knows can not be *true now*, let him refer the matter to 1829, when they were true. Corrections generally succeed the accounts as they stood in 1829.

ABBREVIATIONS.

Ala.	Alabama,	mt.	Mountain.
c.	Creek or branch.	N. C.	North Carolina.
cap.	Capital or place of public business.	No.	Number.
C. H.	Court House.	p. t.	Post Town.
Co.	County.	p. v.	Post Village.
Is.	Island.	r.	River.
m.	Miles.	S. C.	South Carolina.
		Ten.	Tennessec.

EXPLANATIONS.

1. When the number of dwelling houses is expressed, those occupied by the white inhabitants only are intended.

2. The Longitude is reckoned from Washington city.

3. The distances from Milledgeville, the metropolis of the State, are taken on the most public roads: thus Greenesborough, 40 N. M., denotes that it is 40 miles north of Milledgeville.

4. Where a place is due N. S. E. or W. of Milledgeville, or of any other place, the distance from which is mentioned, it is so expressed; but when it lies near to one of the cardinal points, it is thought to be sufficiently accurate to say N. S. E. or W., as the case may be.

CORRECTIONS.

Page 97 for corn, read *conk*.

102 for Anthony, read *Andrews*.

209 5th line from bottom, for east, read *last*.

245 for stop, read *stage*.

246 for extend, read *extended*.

272 for John, read *Joel*.

The printer overlooked the two lists of Newspapers, and connected them together on the page; but the reader will see when the new list for 1837 begins: "Savannah Georgian, W. H. Bullock, daily."

PREFACE.

THE difficulties in preparing a minute statistical work, cannot be apprehended by those who have not attempted to write one. When he began, in 1826, to collect materials for the first edition of a Gazetteer of Georgia, the Author had no guide to direct him. A few towns and rivers had a partial description, and that was all: no one acquainted with the State had ventured to write any thing on the subject.

The people are willing to purchase such a work, and glad to avail themselves of the knowledge it conveys to them and their children; but they are very slow in affording assistance to prepare it. Some fifteen years ago, the Legislature requested the Inferior Courts to gather materials for the statistics and history of the State: but nothing was accomplished. In the summer of 1836, the author issued a circular, asking assistance towards this edition: all he received was a map of one county, and a description of one inconsiderable village! Hence he was compelled, after having travelled more than 50,000 miles, to carry on a written correspondence with persons in all parts of the State. To such as answered his inquiries, he here tenders his acknowledgments. If some places should be omitted, or suffer harm from an erroneous description, the apology is, that the author tried to obtain information in regard to every place; but he could not be expected to measure every river in its various meanderings, count every head, and examine the soil on every plantation.

It was conceived that the three grand divisions, mentioned at page seventy-six, touching the surface and soil, was quite minute enough for every ordinary purpose. The first, or southern division, is generally level, and the soil sandy;

the second, or middle, red loam and uneven ; the upper is hilly and mountainous, and the soil gray and gravelly.—Should a planter desire to purchase, he would, of course, examine for himself. The red loam falls below the thirty-third degree, in the western part of the State.

If it should be asked, why is not the book more elegantly written, and why is there no greater display of learning in it? the answer is, that the author has no *ambition*, even if he had the *talent*, to write such a work in an elegant style, for a plain one is more suitable. It is not designed to be a *learned*, but a *useful* book, suited to the comprehension of every class of readers.

It should be remembered that works of this character are not to be estimated by their *size merely*, and valued according to the amount of paper and press-work : it is an original book, and prepared at great expense and labor. The amount he has paid for postage, for a great portion of the year, would support a small family. Almost every day for the ten years past, the author has added something to enlarge and improve the work and render it as perfect as practicable. The map too, in order to make the roads correct as possible, has required much time and no small share of questioning, patience, and expense. Still there are no doubt defects in it. The map is nearly as large as those which have been sold for *four dollars*, and much more full and complete. One great object in the map has been to make the large roads correct, so that the traveller might find his way without the trouble of questioning every one he meets. It was conceived that the location of creeks and other small streams were of minor importance, and but few of these have been incorporated into the map. It seems quite requisite that attention be paid to mark roads for a country where there are no *guide-boards*. The law requires that guide-boards and way-posts be erected on all large roads, but if those charged with this matter do their duty, others *undo* it—for you can scarcely find a way-post or guide-board in many counties. That must be a fiendish spirit which demolishes those useful fixtures on the highway.

A short list of *Provincialisms*, many of which were collected, at the request of the author, by the late Rev. Edmund Shackleford, is inserted. They are not confined to Georgia, nor is every one much used with us ; yet it was thought the insertion would guard us against the use of them, and teach our children to adopt proper expressions and phrases. Should any one see himself in the mirror thus held up in an unfavorable light, and become offended, let him cease the use of barbarous words, and his own image will not be reflected.

The last edition met so cordial a reception from his fellow-citizens, that the author is emboldened to *hope* in regard to this. This contains nearly *twice the matter* there was in the other. The extracts from the early history of the State, it is presumed will interest all. The history and progress of education has been enlarged, embracing the colleges about to be erected. The condition of our manual labor schools is presented together with their history. A portion of the pamphlets and books published by us has been mentioned. The present state of our factories and railroads is described.

With these prefatory remarks, the work is submitted to a discerning public.

Eatonton, January, 1837.

N. B. It may be proper to state that the author has received many letters and much information, since coming to this place, to superintend the printing, which he has incorporated with the work.

*College Hill, D. C., }
August, 1837. }*

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BOUNDARIES AND EXTENT.

GEORGIA is bounded on the North by Tennessee and North Carolina; on the North-East by South Carolina, from which it is separated by the Savannah river; on the South-East by the Atlantic Ocean; on the South by Florida; and on the West by a corner of Florida and Alabama.

The line between this State and Tennessee begins at Nickojack, in Latitude 35° , West Longitude from Washington city $8^{\circ} 38' 45''$, and runs due East 66 miles, to near the centre of Gilmer county, where it meets the North Carolina boundary. The line between us and North Carolina is 74 miles in length; so that the whole of our northern boundary, from Nickojack to Elicott's Rock, at the head of Chatuga, is 140 miles.

From the confluence of the Chattahoochee and Flint rivers, in Latitude $30^{\circ} 42' 42''$, and Longitude $8^{\circ} 53' 15''$, to the head of the St. Mary's, the distance is 157 miles. Extend this line to the Atlantic, 47 more, and we have a southern boundary of 200 miles.

The Chattahoochee, in its various meanderings, forms the western boundary 360 miles, to Miller's Bend, in Latitude $32^{\circ} 52' 16''$, Longitude $8^{\circ} 12' 45''$. Here the line diverges from the river, and runs N. $9^{\circ} 26'$ W. to Nickojack, a distance of 146 miles.

Georgia extends from Latitude $30^{\circ} 34' 26'' 6$ N. to the 35° ; and from $3^{\circ} 45'$ to $8^{\circ} 38' 45''$ W. Longitude from Washington city. Length from north to south 300 miles; breadth from east to west 240, containing upwards of 58,000 square miles—37,120,000 acres. In shape, this State is a pentagon, having its north-eastern angle in Rabun, its south-eastern in Chatham, its south south-eastern in Camden, its south-western in Decatur, and its north-western on the summit of Rackoon mountain, in Walker county.

HISTORY.

OLD MAP OF GEORGIA.

THE State used to extend to the Mississippi, and is so represented on maps till about 1805. On an old one published in London, in 1775, Broad river is marked Cherokee or Broad : called also Salwigee, which separates the Cherokees from the Creeks. From this we ascertain the old boundary between the two tribes.

Indian towns on this river : Catusee and Cussatee, situated near the present limits of Madison county. East of these, towards the Tugalo, was one named Tetohe. On the Tugalo, was old Esta-tohe, and on a stream falling into the river was Taruraw, and north-east, on another stream, was Chickerohe. Naguchee was near the site of Clarks-ville, and up higher was Echota.

The Ogechee is also called Montgomery river, and rises in *high-lands*, about where Oglethorpe is now.

The Savannah is also called Ifundiga. The river next west of the Ogechee is called Alatomaha, and it has the semi-circular bend of the Ocmulgee : the Ocmulgee, however, comes in as a small stream, and no Oconee is mentioned. The Oconees had settled in the present limits of Washington, but removed to Chattahoochee, in 1715.

Brandon was a village on Little river, near the present site of Raesville.

New-Savannah was between Butler's and Spirit creeks.

New-Gottingen was about 10 miles N. of the mouth of Briar creek, or River of Bríars.

Mount Pleasant was about the same distance below.

New-Windsor was a township, about 10 miles square, opposite Augusta.

The reins of the British Government were thrown off in January, 1776. The Provincial Governor, Wright, was imprisoned, and Archibald Bullock acted as Governor.

In 1777, our Constitution was formed. The separate sections of the settled parts of the State were denominated Parishes—St. John's, St. Paul's &c., eight in number; *now* they were called counties; and, except Liberty, received their names from distinguished individuals in the English Parliament, who were opposing the war, and justifying the Americans in their manly resistance to oppressive taxation, without representation. The Constitution was revised in '89 and '95. In 1831 or '2, a convention suggested some alterations, specially in regard to representation, but the people did not sanction them.

The sessions of our Legislature were held at Savannah till 1776; then the body met in Augusta. Its sessions were at Savannah and Augusta, as the perilous condition of the country would admit, till the close of the war. Major Prince could find no account of any session in 1780. The Governor and Council were once at Ebenezer, when it was dangerous to remain in either of the above cities.

The first session at Louisville was held in the winter of 1795–6.

In 1807, Milledgeville became the seat of Government, and the sessions of the Legislature have ever since been held in that place.—[M'Call and Journals of the Legislature.]

OLD HISTORY.

Sir Walter Raleigh is the reputed discoverer of the territory now called Georgia. A large number of old Tracts has been lately gathered up and re-printed by Mr. Force, of Washington City; from these extracts are made showing the early history of our State, which will, no doubt, be full of interest to every citizen.

From "An Account showing the Progress of the Colony of Georgia, &c.; printed in London, by order of the Trustees, in the year MDCCXLI."

"Mr. *Oglethorpe* has with him Sir *Walter Rawleigh's* written Journal, and by the Latitude of the Place, the Marks and Traditions of the *Indians*, it is the very first Place where he first went on shore, and talked with the *Indians*, and was the first *Englishman* they ever saw; and about half a Mile from *Savannah* is a high Mount of Earth under which lies their Chief King: And the *Indians* informed Mr. *Oglethorpe* that their king desired before he died, that he might be Buried on the Spot where he talked with that great good man."

In 1717 the Palatine and Lords Proprietors of South Carolina, granted unto Sir Robert Mountgomery, "all that tract of Land which lies between the rivers Alatomaha and Savannah," under the title of the Margravate of *Azilia*. There is extant a pamphlet in which the owner describes the country, and his plan of settling it, &c.; but it is presumed he did not carry his plans into execution.

In 1725 the Carolinians had built forts on the Alatomaha, to prevent the negroes escaping to Florida, and to overawe the Indians. The boundary between the Spanish and Carolinians not yet defined.

In July, 1732, the trustees for establishing a *Colony in Georgia*, held their first regular meeting in London. The charter from Georgia, the record, was read, granting all the lands between Savannah and Alatomaha rivers. This charter covers 16 large octavo pages: it excludes Roman Catholics from the benefits of the country.

From "A Brief Account of the Establishment of the Colony of Georgia, under Gen. *Oglethorpe*, 1733."

Arrival of first Colonists, at Charlestown, South Carolina, 13th January, 1773.

Charlestown, January 20.—On Saturday night, 13th January, 1733, came to anchor off our bar, a ship with about 120 people, for settling the new Colony of Georgia, in which was *James Oglethorpe, Esqr.*; who came ashore

that night, and was extremely well received by his Excellency, our Governour. The next morning he went on board ; and the ship sailed for Port Royal :—and, we hear, there are two more ships with people (which will make the number 500) expected daily.

Account of the Progress of the first Colony sent to Georgia.

We set sail from *Gravesend*, on the 17th of November, 1732, in the ship *Anne*, of 200 tons, *John Thomas*, Master, being about 130 persons, and arrived off the bar of Charlestown on the 13th day of January following. Mr. Oglethorpe went on shore to wait on the Governour ; was received with great marks of civility and satisfaction ; obtained an order for Mr. Middleton, the King's pilot, to carry the ship into Port Royal ; and for small craft to carry the Colony from thence to the river Savannah, with a promise of further assistance from the Province. He returned on board the 14th day ; and came to an anchor within the bar of Port Royal, at about 16 miles distance from Beaufort. On the 18th, he went on shore upon Trench's island, and left a guard of 8 men upon *John's* ; being a point of that island which commands the channel, and is about half-way between Beaufort and the river Savannah :—they had orders to prepare Huts, for the reception of the Colony, against they should lie there in their passage. From thence he went to *Beaufort* town, where he arrived about one o'clock in the morning ; and was saluted with a discharge of all the Artillery, and had the new Barracks fitted up ; where, the Colony landed on the 20th day ; and were, in every respect, cheerfully assisted by Lieut. Watts, Ensign Farrington, and the other officers of his Majesty's independent company, as also by Mr. Delabarr, and other gentlemen of the neighborhood.

While the Colony refreshed themselves there, Mr. *Oglethorpe* went up the River, and chose a situation for a Town ; and entered into a treaty with Tomochichi, the Mico, or Chief of the only nation of Indians living near it. He returned on the 24th day ; and they celebrated the Sun-

day following, as a day of Thanksgiving for their safe arrival; and a sermon was preached by the Revd. Mr. Jones, (the Revd. Dr. Herbert, who came with the Colony, preaching that day at Beaufort town.) There was a great resort of the Gentlemen of that neighborhood, and their families; and a plentiful Dinner provided for the Colony, and all that came, by Mr. Oglethorpe; being 4 fat hogs, 8 turkeys, besides fowls, *English Beef*, and other provisions, a hogshead of punch, a hogshead of beer, and a large quantity of wine; and all was disposed in so regular a manner, that no person was drunk, nor any disorder happened.

On the 30th, the Colony embarked on board a sloop of 70 tons, and 5 Periaugers, and made sail; but were forced by a storm, to put in at a place called the *Look-out*, and to lie there all night:—the next day they arrived at John's; where they found huts capable to contain them all, and a plentiful supper of venison. They re-embarked the next day; and in the afternoon arrived at the place intended for the Town.

Being arrived, on the 1st of February, at the intended Town, before night they erected four large tents, sufficient to hold all the people, being one for each tything; they landed their bedding, and other little necessities; and all the people lay on shore. The ground they encamped upon is the edge of the river where the *Key* is intended to be.

Until the 7th was spent in making a Crane, and unlading the goods:—which done, Mr. Oglethorpe divided the people; employing part, in clearing the land for seed; part, in beginning the palisade; and the remainder, in felling of trees where the Town is to stand.

Col. Bull arrived here, with a message from the General Assembly to Mr. Oglethorpe, and a letter from his Excellency Governor Johnson and the Council; acquainting him that the two Houses, upon a conference, had agreed to give 20 barrels Rice and 100 head of Cattle, besides Hogs, to the Trustees; and, that they had commanded a detachment of the *Rangers* (which are Horse, kept in the pay of the Province, for the scouring of the frontiers) and the *Scout-*

boat (which is an armed Bark, employed for the same purpose by water) to attend him, and take his orders.

Col. Bull brought with him 4 of his Negroes, who were Sawyers, to assist the Colony ; and also brought provision for them, being resolved to put the Trust to no expense ; and by this means, to bestow his benefaction in the most noble and useful manner.

On the 9th day, Mr. Oglethorpe and Col. Bull marked out the Square, the Streets, and 40 Lots for houses of the town ; and the first House (which was ordered to be made of clapboards) was begun that day.

The Town lies on the south side of the river Savannah, upon a Flat on the top of a hill ; and 60 yards of it is reserved between it and the Key. The river washes the foot of the hill ; which stretches along the side of it about a mile, and forms a terrace 40 feet perpendicular above high-water.

From the Key, looking eastward, you may discover the river as far as the islands in the sea ; and westward, one may see it wind through the woods above 6 miles. The River is 1,000 feet wide ; the water fresh, and deep enough for sloops of 70 Tons to come up close to the side of the Key.

General Oglethorpe's Conference with the Indians.

Mr. Oglethorpe set out from Charles town, S. C., on the 14th of May, 1732, and lay at Col. Bull's house, on Ashley river, where he dined the next day :—and landed at SAVANNAH, on the 18th, at ten in the morning ; where he found that Mr. Wiggan, (the interpreter) with the chief men of all the Lower Creek nation, were come down to treat of an alliance with the new Colony. The Lower Creeks are a nation of Indians, who formerly consisted of 10, but now are reduced to 8 tribes or towns ; who have each their different government, but are allied together, and speak the same language. They claim from the Savannah river, as far as St. Augustine, and up to the Flint river,

which falls into the Bay of Mexico;—all the Indians inhabiting this tract, speak their language; Tomo-chi-chi, mico, and the Indians of Yamacraw, are of their nation and language.

Mr. Oglethorpe received the Indians, in one of the new houses, that afternoon:—they were as follow :

From the tribe of Coweeta :—Yahou-Lakee, their king or micco; Essoboo, their warrior, the son of Breen, (lately dead) whom the Spaniards called Emperor of the Creeks; with 8 men, and 2 women, attendants.

From the tribe of Cussetah :—Cusseta, the micco; Tatchiquatchi, the head-warrior; with 4 attendants.

From the tribe of Owseecheyo :—Ogeese, the micco, or war-king; Neathlouthko, and Ougachi, 2 chief-men; with 3 attendants.

From the tribe of the Cheehaws :—Outhleteboa, the micco; Thlauthlo-thlukee, Figeer, Sootamilla, war-captains; and attendants.

From the tribe of Echeta :—Chutabeeche, and Robin, 2 war-captains, (the latter was bred amongst the English;) with 4 attendants.

From the tribe of Pallachucolas :—Gillatee, the head warrior; and 5 attendants.

From the tribe of Oconas :—Oueekachumpa, called by the English, Long King; Coowoo, a warrior.

For the tribe of Eufaula :—Tomaumi, the head-warrior; and 3 attendants.

The Indians being all seated, *Oueekachumpa*, a very tall old man, stood out, and with a graceful action, and a good voice, made a long speech; which was interpreted by Mr. Wiggan and Mr. John Musgrove, and was to the following purpose.—He first claimed all the land to the southward of the river Savannah, as belonging to the Creek Indians. Next, (he said) that though they were poor and ignorant, HE, who had given the English breath, had given them breath also. That HE, who had made both, had given more wisdom to the white men. That they were firmly persuaded, that the GREAT POWER which dwelt in heaven, and all around, (and then he spread out his hands,

and lengthened the sound of his words) and which hath given breath to all men, had sent the English thither for the instruction of them, their wives and children. That therefore they gave them up freely, their right to all the land which they did not use themselves. That this was not only his opinion, but the opinion of the 8 towns of the Creeks; each of whom having consulted together, had sent some of their Chief-men with skins; which is their wealth. He then stopped; and the chief-men of each town, brought up a bundle of buck-skins; and laid 8 bundles, from the 8 towns, at Mr. Oglethorpe's feet. He then said, those were the best thing they had; and therefore, they gave them with a good heart. He then thanked them for his kindness to Tomo-chi-chi, Micco, and his Indians, to whom he said he was related; and said, that though Tomo-chi-chi was banished from his nation, that he was a good man, and had been a great warrior; and, it was for his wisdom and courage, that the banished men chose him king. Lastly, he said, that they had heard in the nation, that the Cherokees had killed some Englishmen; and that if he would command them, they would enter with their whole force into the Cherokee country, destroy their harvest, kill their people and revenge the English. He then sat down. Mr. Oglethorpe promised to acquaint the Trustees with their desire of being instructed; and informed them, that, there had been a report of the Cherokees having killed some Englishmen, but that it was groundless:—he thanked them, in the most cordial manner, for their affection; and told them, that he would acquaint the Trustees with it.

Tomo-chi-chi, Micco, then came in with the Indians of Yamacraw, to Mr. Oglethorpe; and bowing very low, he said,—I was a banished man.—I came here poor and helpless, to look for good land near the tombs of my Ancestors; and the Trustees sent people here. I feared you would drive us away, for we are weak and wanted corn; but you confirmed our land to us, gave us food and instructed our children:—we have already thanked you, in the strongest words we could find; but words are no return for favors; for good words may be spoke by the deceitful, as

well as by the upright heart. The Chief men of our nation are here, to thank you for us, and before them I declare your goodness, and that here I design to die ; for, we all love your people so well, that with them we will live and die. We don't know good from evil, but desire to be instructed and guided by you ; that we may do well with, and be numbered amongst the children of the Trustees.

He sat down :—and, *Yahou-Lakee*, Micco of Coweeta, stood up and said,—We are come 25 days' journey, to see you. I have been often desired to go down to Charlestown ; but would not go down, because I thought I might die in the way : but when I heard you were come, and that you were good men, I knew you were sent by Him who lives in heaven, to teach us *Indians* wisdom. I therefore came down, that I might hear good things:—for I knew, that if I died in the way, I should die in doing good ; and what was said, would be carried back to the nation, and our children would reap the benefit of it. I rejoice that I have lived to see this day ; and to see our friends, that have been long gone from amongst us. Our nation was once strong, and had 10 towns ; but we are now weak, and have but 8 towns. You have comforted the banished ; and have gathered them that were scattered, like little birds before the Eagle. We desire therefore to be reconciled to our brethren, who are here amongst you ; and we give leave to Tomo-chi-chi, Stimoiche, and Illispelle, to call the kindred that love them, out of each of the Creek towns, that they may come together and make one town. We must pray you to recall the Yamassees ; that they may be buried in peace amongst their Ancestors, and that they may see their graves before they die ; and then our nation shall be restored again to its 10 towns. After which he spoke concerning the abatement of the prices of goods ; and agreed upon articles of a Treaty, which were ordered to be engrossed.

Tomo-chi-chi invited them to his town, where they passed the night in feasting and dancing.

On the 21st, their Treaty was signed :—a laced coat, a laced hat, and a shirt, was given to each of the Indian Chiefs ; and to each of the Warriors a gun, a mantle of

duffils ; and, to all their attendants, coarse cloth for clothing. There was also given, a barrel of Gun-powder, 4 kegs of Bullets, a piece of broad-cloth, a piece of Irish linen, a cask of Tobacco-pipes, 8 belts and Cutlasses, with gilt handles, Tape and inkle of all colors, and 8 kegs of Rum, for to be carried home to their Towns ;—1 lb. of powder, 1 lb. of bullets, and as much provision for each man, as they pleased to take for their journey home.

The peace concluded,—the care of the People, and of carrying on the works, being recommended to Mr. James St. Julian, and Mr. Scott, Mr. Oglethorpe left the Savannah, on Monday, the 21st, dined at Mr. Bulloch's, at Willtown, on the 22nd, and arrived here, early in the morning, on Wednesday, the 23rd.

From the 9th June 1734, to the 9th June 1735.

In the Month of June 1734, Mr. Oglethorpe arrived from the Colony, and with him came some of the principal Indians of the Lower Creek Nation who live nearest to Savannah.

When these Indians were in England, they desired of the Trustees that the Measures, Prices and Qualities of all Goods to be Purchased by them with their Deer-skins, might be settled, as likewise the Weights ; that nobody might be allowed to Trade with the Indians in Georgia without a Licence from the Trustees, in order that if they were in any respect Injured or Defrauded by the Traders, they might know where to Complain ; and they further desired there might be but one Storehouse in each Indian Town for supplying them with the Goods they might want to Purchase, from whence the Trader should be obliged to supply them at the first Prices.

The Reason which the Indians gave for this Application, was, because the Traders with them had often in an Arbitrary Manner raised the Prices of Goods, and defrauded them in the Weights and Measures, and by their Impositions had often created animosities between the English and Indians, which had frequently ended in Wars between them prejudicial to both.

The Trustees having considered of their request, and being informed that the Council and Assembly of Carolina had passed an Act the 20th August 1731, entitled, An Act for the better Regulation of the Indian Trade, and for appointing a Commissioner for that purpose with Regulations, which the Trustees hoped might be effectual in Georgia, prepared an Act, entitled, An Act for Maintaining the Peace with the Indians in the Province of Georgia, with the same Regulations and provisions as were in the Carolina Act: which Act ceased to be in Force in Georgia since it was erected into a Distinct Independent Province, not subject to the Laws of Carolina.

The Trustees receiving frequent Information from the Colony of the pernicious Effects of Drinking Rum and other Spirituous Liquors, by not only creating Disorders amongst the Indians (who had been plentifully supplied with it by the Traders) but also Destroying many of the English, and throwing the People into various Distempers, prepared an Act, entitled, An Act to prevent the Importation and use of Rum and Brandies in the Province of Georgia, or any kind of Spirits or Strong Waters Whatsoever. At the same time they endeavoured to supply the Stores with Strong Beer from England, Molasses for Brewing Beer, and with Madeira Wines, which the People might purchase at reasonable Rates, and which would be more refreshing and wholesome for them. The Magistrates of the Town of Savannah were likewise impowered to grant Licences to private Persons for Retailing Beer, Ale, &c. And the Trustees have great reason to believe that the remarkable Healthiness of Ebenezer in the Northern Part, and Frederica in the Southern Part of Georgia, is very much owing to the Prohibition of the Use of Rum: For in those Parts where Rum in defiance of the Act has been introduced, the People have not in general been so Healthy and Vigorous.

At the same Time the Trustees taking into Consideration the many Inconveniencies which would attend the Introduction of Negroes in a Frontier, for the several Reasons before specified, prepared an Act for rendering the Col-

ony of Georgia more Defensible by prohibiting the Importation and Use of Black Slaves or Negroes into the same.

These Three Acts were laid before the King in Council in the Month of January 1734, and after a Report from the Lords Commissioners for Trade and Plantations to the Committee of Council, that they were proper to receive his Majesty's Royal Approbation, they were Ratified by his Majesty in Council.

Tho' the Lands Granted by the Trustees were to Revert to them on failure of Issue Male, in order to be re-granted for keeping up a number of Men; yet the Trustees as Guardians of the People when any such Failure happened, resolved that the value of the Improvements upon the Lands of the late Occupiers, should be Valued and Paid to or for the Benefit of the Female Issue or near Relation, and the first Issue of such a Failure being on the Death of Mr. De Farren, the Value of the Improvements he had made upon his Estate was on the 5th Febr. 1734, Ordered and Paid for the Use of his Daughter in England, who being destitute would have been absolutely unable to proceed in the Cultivation of her Father's Lot.

Two Embarkations were made this Year, whose Numbers are hereafter mentioned, which consisted chiefly of Saltzburghers, who with the Saltzburghers that went before were settled in a Town called by them Ebenezer, upon the River Savannah, at some distance above the Town, and by the Sobriety and Industry of the People they prove a very thriving Settlement.

	<i>Number. sent.</i>	<i>British.</i>	<i>Foreign Pro- testants.</i>	<i>Men.</i>
The Persons sent on the Charity this Year were - -	81	whereof 23	and 58	and in 43
Those in the for- mer Year were	493	whereof 376	and 115	and in 196
The number of Per- sons sent in the three Years to the 9 June 1735 were	574	whereof 401	and 173	and in 239

The Lands Granted in Trust this Year in order to be Granted out in smaller Portions in Georgia were Two Thousand Five Hundred Acres.

The Lands Granted this Year to Persons going at their own Expence were One Thousand Nine Hundred Acres.

The Money received this Year in Benefactions amounted to 5416*l.* 7*s.* 7*d.* whereof given in South Carolina 464*l.* 18*s.* 2*d.* the Amount in Sterling Money and in England 4951*l.* 9*s.* 5*d.* which the Trustees applied, as also part of their former Balance to the Amount of 11,194*l.* 9*s.* 2*d.* of which they exhibited an Account to the Lord Chancellor, and Master of the Rolls, pursuant to their Charter, and carried the then Remainder into their succeeding Account.

From the 9th June 1735, to the 9th June 1736.

That all Persons who should be desirous of going to Georgia might be apprized in Time of the several Conditions they were to Perform, Rules were drawn up and Printed for those who should be sent on the Charity, as well as those who should go on their own Expence, in which the Conditions were specified as well as the Necessaries for their Subsistence and Labour.

The Parliament having in the Year 1735 Granted Twenty six Thousand Pounds for the further Settling and Securing the Colony of Georgia, the Trustees thought it prudent to strengthen the Southern Part of the Province by making a Settlement on Alatomaha River, to which they were strongly induced by a Memorial sent to his Majesty from the Governor and Council of South-Carolina, dated the 9th April 1734, wherein after Thanking his Majesty for his peculiar Favour and Protection, and especially for his most benign Care so wisely calculated for the Preservation of South-Carolina, by his Royal Charter to the Trustees for Establishing the Colony of Georgia, and after Representing the Practices of the French to seduce the Indians in Amity with South-Carolina, the Attention of the French to the Improvement of their Settlements, and their late Enlargement of them nearer to Carolina, the Defenceless Condition of their Province, and the Danger of the Inhabitants

from their own Negroes, and the Ruinous Situation of the West-India Trade in case the French should possess themselves of Carolina ; they add, that the Harbours and Ports of Carolina and * Georgia enable his Majesty to be absolute Master of the Passage thro' the Gulph of Florida, and to impede at his Pleasure the Transportation Home of the Spanish Treasure, which should his Majesty's Enemies Possess would then prove so many convenient Harbours for them to annoy a great Part of the British Trade to America, as well as that which is carried on through the Gulph from Jamaica.

Upon which Inducements the Trustees resolved to make Embarkations for Strengthening the Southern Part of Georgia, and to obviate any Objections which might be made by sending over any of our useful Poor from England ; and as the Trustees found that many of the Poor who had been useless in England were inclined to be useless likewise in Georgia, they determined that these Embarkations should consist chiefly of Persons from the Highlands of Scotland, and Persecuted German Protestants.

While these Embarkations were preparing, the Trustees made preparations for the new Settlements : They Established the Civil Government for the new Town (which was called Frederica) in the same Manner as they had before at Savannah.

In the Month of January, 1735, the Highlanders arrived in Georgia (and with them several of the same Country as Servants to private Grantees) they were settled on the Altamaha River, about Sixteen Miles distant by Water from the Island of St. Simons (which is at the mouth of the River) they soon raised convenient Huts 'till their Houses

* The Harbour in the Southern Part of Georgia the nearest to the Gulph of Florida which has yet been Sounded, has been proved by Affidavits of three Captains of Ships who have been there, viz. Capt. Thomas Shubrick, Capt. George Dymond, and Capt. William Thomson, to be capable of receiving Ships of Forty Guns, and to be safely Land locked : And by the Affidavit of Thomas Pearce, Mariner, who was on the Coast of Georgia near four Years, it appears, that Ships in this Harbour may in Twenty-four Hours from the Bar, run out into the Gulph Stream of Florida, thro' which Stream the Spanish Galleons (when not passing the Windward Passage) always come.

could be Built; and the Town at their own desire was called Darien; which Name still remains to the District, but the Town is since Named by them New-Inverness.

On the 6th February, 1735, the Embarkation under the Conduct of Mr. Oglethorpe, arrived in Georgia, they were settled upon St. Simon's Island, the Town called Frederica was soon laid out, and the People were set to Work in Building their Houses. The Creek Indians who went thither upon Occasion of this new Settlement, agreed that the English should possess St. Simon's Island, with the others contiguous to it: The Land of the Island is very fertile, chiefly Oak and Hickory, intermixed with Savannahs and old Indian Fields, and according to a Survey made of it, it is about Forty-five Miles in Circumference.

For a Communication between the Settlements in the Northern and Southern Parts of the Province by Land, a Road was soon afterwards opened.

	<i>Number sent.</i>	<i>British. Foreign Pro. testants.</i>	<i>Men.</i>
The Persons sent on the Charity this Year, were - -	470	whereof 341 and 129	and in 224
Those in the former Years were			
The number of Persons sent in the four Years to the 9 June 1736 were	574	whereof 401 and 173	and in 239
	<hr/>		
	1044	whereof 742 and 302	and in 463

The Lands Granted in Trust this Year in order to be Granted out in small Portions were Twenty Thousand Acres; And in Trust for Religious Uses, to be cultivated, with the Money arising from Private Benefactions given for that Purpose, in order to settle a Provision upon a Clergyman at Savannah, a Chatechist and a Schoolmaster, Three Hundred Acres.

The Lands Granted this Year to Persons going on their own Expence were Nine Thousand Three Hundred Acres.

The Money received this Year pursuant to Act of Parliament, was £.26,000, and in Benefactions 2,164*l.* 19*s.* 6*d.* 3*q.* whereof in South Carolina 411*l.* 1*s.* 1*d.* 3*q.* the

Amount in Sterling Money and in England 1,753*l.* 18*s.* 5*d.* whereof the Trustees applied 22,697*l.* 5*s.* 5*d.* 3*q.* of which they exhibited an account to the Lord Chancellor, and Master of the Rolls, pursuant to their Charter, and carried the Remainder into their succeeding Account.

From the 9th June 1736, to the 9th June 1737.

For the Security of the People (who were settled the last Year on St. Simon's Island) and the Southern Part of the Province, several Forts were Built this Year, viz.

One at Frederica, with Four regular Bastions and a Spur Work towards the River, and several pieces of Cannon were mounted on it.

About Ten Miles from Frederica a large Battery is Built commanding the Entrance into the Sound, where Ten or Twelve Forty Gun Ships may safely Ride, their being sufficient Water on the Bar called Jekyll for such Ships to go over, which Bar lies in 30*d.* 40*m.* and behind Jekyll Island there is Water and Room enough for Shipping for Ten Miles up. The Battery is enclosed within a strong Wall, and has a Guard-House within the Wall capable of holding Twenty four Men.

Another Fort was Built on the Southwest Part of the Island of St. Peters (now called Cumberland) which lies in 30*d.* 30*m.* under which Fort, on which are Mounted several Pieces of Ordnance pointed towards the River, all Sloops and Boats in the Inland Passage to this Island must come. Within the Pallisade round the Fort there are fine Springs of Water, and there is a well Frained Timber Log House, Thirty Feet by Eighteen, with a Magazine under it both for Ammunition and Provisions. A Scout Boat is stationed at this Island.

As these Precautions were taken for the Southern Part of the Province, Directions were given for a Fort to be Built for the Security of the Northern Part, by way of an Out-Guard against any Invasion by Land. This was at a Place called Augusta, which has proved a very thriving Town, it being now the chief Place of Trade with the Indians, and where the Traders of both Provinces of South

Carolina and Georgia resort, from the Security they find there. Augusta is about Two Hundred and Thirty Miles by Water from the Town of Savannah, and large Boats which carry about Nine Thousand Pounds Weight of Deer-skins can Navigate down the River Savannah. The Town, which stands upon a high Ground near the River, is well Inhabited, and has several Warehouses in it furnished with Goods for the Indian Trade. A Road has been likewise made, so that Horsemen can now Ride from this Town to Savannah, as likewise to the Cherokee Indians, who are situated above the Town of Augusta and Trade with it. A Garrison has been kept at this Fort at the Trustees Expence, 'till the Arrival of the Regiment his Majesty since Ordered for the Defence of the Colony.

Whilst these Dispositions were making for the security of the Province, the Parliament gave *Ten Thousand Pounds* this Year for the further Settling and Securing the Colony; but as the Expences of the Forts and the Supplies which were sent for the Support of the Colony, were very great and as many People in the Northern Part of the Province were as yet unable to subsist themselves, and out of Compassion to them and their Families a Store was still kept open for their subsistence, the Trustees sent over but few Persons this Year.

In the beginning of the Year 1737, the Spaniards at Augustine made Preparations for Attacking the Colony of Georgia; they laid in Quantities of Corn and Provisions, bought up a great number of Fire Arms, and large Bodies of Regular Troops were sent thither from the Havannah.

The Lieutenant Governor of South Carolina informed the Magistrates of Savannah of these Preparations; This Advice and the frequent Alarms which were otherwise given, drew the People off from their Labour in the Sowing Season, and their Improvements in their Plantations were neglected, and they were obliged to make Preparations for their Defence.

At the same Time the Highlanders at New-Inverness, who were exposed to Danger, Built a Fort there and Twelve Pieces of Cannon were mounted on it.

Tho' the People at Savannah were not so immediately exposed to Danger, they began to Build a large Fort at their Town of Pallisade Work with Bastions: But as the Trustees perceived this took off the People from their Cultivation, that the work would be very Chargeable and they had not Money to support the Expence, they found themselves under a Necessity to put a stop thereto.

	<i>Number sent.</i>	<i>British.</i>	<i>Foreign Pro- testants.</i>	<i>Men.</i>
The Personssent on the Charity this Year were - -	32	whereof 32	and	and in 19
Those in the for- mer Years were	1044	whereof 742	and 302	and in 463
The number of Per- sons sent in the five Years to the 9 June 1737 were	1076	whereof 774	and 302	and in 482

The Lands Granted in Trust this Year in order to be Granted out in smaller Portions in Georgia were Three Thousand Acres, and in Trust to be cultivated, with the Money arising from private Benefactions given for that Purpose, in order to raise a Maintenance for a Minister and Schoolmaster at Frederica, and other Religious Uses, Three Hundred Acres.

The Lands Granted this Year to Persons going on their own Expence were Four Thousand Three Hundred Acres.

The Money received this Year pursuant to Act of Parliament, was £10,000, and in Benefactions 3,627*l.* 18*s.* 7*d.* whereof in South Carolina the Amount in Sterling Money 333*l.* 19*s.* 6*d.* and in England 3,293*l.* 19*s.* 1*d.* which the Trustees applied, as also part of their former Balance to the Sum of 17,239*l.* 19*s.* 5*d.* of which they exhibited an Account to the Lord Chancellor, and Master of the Rolls, pursuant to their Charter, and carried the then Remainder to their succeeding Accompt.

From the 9th June 1737, to the 9th June 1738.

The Lieutenant Governor of South-Carolina having acquainted the Trustees by a Letter dated from the Council

Chamber the 7th February, 1736,7, that he had received Advice from Commodore Dent, of Preparations made by the Spaniards at Augustine and the Havannah, in order to make an Attack on the Colony of Georgia, and the Trustees having in a Memorial to his Majesty set forth the Inability of the Colony to Protect themselves against such a Force as was Preparing at the Havannah and Augustine, his Majesty was graciously pleased to order a Regiment of Six Hundred Effective Men to be raised and sent to Georgia for the Defence and Protection of it.

And as an Encouragement for the Soldiers' good Behaviour, the Trustees resolved to give each of them a Property in the Colony; they therefore made a Grant of land in Trust for an Allotment of Five Acres of Land to each Soldier of the Regiment to Cultivate for his own Use and Benefit, and to Hold the same during his continuance in his Majesty's Service; and for a further Encouragement, they resolved, that each Soldier, who at the end of Seven Years from the Time of his Inlisting in the Regiment, should be desirous of quitting his Majesty's Service, and should have his regular Discharge, and would settle in the Colony, should on his Commanding Officer's Certificate of his good Behaviour, be intitled to a Grant of Twenty Acres of Land.

The Parliament having taken into Consideration the great Expences which the Trustees had been at in making Roads thro' the Province, and the several Fortifications in it, and the Presents made to the Indians to engage them firmer in the British Interest, and likewise the Preparations which were making by the Spaniards in order to take or destroy the Colony, and having Granted this year a Sum of *Twenty Thousand Pounds* for the further Settling and securing the Colony, the Trustees made another Embarkation, which consisted chiefly of Persecuted German Protestants.

	<i>Number sent.</i>	<i>British. Foreign Pro. testants.</i>	<i>Men.</i>
The Persons sent on the Charity this Year were - -	} 298	whereof 135	and 163
and in 152			

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Those in the former Years were	}	1076 whereof 774 and 302 and in 482
The number of Persons sent in the six Years to the 9 June 1738 were		1374 whereof 909 and 465 and in 634

By Accounts received from the Colony before the End of this Year, there appears to have been One Thousand One Hundred and Ten Persons in Georgia, beside those at Tybee, Skidoway Fort, Argyll, Thunderbolt and Augusta, in the Northern Part, and those at St. Andrews and Amelia in the Southern Part.

The Lands Granted in Trust this Year in order to be Granted out in smaller Portions in Georgia were Three Thousand Acres.

The Lands Granted this Year to Persons going on their own Expence were One Thousand Acres.

The Money received this Year pursuant to Act of Parliament was £20,000 and in Benefactions 909*l.* 19*s.* 10*d.* 2*q.* whereof the Trustees applied 18,870*l.* 13*s.* 3*d.* 2*q.* of which they exhibited an Account to the Lord Chancellor, and Master of the Rolls, pursuant to their Charter, and carried the Remainder into their succeeding Accompt.

From the 9th June 1738, to the 9th June 1739.

As several Merchants and Captains of Ships had for their own Interest carried into the Colony from New-York and other Places, large Cargoes of Provisions, &c., great part of which (to save the Merchants from Losses) was taken in at the Store without a proper Authority from the Trustees and an Expence created thereby which the Trustees could not Estimate, nor have Ability to Discharge, and for which certified Accounts were returned to them; the Trustees published an Advertisement in the London Gazette, and Ordered it to be Published in the South-Carolina Gazette, and to be affixed upon the Doors of the Storehouses at Savannah and Frederica, That out of a due Regard for Public Credit they had Resolved, that all Expences which

they had Ordered or should Order to be Made in America for the use of the Colony, should be Defrayed and Paid for in Georgia, in Sola Bills of Exchange only, under their Seal; and they gave Notice, that no Person whatsoever had any Authority from them, or in their Name, or for their Account, to purchase or receive any Cargoes of Provisions, Stores or Necessaries, without Paying for them in the said Sola Bills.

Upon the Petition of one Abraham De Lyon, a Freeholder of Savannah in Georgia, that he had expended a great Sum in the Cultivation of Vines, which he had carried from Portugal, and had brought to great perfection; and several Certificates being produced of his Improvements in Cultivating them, and of the Goodness of the Grapes, and of their Thriving in the most barren Lands of the Province, the Trustees assisted him to proceed in his Improvements.

The Security of the Colony being provided for by the Regiment sent over by his Majesty, the Parliament gave *Eight Thousand Pounds* for the further Settling the Colony. Therefore the Trustees sent over an Estimate of all the Expences they allowed to be made in the Province, by which several Military Expences, which they had been engaged in for the Defence of the Colony, and which were very great, were reduced.

The Trustees this Year sent over the Rev. Mr. Norris to reside at Frederica, with a Salary of *Fifty Pounds* a Year, Ordered a House to be Built for him, and another for the Inhabitants to perform Divine Service in, 'till a Church could be Built there.

The Assembly of South-Carolina having in the last Year passed an Ordinance for raising a Sum to indemnify their Traders in opposition to the Act which was approved of by his Majesty in Council for maintaining the Peace with the Indians in the Province of Georgia, upon a Memorial from the Trustees complaining of the said Ordinance, and upon a Petition of the Council and Assembly of South-Carolina against the said Act, there was a solemn Hearing before the Lords Commissioners of Trade and Plantations, and afterwards before a Committee of the Lords of his

Majesty's Privy Council; Whereupon his Majesty was pleased to Order, that the said Ordinance of the Assembly of South-Carolina should be Repealed and declared Void, and was pleased to send an Instruction to the Trustees to prepare a proper Act or Ordinance for settling the Trade carried on by the Provinces of South Carolina and Georgia with the Indians, on such a Footing as might be for the mutual Benefit and Satisfaction of both Provinces; And his Majesty at the same Time was graciously pleased to give an Instruction to Samuel Horsey, Esq; Governor and Lieutenant-General of South-Carolina, to Recommend to the Council and Assembly there to pass a Law for the like Purpose in that Province: But Samuel Horsey, Esq; dying soon after, and no other Governor having since gone to South-Carolina, that Affair remains unsettled.

The Trustees immediately sent to Col. Oglethorpe a Copy of his Majesty's Instructions, and desired that he would Consult with Lieutenant Governor Bull in South-Carolina, that Plans of proper Acts might be prepared and sent over to the Trustees for their Consideration, in order to answer the Purposes of his Majesty's Instructions, and that in the mean Time the Commissioners of South-Carolina and the Commissioners of Georgia, might proceed in their respective Provinces in concert with each other to carry on a mutual Trade to the Indians in both Provinces.

Mr. Stephens, Secretary in Georgia, having informed the Trustees; that the Grand-Jury at Savannah claimed a Right of Administering Oaths, and making Enquiry thereon into all such Matters as they should think fit, and the Trustees having perceived that in a Representation of the said Grand-Jury they had pretended to such Right; sent a Letter to Mr. Stephens to acquaint him, That the Trustees were sensible great Mischiefs might be done by ill-designing Men who might procure themselves to be put upon the Panel, if this Claim of the Grand-Jury was allowed of, and therefore the Trustees ordered him to acquaint the People that the Grand-Jury had no such Right, and that their Claim was intirely illegal.

As the Trustees both by their Letters and Instructions to

the Magistrates had constantly exhorted and encouraged the People to a Cultivation of their Lands on which they were to Depend for their Support, and as they found that many (as well of those whom they had sent over as Objects of Charity, as of others who at different Times had gone into the Colony from other Plantations for a Temporary Maintenance) still continued in their Idleness, and were a Burthen upon the Trust, they gave Orders for striking off the Store all such as having had Time to Cultivate their Lands had neglected it. This carried from the Colony many of those who had gone thither or joined it from any parts of America to gain a Subsistence for a Year or two, and of others who had not considered the Hardships of attending the first Settlement of a Country, and were tired of their Labour.

The Trustees receiving an Account dated the 12th February 1738 from their Secretary in the Province, of an Uneasiness amongst several Persons upon the Tenures of their Lots being confined to the Heirs Male, and they considering that the Colony had been for some Time Established, and the People grown more numerous, and a Regiment being stationed in it for it's Defence, whereby the former Tenures became less necessary, did on the 15th March following, at their Anniversary Meeting, resolve, That in Default of Issue Male, any legal Possessor of Land, might by a Deed in Writing, or by his Last Will and Testament, appoint his Daughter as his Successor, or any other Male or Female Relation, with a Proviso, that the Successor should in the proper Court in Georgia, personally claim the Lot Granted or Devised within Eighteen Months after the Death of the Grantor or Devisor.

This was soon after extended to every legal Possessor's being impowered to appoint any other Person to be his Successor.

But whilst the Trustees were taking these steps for the Satisfaction of the People, and whilst those in the Southern Part of the Province (tho' exposed to greater Danger) were industrious and easy in their Settlements, many of those in the Northern Part, who had neglected the Culti-

vation of their Lands, drew up a Representation dated the 9th Dec. 1738, setting forth the Want of a Fee Simple to their Lands; and Negroes to cultivate them, but they were far from being seconded or supported by the People in the Southern Parts of the Province, in this Representation, who not only refused to Sign it, but Petitioned the Trustees against the Use of Negroes, setting forth the Danger they should be in from the Spaniards who had proclaimed Freedom to all Slaves who should resort to them, and that by this means they should be exposed to an Enemy without, and a more dangerous one in their Bosoms.

The Industrious Saltzburghers also at Ebenezer (who are in the Northern Part of the Province not far from Savannah) Petitioned against Negroes, and set forth their Satisfaction and Happiness in their Settlement; that they had raised in the last Season, more Rice, Pease, Potatoes, Pumpkins, Cabbage, Corn, &c. than was necessary for their Consumption, and that they did not find the Climate so Warm but that it was very tolerable for Working People.

	<i>Number sent.</i>	<i>British.</i>	<i>Foreign Pro- testants.</i>	<i>Men.</i>
The Persons sent on the Charity this Year were - -	9	whereof 2	and 7	and in 4
Those in the former Years were				
The number of Per- sons sent in the seven Years to the 9 June 1739 were	1374	whereof 909	and 465	and in 634
	1383	whereof 911	and 472	and in 638

The only Return from Georgia this Year, was an Account of the People at Savannah, who were One Hundred and Nine Freeholders, besides their Wives and Children, and besides Inmates and Servants, of the latter of which there were a great Number, part of whose Passages were paid for in the next Year on Representations made to the Trustees for that Purpose.

The Lands Granted in Trust this Year to be Cultivated for the Maintenance of an Orphan House in Georgia, were Five Hundred Acres.

' The Money received this Year pursuant to Act of Parliament, was £.8,000, and in Benefactions 473*l.* 9*s.* 4*d.* which the Trustees applied, as also part of their former Balance to the Amount of 10,347*l.* 4*s.* 1*d.* of which they exhibited an Account to the Lord Chancellor, and Master of the Rolls, pursuant to their Charter, and carried the then Remainder into their succeeding Accompt.

From the 9th June 1739, to the 9th June 1740.

At the Time that some of the People at Savannah were so clamorous for Negroes (for Seventy five Land and Freeholders of whom Fifty two were Freeholders, did not apply for them) the Province of South-Carolina was under frequent Alarins on account of their Negroes there. They had Intelligence that a Conspiracy was formed by the Negroes in Carolina to Rise and forcibly make their Way out of the Province, to put themselves under the Protection of the Spaniards; who had proclaimed Freedom to all who should run away to them from their Owners. That this Conspiracy was discovered at Winyar the most Northern Part of that Province, from whence as the Negroes must bend their Course, it argued that the other Parts of the Province must be Privy to it, and that the Rising was to be universal. Whereupon the whole Province was upon their Guard; the number of Negroes in South-Carolina being computed to be about Forty Thousand, and the number of White Men at most not above Five Thousand. As several Negroes who were employed in Periaguas and other like Craft (which they carried off with them) had taken the Benefit of the Spaniards Proclamation and gone to Augustine, the Government of South-Carolina sent a solemn Deputation to Demand their Slaves; This Deputation consisted of Mr. Brathwaite a Member of the Council, Mr. Rutledge one of the Assembly, and Mr. Amian Clerk of the Assembly; But the Governor of Augustine tho' in Time of profound Peace, peremptorily refused to deliver them up, and declared he had Orders to receive all such as should come there and protect them.

Upon this, and the Petition which was sent from the

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Highlanders at Darien, and the Saltzburghers at Ebenezer, representing the Danger and Inconvenience of the Introduction of Negroes, the Trustees sent under their Seal an Answer to the Representation of some of the Inhabitants of Savannah.

Among the Persons to whom Grants of Land were made in order to their settling at their own Expence in the Colony, some never went over; others were Gentlemen of Carolina who neglected to take up their Lands, or even desire to have them laid out; and others who quitted their Plantations, and went to reside at Savannah as Shop-keepers. One Man in particular an Apothecary Surgeon, from the beginning neglected his Grant and followed his Practice in the Town; another quitted his Plantation and betook himself to selling of Rum: To these Two almost all the Town of Savannah were Indebted for Physick or Rum, and they first raised the Clamour that Lands might be alienable, and Negroes admitted, which would have made them Possessors of the chief Part of the Lots. To these some others who had gone at their own Expence, and had employed their Covenanted Servants on their Plantations joined themselves, taking their Servants from their Labour and letting them out to Hire in the Town for the sake of an immediate Profit, on which they lived in an idle and riotous manner; and even at the Time when their Servants were taken off from their proper Labour in their Plantations, they fomented the Clamour for Negroes in order to carry them on: The Spirit of Idleness which was very early introduced in the Town, many of the People were too ready to follow; constant Clubs have been held, and Horse Races kept up by them to amuse and divert the People from their Labour: And Delinquents (who have insulted the laws even in the Courts of Justice and declared they would do their utmost to destroy the Colony) have when committed to Prison been abetted and supported by them. By these the before-mentioned Representation was formed, and many of the People by their own inclination to Idleness, by the Power the others had over them as Creditors, and by Hopes being given them that if they stuck together the Trustees must

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grant them Negroes or see the Colony abandoned, were thus drawn in to Sign the same, in which they in a manner Demanded the Permission of Negroes and an Alteration of their Tenures.

The Trustees to make all the People as Easy and Contented as they could, published an Advertisement in the London Gazette the 8th September 1739, and other Papers, which was continued for several Days, and ordered it to be Published in the South-Carolina Gazette, that they had resolved to enlarge their Grants on Failure of Issue Male, and to make a Provision for the Widows of the Grantees in the following manner, viz : That the Lands already Granted should on Failure of Issue Male descend to the Daughters of such Grantees, and in case there should be no Issue Male or Female, that the Grantee might Devise such Lands, and for want of such Devise that such Lands should Descend to their Heirs at Law ; with a Proviso that the Possession of the Person who should enjoy such Devise should not be increased to more than Five Hundred Acres, and that the Widows of the Grantees should Hold and Enjoy the Dwelling-House, Garden, and one Moiety of the Lands their Husbands should Die seized of for and during the Term of their Lives.

The Trustees directed in the Advertisement, that those who intended to have the Benefit given them should enter their respective Claims, in order that Proper Grants and Conveyances in the Law might be forthwith prepared and executed for that purpose ; and that no Fee or Reward was to be taken for the entering of any such Claim directly or indirectly by any Person or Persons whatsoever.

In the Month of August 1739, the Trustees received Advice from Gen. Oglethorpe, That he had frequent Intelligence of the Spaniards endeavouring to Bribe the Indians and particular the Creek Nation into a Rupture with the English, which made it necessary for him to go to the General Assembly of the Indian Nations at the Coweta-Town about Five Hundred Miles distant from Frederica, in order to prevent such Designs and Seditions among them, and that he had been obliged to buy Horses and Presents

to carry up to this Meeting, where the Choctaws (who are upon the Frontiers between the English and French Settlements) and the Chickesaws were to send their Deputies.

The Money received this Year pursuant to Act of Parliament was £.20,000 and in Benefactions 181*l.* 4*s.* 3*d.* 2*q.* whereof in South-Carolina the amount in Sterling Money 86*l.* 6*s.* 11*d.* 2*q.* and in England 94*l.* 17*s.* 4*d.* whereof the Trustees applied 16,614*l.* 2*s.* 5*d.* 2*q.* of which they exhibited an Account to the Lord Chancellor, and the Lord Chief Justice of the Court of King's Bench, pursuant to their Charter, and the Remainder of all the Money they ever received being 5,917*l.* 7*s.* 7*d.* will be carried into their succeeding Account.

Events which occurred chiefly during the Revolutionary War.

1773.—Doctor Franklin was appointed agent to represent the wants and wishes of the Colony, in Great Britain.

1774, January.—Sherrill's Fort was attacked by a party of Creeks.

July 14.—A publication, requesting the people to assemble in Savannah, appears in the Georgia Gazette: the object was to enter into such resolutions as other Provinces had in regard to the hostile attitude of Great Britain.

August 10.—The people met the third time, and appointed a committee to receive subscriptions for the suffering citizens of Boston.

1775, January 18—Deputies met in Savannah, on the subject of grievances, from the crown, but accomplished nothing.

March 21.—Dr. Lyman Hall was elected to Congress by the inhabitants chiefly of Liberty county.

July 15.—Delegates met at Savannah, and chose six members to Congress.

November 25.—Snow fell 18 inches deep.

1776.—Col. John Baker marches to St. Mary's, in order to dislodge a band of loyalists, but by the treachery of two men, who stole most of the horses in the night, the expedition was unsuccessful.

Col. Jack destroys the crops and houses of the Cherokees, on Tugalo and Chattahoochee rivers: they had previously murdered many families. Capt. Clarke, in escorting provisions for Jack's army, is attacked by a body of Indians, but after an hour's contest, they were compelled to retreat.

1777, February 17.—Fort McIntosh, on the St. Illa, was attacked by Cols. Brown, Cunningham, and McGirth, and was nobly defended by Capt. Richard Winn. He afterwards surrendered, and being left exposed, as he feared, to the Indians, he aroused his men in the night and reached Fort Howe.

In this month the Constitution of the State is formed, by a Convention at Savannah.

Mr. Bullock dies, and Mr. Gwinnett is elected Governor. Disputes between the Governor and Gen. Lachlan McIntosh.

Cols. Baker and Elbert meditate an expedition against St. Augustine, and pass beyond the St. Mary's. Compelled to retreat without effecting their purpose.

July.—Indians kill Delk's family near Ogeechee river.

1778.—Unsuccessful attack upon the enemy near Alligator creek.

November.—Battle at Medway, and Gen. Scriven killed. Col. White pursued by the British, at the Medway Meeting-house wrote a letter, which fell into the hands of the British commander, and so alarmed him that they dared not pursue the Americans much farther, though they were double in number.

November 25.—Col. John McIntosh is requested to surrender the fort at Sunbury, but he answered Col. Fuser, "come and take it;" but this he did not attempt, but retreated towards Florida.

December.—British ships appear off Tybee. John Milton, Secretary of State, is ordered to remove the public records: they are taken in boats to Puryburgh. It was supposed the British had abandoned their intention of attacking Savannah, and the records were ordered to be returned; but Milton disobeyed the order, and soon the fleet is seen off our coast.—Savannah is taken.

1779, January.—Sunbury is taken by Provost.

February.—Battle at Burke Jail. Brown commanded the British, and was twice defeated by Twiggs and Few. Augusta falls into the hands of the British.

Battle at Kettle creek.

March.—General Ash defeated on Briar creek.

June.—Col. Twiggs defeats Mullen on Ogechee, and McGirth on Buckhead creek, in Burke.

October.—The Americans, assisted by a French fleet, attack Savannah, but are repulsed with great loss. Pulaski and Jasper are killed.

1780, September.—First siege of Augusta, under Col. Clarke; it proved unsuccessful.

1781, May.—Stores, ammunition, &c., taken from the British, by Capt. Rudolph, at Fort Galpin, 12 miles below Augusta.

June 5.—Augusta surrendered to Capt. Rudolph.

LITERATURE.

But few authors in our State have attempted to write books, or even pamphlets. It may not be uninteresting to call up to memory a few.

1802. Rev. Dr. Holcomb, of Savannah, commenced a quarterly periodical, of some 40 pages, entitled the "Georgia Analytical Repository." This was literary and religious, conducted with ability, and continued about two years: it was one of the first of the kind in the United States.

After 1808, Judge Charlton published the life of Gen. James Jackson.

1816. Capt. McCall wrote a History of Georgia, in two volumes. This is an interesting and useful work, and deserves to be better known.

Messrs. Russell, a Methodist, and Polhill, a Baptist, published each a Book on the Baptismal controversy.

Rev. Dr. Cummins published a pamphlet on Presbyterianism: in 1820, a Historic Sermon.

1819. Rev. Jesse Mercer's sermon on the death of

Gov. Rabun, was preached before the Legislature, and by their order published.

1818. *Memoirs of Miss Smelt*, by Dr. Waddell.

1825. The Baptist Convention published two Dissertations and a sermon, by J. Mercer and A. Sherwood: the sermon was on the education of the Ministry and Theological Schools.

In 1825, Dr. Daniel of Savannah, published a work on fevers, and suggested the use of mustard and pepper tea, instead of so much drastic medicines—his plan is gaining with the people.

Doct. Jones, of Lexington, published a work on fevers, specially on the fever which had made dreadful havoc in Oglethorpe during the fall of that year.

Prior to this Mr. Brantly, of Augusta, had printed two or three sermons—one on presenting children for prayers—one at the dedication of the Baptist meeting house, one on the proofs of the Christian religion, Trinitarians, rational, &c.

The Rev. Mr. Kilpatrick printed two sermons—one on "God's willingness to save Sinners," and also a Dialogue on Missions, &c., by A. and B.;—a very useful publication.

1828. *Strictures on the sentiments of the Kehukee Association*, by Nehemiah, were published, and passed through three or four editions.

Wm. Mosely, of Henry county, published an *Essay on washing the Saints' feet*, in which he attempts to show it is an ordinance, and to be administered in connection with the Lord's Supper.

1831. J. L. Brookes, of Jasper, published a sermon on the opposite side. His object is to prove it is no ordinance, and has no connection with the Eucharist.

1829. Joseph H. Lumpkin published an *Essay on the Sabbath*.

1828. Rev. Dr. Cummins published a sermon on the salvability of infants, and their right to the ordinances: this was answered in 1830, by Rev. Robert Fleming.

1829. *View of the Atonement*, by Rev. Cyrus White, of Jasper. His views were supposed to border on Arminianism.

ianism. He was answered by the Rev. Thomas J. Hand, Rev. Luke Robinson, and Rev. Jesse Mercer.

* Rev. Mr. Scott published, in Columbus, a work addressed to young Christians—it contains many sensible remarks.

1830. Education sermon before the Baptist Convention at Bethesda.

* Rev. Mr. Pressly, of Gwinnett, on Baptism as held by Presbyterians.

* Rev. Mr. Goulding, on the same subject.

“Way of transgressors is hard,” a sermon by J. Shannon.

1832. Education sermon before Baptist Convention at Powelton, by J. Lumpkin.

1833. The Introductory before the Baptist Convention at McDonough.

Rev. Mr. Cassells published a book on the Faith and Practice of the Presbyterian church.

1835. Mission sermon before the Georgia Association at Augusta.

From 1829 to 1835, Mr. Mallory, of Augusta, published numerous tracts and pamphlets of sterling value: and about 1832, Memoirs of Rev. Edmund Botsford—a valuable production.

After 1825, the orations delivered before the literary societies at Athens were frequently published: those by Judges Clayton, Wayne, and Longstreet; Messrs. Nesbit, Chandler, &c. The one by the last named gentleman was on Female Education, and of course popular with the ladies.

In 1836, Col. Lumpkin's oration before the Societies at the Mercer Institute, was published.

The foregoing is all that memory can, at present, call up, and it is a meagre list indeed. Look at our circumstances: Thirty years have not passed away since civilization crossed the Oconee westward. Our fathers and brothers have been compelled, while they have felled the trees and cleared our lands, to stand sentinel, the one for the other: they have labored, like the Jews in building the second Temple; with the hoe in one hand and the rifle in the other. Literary leisure has not been afforded them.

* The dates of these are not certainly known.

But in no country is the spirit of education more roused up. In 1829, the estimate was, that about 27,000 pupils attend our academies and schools: now more than 50,000 are gathering knowledge from those fountains. Since 1829 too, three colleges have been planned, and over \$100,000 secured for each: this in about two years past. A *female College*, at Macon, is in progress.

Georgia is not wholly destitute of writers of taste: these have furnished contributions for various periodicals. "*Georgia Scenes and Incidents*," a facetious work of some 200 pages, ascribed to a gentleman near Augusta, has obtained much favor even in neighboring States. It represents the customs and manners of former days—days when there was less refinement than now: this appeared first in the papers about 1834.

The right to authorship of "*My life is like a summer rose*," &c., has occasioned much discussion. It was ascribed to an Irish bard of great celebrity in by-gone days; to a Greek poet who flourished before the Christian era; yet so modest was the real author that he asserted no claims. An English gentleman of distinction, who was so much pleased with the poem as to translate it into Greek, when he witnessed the attempts to deprive Georgia of the honor of producing such a poet, made known the original writer. He resides in Augusta.

Summer Retreats, Objects of Amusement, &c.

These are numerous and full of interest.—It is not necessary that we pack off to the North to kill the ennui occasioned by our long summers; there are objects of interest enough in our own State to detain every patriot. Let us enumerate some.

1. The Madison and Indian springs; Warm springs, and Chalybeate and Limestone springs, in all the upper part of our State: most of them are in spots as healthy as any part of this globe.

2. There are the Rock and Currahee mountains; Tockoa and Tallulah falls; Nickojack and Walker caves; and water-falls, and cascades, and caves, and mountains, and valleys, all over the Cherokee country.

3. Then Clarkesville, Gainesville, Cassville, Rome, and other villages, furnish healthy and pleasant places for visitors. Limestone and Chalybeate springs abound near all those places.

Should it be said polite people cannot be entertained at those places; let it be remembered that for fifty years there was but one old Indian hut at the Saratoga Springs, the most fashionable watering place in the world, now containing a population of some 2,000. If you do not spend your summers in the up-country, you cannot expect the citizens to make preparations for you: try it one season, and make out the best you can, promising to return the next, and your accommodations will be greatly improved. Several reasons urge this course now, i. e., that you spend your money in your own State: You can have your own *servants** with you, without the danger of a mob. Again,

* *Servants*.—Perhaps it may not be amiss, to make, in this place, some observations on *slavery*, specially as *abolitionism* is so rife in some of the Northern States, laying its hands on our servants, and wresting them from us if we travel north of the Potomac. In justification of slavery it may be observed: *both the old and new Testaments recognize the relation of master and slave*: “And when Abram heard that his brother was taken captive, he armed his trained servants born in his own house, 318, and pursued them to Dan.”

“Both thy bond men and thy bond maids, which thou shalt have, shall be of the heathen that are round about you: of them shall ye buy bond men and bond maids.”

“A certain centurion’s servant (doulos slave) who was dear to his master,” &c.

“And sent his servant (doulos slave) at supper time,” &c.

“Let as many servants, (doulos slaves) as are under the yoke, count their own masters worthy of all honor, that the name of God be not blasphemed.”

“Servants, be obedient to them that are your masters, according to the flesh.”

The Epistle to Philemon, sent by Onesimus, his slave.

These passages are recorded for the special behoof of those who are too much jaundiced by prejudice to search the bible on this subject.

Genesis 14, 14—Leviticus 25, 44, and context—Luke 7, 2—Luke 14, 17—1 Timothy 6, 1—Ephesians 6, 5.

railroads will be convenient, in a short time, for travelling all over the State.

"But the slaves are oppressed." What then is the duty of philanthropists? Why, to *loose the oppression*, not to attempt to destroy the relation which has had existence in all ages. It would be bad policy for a parent to *murder* his children because sinful passions attached to them: his object should be to weaken or cure the evil.

But oppression and slavery are not the same thing: else it could not be approved and sanctioned as it is in the bible. Let those too, who clamor so much about slavery, inquire if no *oppression* obtains with them.

"The Saviour and Apostles did not preach against it, because it would have overturned the government!" Really how cautious! But is the passion to *hold men in slavery* so general, and so strong, as that of *adultery and all its concomitants*? They condemned the exercise of the latter passions in unmeasured terms, and shut the door of mercy against every unclean person. Now if they preached against the strongest passions, and they well knew the influence exerted by them; would they have feared to condemn a weaker one? It is preposterous—it is but an imaginary reason.

"But it is the greatest evil, and we are bound to use our endeavors to cure it."

Poverty is an evil, and yet instead of attempting to remedy it in a single instance, you may have been oppressing your poor neighbor, while your heart is very full of pity for the blacks. What have you paid him for day labor? what his children for *sewing, &c.*, for you? He and his children are *free in name*, but virtually *slaves*, because they must till the ground for just such a price as the land-holders choose.

But are there no evils at home to be cured? Visit your great cities, travel the length of your railroads and canals, look into your factories and prisons, sail on your steamboats, and ride in your public stages, through the *free States*, as they are called, and you will find evils enough to require all your time and labor: You will find evils of every sort, and some of them more to be deplored than slavery. You will find cursing, and sabbath breaking, cheating, and over-reaching—and that too with sanctimonious looks—are done in all its various forms—*oppression* of apprentices, and factory operatives—the poor homeless and houseless, dying in the cold of winter, for the want of food and fuel. A volume might be filled with the *names* of the evils in the *free States*, and yet these evils are overlooked, though condemned by the bible; yet slavery, though at a distance, and sanctioned by the bible, is sought to be alleviated by Northern philanthropy!

It is easy to cry against slavery in an excitement, and pronounce slave-holders the worst of the human race; but look at the facts.—England loves to talk of her land of freedom, and yet the Southern slave, so far as the comforts of life are concerned, is much better off than three-fourths of the population of Ireland, over which she has control, and much better off than thousands in the Northern States.

For the benefit of those who have not enjoyed your low country polite society, and who are rather awkward, clownish hosts, in the commencement, the following old letter, addressed to a daughter, just commencing a public house, is inserted :

HOME, July, 1783.

DEAR BESS—Entering on a new sphere of business, you will need advise. I am an old traveller, and know how to give it. The following remarks regard your treatment of *genteel* company : others will not expect so much attention :

1. Let your house be kept neat. Have your furniture and rooms brushed and wiped every morning.

2. Keep scrapers at the outside doors, and mats at every door.

3. Let your beds have *clean sheets* for every visitor : this is indispensable.

4. Let your bedsteads be cleansed every March, and you will be seldom troubled with *multipedes*, if you should be, use quicksilver and tallow.

5. Have your cooking done free from coals and ashes : frequently let your ham and chickens be *broiled* instead of fried.

6. Travellers like *strong coffee*, and well settled : but they cannot endure *smoky* or *greasy* tea.

7. Let your water bucket stand so high that your children shall not dabble in it.

8. Keep a spit box in each room : this will teach vulgar people that the floors were not made to spit on.

9. In a large establishment you may have two or three large rooms with several beds : but as a general thing, have small rooms and single beds.

10. Teach all around you to perform their duty in a silent manner ; let each know the particular ring of the bell for him.

11. Let it be the business of one to receive strangers, and show them the common entrance room.

12. Don't allow your children to examine the baggage of your guests : nor to belch up wind at the table.

13. If you are intent on keeping a still, genteel house, noisy, vulgar people will soon take the hint, and leave your worthy guests.

14. Furnish your public rooms with some good books, geographical and descriptive works, and papers for the season.

15. If you clear expenses the first season, you should be satisfied ; for I am certain, unless you have greatly changed for the worse, since you left my roof, your winning manners will secure the return of old guests, and each will bring a new one for next year.

If you follow the above directions, and such suggestions, as will naturally arise in your inquisitive mind, your guests will always leave you with regret, and hasten to return to your well-managed establishment.

Your loving Father,

JOSHUA CLIFFORD.

CHRONICLE OF EVENTS FROM 1829 to 1837.

A few facts were put down as they occurred, and as will be seen only a few.

1829.

February 17.—Large fire at Savannah, loss 40 to \$50,000.

March 26.—Corner stone of Factory laid at Athens.*

August.—Alonzo Church elected President of Franklin College: and in November, James Shannan Professor of Ancient Languages.

February and April.—Large fires in Augusta. The latter burned near 200 houses. It commenced on Ellis street and extended to the river; strong south wind.

1830.

February 1.—Judge Cobb died.

June 3.—The Governor issued his Proclamation, requiring persons to desist digging gold in the Cherokee nation.

October 18.—Legislature is called together by Proclamation, because of intruders on the gold mines in the Cherokee nation.

October 30.—New College at Athens burned.

December.—Dreadful Tornado in Oglethorpe, killed one person, wounded several, and tore down houses. Tassels, the Indian, is hanged, notwithstanding Judge Marshall's reference to the United States Court.

1831.

Winter.—Cherokee country run off into sections.

Spring.—Messrs. Worcester and Butler, missionaries in the Cherokee nation, imprisoned in the Penitentiary. It was a matter of deep regret to all the friends of religion in the State that they should have persisted in what was considered obstinacy. At the gate of the prison yard they were met by one in the confidence of the Governor, and begged to say they would leave the Cherokee county, and they would be released; but, no, they would not be advised.—[See remarks, page 144.]

* This is about the commencement of Factories in the State since the war. This building was burned, but since re-built.

April 13.—The Baptist convention resolved to establish a manual labor school.

June.—Heavy failures in Macon. Solvency of the Macon bank questioned, but soon the stock is sold out at a premium of 25 per cent. The bank finally failed to the loss of many honest persons. Cotton which had sold in the fall from 9 to 11½, now worth 5 to 7½ cents.

May 2.—Penitentiary burned.

May 8.—Dreadful tornado in Greene. Began on the Appalachee, in Morgan, and crossed above Colham's ferry, destroyed many buildings, and much timber and fence.

August 3.—Anti-tariff convention at Athens, and delegates appointed to meet those from other States, at Philadelphia, in September. Seaborn Jones and Eli Shorter attended at Philadelphia.

September 26.—Railroad convention at Eatonton, attended by delegates from several counties. Resolution was passed to petition Legislature for a charter for a railroad from Augusta to Eatonton: this was secured and survey commenced. Afterwards, by compromise, the charter was altered, and the road to be constructed first to Athens, and branches to Eatonton and Madison.

December 19.—The convention of school teachers was formed in Milledgeville; it lived about three years only.

December.—Legislature abolished the Penitentiary system of punishment and restored it the next year. Ordered a survey into lots of the Cherokee country.

1832.

January 23.—A manual labor school commenced near Eatonton, with eight pupils; first of the kind in the Southern States. This was to test the experiment.

November.—Capt. Thomas Cobb died; a native of Buckingham, Va., aged 110—grandfather of Judge Cobb.

November 12.—An anti-tariff convention meets at Milledgeville, consisting of 134 delegates.

November 20.—The Legislature pass resolutions submitting a plan of a Southern Convention.

Macon bank failed this year.

1833.

January 14.—The missionaries, Worcester and Butler, discharged from the Penitentiary.

February 12.—Centennial celebration at Savannah of the settlement of the State.

March.—Two pillars of the Macon bridge carried away by a boat getting loose and swinging against it. A new bridge was built.

Winter.—Heavy failures in Augusta.

April.—Merchants' and Planters' Bank, of Augusta, stopped payment, to the loss of many persons. The charter was finally annulled by the Legislature.

October 22.—Died at Cedar Point, McIntosh county, Mrs. Ann McIntosh. Her parents came to Georgia with Gen. Oglethorpe, and she was born at Darien soon after their arrival. She was about 100 years old.

1835.

November.—Outrage of the Georgia Guard on the person of J. H. Payne, in the Cherokee country. This was strongly censured by the Legislature, but the Guards had been disbanded, and therefore not punished.

1836.

April 22.—Aurora Borealis very bright in Georgia, especially at Crawfordville. Unusually bright at Philadelphia. It is not recollected to have been seen in this State prior to this, and it was supposed to be something else.

January and February.—Volunteer troops march to Florida to suppress the Seminoles; they were murdering the citizens. Of the young men who left Putnam and other counties, some never returned, others returned to die in the arms of their friends.

May 6 to 20.—Disturbances among the Creeks, in Alabama, they have murdered several families, and burned Roanoke, in Georgia. Troops volunteer and march, to prevent more injury.

RAILROADS.—HISTORY.

There was a great deal of *talk* about railroads, as early as 1822 and '3, but in *talk* it ended. A Railroad Convention was got up at Eatonton in September, 1831, through the exertions of Charles P. Gordon, Wiley W. Mason, and others. Col. Cumming, from Augusta, Major Prince, from Macon, Judge Nichols, of Savannah, and distinguished men from many counties were present. Now an impulse was given to the subject. At the next Legislature a charter was granted for a railroad from Augusta to Eatonton, but at the session, in 1832, the charter was so altered as to run direct to Athens, with branches to Eatonton and Madison. This was afterwards extended to the Chattahoochee. Operations were commenced in May, 1835, and in November, twenty-five miles more were let out: this is called the Georgia railroad. Prior to this, Mr. Davis had obtained a charter for a railroad from Darien to Brunswick, and by the help of the State, had succeeded in cutting down the trees and clearing out the path; but his interest was purchased, and in 1835 the charter was so altered as to make a canal instead of a railroad.

The charter of the Central railroad, i. e. from Savannah to Macon, was granted December, 1833, or '4.

The railroad from Macon to Forsyth, twenty-five miles, was begun in the winter of 1836.

In December, 1835, the Legislature granted to the Georgia and Central, and some other, railroad companies, the right to establish banks and issue bills.

In December, 1835, Col. T. Butler King obtained a charter for a railroad, from Brunswick to the confluence of the Flint and Chattahoochee—this was surveyed in the winter of 1836–7.

Several miles of the Central railroad, from Savannah, was completed in the spring of 1837, and cars were running: so also of the Georgia railroad, from Augusta. This latter is intended to be finished to Crawfordville by Christmas 1837.

In December, 1836, the State determined on preparing a railroad from the Tennessee line, say, in Murray, to the Chattahoochee, in De Kalb, and pledged a large portion of the surplus fund allowed to the State, to construct it. At same session a charter was granted for one from Macon to Columbus, and thence to West Point; also, from Forsyth to West Point, &c., &c., and others more than ever will be constructed. Engineers are at work on the one through the Cherokee country: this no doubt will be constructed.

The Savannah and Macon railroad crosses the Ogechee, one and a half miles below Jenk's bridge, crossing Jenk's road, and leaving it to the north some eight miles from the city. It crosses Lot's creek and Canouchee just above their junction, and the Ohoopee at the mouth of Pendleton's creek, and the Oconee at the mouth of Turkey creek. The way is cleared to Ogechee, graded for thirteen miles, and operations are going on for six further.

The Georgia railroad depot is at the corner of Jackson and Watkins streets, in Augusta, two squares south of the Baptist church. It crosses the Milledgeville road about fifteen miles from the city, first time, and six times more before it gets twenty-seven miles distant. It leaves Warren-ton four miles south, passes through Crawfordville, and bends up towards Athens eight miles east of Greenvboro; here a branch diverges for Greenvboro, Madison, &c.

Let it be recorded here, to the honor of the South Carolina, that the cars on her railroad do not, as a general thing, run on the Sabbath. During the short days in the winter of 1836-7, they went out as far as Aiken on Sabbath afternoon, because it is difficult at that season to make the trip during day light: but this practice was not in vogue till lately. It is hoped they will remember God's command, if they would prosper in temporal things.

Will the Directors of the Georgia railroads remember the Sabbath?

LIST OF

POST-OFFICES

IN THE STATE.

Altis,	Bascobel,	Cedar Creek,
Adairsville,	Bushville,	Cairo,
Ashley's Mills,	Brookline,	Carnesville,
Angus,	Bozar's Store,	Currahee Moun'.
Americus,	Broomt'n Valley,	Chestnut Hill,
Allen's Mills,	Barrettsville,	Cain's,
Auraria,	Calhoun's Ferry,	Clarksville,
Aquilla,	Covington,	Cooperstown, i
Armuchee,	Crawfordville,	Clayton,
Adams,	Choice's Store,	Coal Mountain,
Armenia,	Centre,	Calola,
Avoca,	Cedartown,	Camden,
Barryville,	Colliers,	Coldwater,
Buckhead,	Culloden's,	Cracker's Neck,
Beemon's Store,	Cassville,	Cleavand's,
Brookline,	Cumming,	Chatuga,
Bowling Green,	Canton,	Chappel Hill,
Butlers,	Clear Creek,	Decatur,
Blountsville,	Carlisle,	Double Cabins,
Barnesville,	Carrolton,	Downingville,
Bellvue,	Corinth,	Dismuke,
Big Swamp,	Chisholm's,	Double Wells,
Boston,	Cool Spring,	Danielsville,
Brownsville,	Cuthbert,	Dogwood,
Bear Creek,	Clopton's Mills,	Darien,
Benton,	Cambelton,	Duncansville,
Blairsville,	County Line,	Dalohnega,
Bluff Spring,	Cotton River,	Danielsville,
Brunswick,	Courtesy,	Dansbys,
Bethel,	Chester,	Eatonton,
Bagg's,	Cleantown,	Evansville,
Byron,	Cataula,	Ebenezer,
Blakely,	Cedar Creek,	Eden,
Bark Camp,	Copeland's,	Elberton,
Birdsville,	Concord,	Ellijay,

Fair Play,
Equity,
Fosterville,
Fort Gaines,
Fayetteville,
Forsyth,
Fairfield,
Flat Creek,
Farmers,
Fort Valley,
Franklin Academy
Flat Rock,
Flat Shoals,
Fancy Bluff,
Frederica,
Fair View,
Greensboro',
Golden Mount,
Greenville,
Granberry's,
Green Hill,
Gullettsville,
Goff's Store,
Georgia Factory,
Grover'sville,
Gillsville,
Grove Level,
Goose Pond,
Gailey's,
Gilliam's,
Gold Hill,
Gray Rock,
Hampden,
Hancock's,
Hickory Flat,
Hamilton,
Hamburg,
Hillsboro,
Higgsville,

Hammock Grove,
Head's,
Hallock,
Hopewell,
Henderson,
Horry,
Haynesville,
Howard's Store,
Holmesville,
Harnageville,
Hightower,
Hollingsworth,
Harmony Grove,
Hurricane Shoals,
Hewes' Roads,
Hopkinsville,
House Creek,
Hootenville,
Irwinton,
Indian Springs,
Islandtown,
Jackson,
Jonesville,
Johnson's Store,
Jeffersonton,
Jacksonville,
Jones' Ford,
King's Gap,
Kitchafoona,
Kellogg's Store,
Lagrange,
Lumpkin,
Liberty,
Lofton's Store,
Lanahassee,
Locust Grove,
Latimer's Store,
Loughridges,
Lawrenceville,

Leaksville,
Lebanon,
Livingston,
Long's Bridge,
Leonard,
Langsbury,
Lincolnton,
Loudsville,
Location,
Lucksville,
Liberty,
Luthersville,
Madison,
Monroe,
McDonough,
Mount Pleasant,
Mount Zion,
Monticello,
Milford,
Mangham's,
Marion,
Mechanicsville,
Marion C. H.
Mulberry Grove,
Midway,
Marietta,
Mountville,
Mount Yonah,
McDowall's,
Mallory's,
Murraysville,
Muckle's Ferry,
Monroe,
Montevideo,
Missionary Station,
Medicinal Springs,
Mountain,
Newborn,
Newhope,

Newnan,	Ramah,	Swainsboro',
New Echota,	Riceboro',	Scull Shoals,
New Bridge,	Ruckersville,	Stoney Point,
Oakhill,	Rock Spring,	Stone Factory,
Oak Grove,	Rehoboth,	Sandy Creek,
Orsville,	Red Oak,	States Rights,
Olive Grove,	Rosseau Springs,	Searsville,
Oak Forest,	Rocky Mount,	Shady Grove,
Powder Springs,	Salem,	Tallapoosa,
Pondtown,	Social Circle,	Thomastown,
Prattsburg,	Sheffield,	Torbertsville,
Perry,	Sweetwater,	Tarversville,
Park's Bridge,	Shoals of Ogechee	Tarrentines,
Pleasant Hill,	Standfast,	Traveller's Rest,
Powelton,	Sandfordville,	Tobannanno,
Poolsville,	Sutallee,	Thorn Hill,
Pinckneyville,	Standing P. Tree,	Tired Creek,
Pleasant Grove,	Scull Shoals,	Thomasville,
Pine Log,	Shady Dale,	Temperance,
Pine Flat,	Sandy Ridge,	Timpson's Creek,
Petaula,	Stalling's Store,	Tugalo,
Pentecost,	Stanfords \times Roads	Toccoa Falls,
Pleasant Retreat,	Seays,	Tuckaho,
Petersburg,	South Union,	Talking Rook,
Parker's Store,	Spring Hill,	Texas,
Poindexter,	Sandtown,	Utoy,
Pleasant Green,	Shiloh,	Union Hill,
Palestine,	Sarrsville,	Upatoie,
Post Oak Level,	Smithville,	Uchee Village,
Rossville,	Spring Place,	Unionville,
Rock Dale,	Saluda,	Vila Rica,
Rockville,	Sterling,	Vienna,
Rock Mills,	Sunbury,	Vernon,
Rock Bridge,	St. Mary's,	Vann's Valley,
Raine's Store,	St. Clair,	Vanburen,
Roanoke,	Sharp's Store,	West Point,
Rome,	Smithville,	Watson's,
Rotherwood,	Starkville,	Wellbourn's Mills,
Rivertown,	Statesboro',	Wavely Hall,

White Plains,	Willow Grove,	Warthen's Store,
Watkinsville,	Williams',	Winn's,
Ware's Store,	Warm Springs,	White's,
Warsaw,	Windsor,	Walthonville,
Woodstock,	Wilks,	Wood's Station,
Williams' X Roads	Waynesville,	Zacharias,
Wilna,	Waresboro',	Zebulon.
Webbville,	Walesboro',	

LIST OF ROADS.

From Milledgeville to Nickojack.

Milledgeville to Eatonton,	-	-	-	21½	21½
Eatonton to Madison,	-	-	-	22	43½
Madison to Athens,	-	-	-	27½	71

So far the stage runs weekly, starting on Tuesdays and returning on Saturdays. Fare \$6 25.

Athens to Van's Ferry on the Chattahoochee,	47	118
Blackburn's, on Hightower,	-	20 138
Harnages, on Long Swamp,	-	15 153
Cowsewettee Town,	-	28 181
Mrs. Scott's,	-	34 215
Daniel Ross's,	-	18 233
Willson's Nickojack,	-	22 255

A few miles might be saved, by leaving Athens to the right and passing through Clarksborough. The *new* road to Nashville crosses the Tennessee at Ross's, instead of following the river down to Nickojack.

Road from Augusta to Athens.

Augusta to Washington,	-	-	-	53	53
Lexington,	-	-	-	24	77
Athens,	-	-	-	16	93

This is a stage road twice a week. Fare \$9.

Road from Milledgeville to Augusta.

Milledgeville to Sparta,	-	-	-	23	23
Warrenton,	-	-	-	22	45
Sweet Water,	-	-	-	12	57
Kirkpatrick's,	-	-	-	10	67
Ligon's,	-	-	-	10	77
Augusta,	-	-	-	11	88

This is a stage road every day but Wednesday. Fare \$10. Part of the time the stage goes by the way of Powelton.

Road from Milledgeville to Tallahassee, Florida.

Milledgeville to Hartford,	-	-	-	61	61
Hartford to Slade's,	-	-	-	37	98
Gay's,	-	-	-	37	135
Tyson's,	-	-	-	42	177
Bainbridge,	-	-	-	13	190
Tallahassee,	-	-	-	40	230

This is a stage road once a week. Fare \$25. Leaves Milledgeville on Wednesdays; the third day reaches Pinderton, on the east bank of Flint river, nine miles below Fort Early. Fare \$12. The next three days reaches Tallahassee; \$13. The road via Jacksonville and Thomasville is sixteen miles further, and is destitute of water for many miles. Indeed, the water on the western route is brought up the bank of the Flint, in buckets, in dry seasons.

Milledgeville to Hartford,	-	-	-	61	61
Jacksonville,	-	-	-	44	105
Ferry on Alapahaw,	-	-	-	33	138

Here you enter Coffee's road.

Thomasville,	-	-	-	68	206
Tallahassee,	-	-	-	40	246

Milledgeville to St. Mary's.

Jacksonville,	-	-	-	-	105	105
Carver's,	-	-	-	-	30	135
Waresboro,	-	-	-	-	26	161
St. Mary's,	-	-	-	-	76	237

Milledgeville to Columbus.

Milledgeville to Macon,	-	-	-	32	32
Knoxville,	-	-	-	23	55
St. Lawrence,	-	-	-	7	62
Rogers',	-	-	-	37	99
Columbus,	-	-	-	30	129

Called but 122. The stage goes to Ft. Mitchell, 11 miles below Columbus; fare \$10; and thence on to Alabama. Fare from Milledgeville to Macon \$4. This road passes through a country of deep sand, which renders it heavy travelling in a dry season. The following route is frequently travelled with carriages:

Milledgeville to Clinton,	-	-	-	22	22
Forsyth, via Boothe's ferry,	-	-	-	25	47
Thomaston,	-	-	-	26	73
Gibson's, (olim Marshall's ferry,)	-	-	-	10	83
Major Well's,	-	-	-	18	101
Columbus,	-	-	-	30	131

Road from Barksdale's ferry, on the Savannah, to Whattey's, on the Chattahoochee.

Barksdale's ferry to Washington,	-	-	-	22½	22½
Atkinson's,	-	-	-	16	38½
Greenesboro,	-	-	-	15	53½
Park's bridge,* Oconee,	-	-	-	7½	61
Monticello,	-	-	-	31	92
Indian Springs, via Wise's ferry,	-	-	-	17	109
Zebulon, via falls of Towelaggee,	-	-	-	30	139
Flat Shoals, on Flint,	-	-	-	11	150
Greeneville,	-	-	-	12	162
Lagrange,	-	-	-	22	184
Whattey's ferry,	-	-	-	5	189

It is about as near via Eatonton and Forsyth to Zebulon.

Milledgeville to Rock Mountain.

Milledgeville to Eatonton,	-	-	-	21	21
Madison,	-	-	-	22	43
Covington,	-	-	-	25	68
Rock Mountain,	-	-	-	21	89

* Toll 25 cents for four wheel, and 12 1.2 for two wheel carriages.

Road from Milledgeville to Clayton.

Milledgeville to Athens,	-	-	-	71	71
Clarksville, via Jefferson,	-	-	-	62	133
Clayton,	-	-	-	23	156

The road via Carnesville and Toccoa falls is four miles further, but not so level.

Augusta to Madison, via Greensboro.

Stage road twice a week.

Road from Augusta to Carnesville.

Stage road once a week.

Road from Savannah to St. Mary's.

Stage road.

Savannah to Ogeechee Bridge,	-	-	-	15	15
McIntosh old C. H.,	-	-	-	18	33
Darien.	-	-	-	28	61
Jefferson,	-	-	-	50	111
St. Mary's,	-	-	-	20	131

Road from St. Mary's to Tallahassee.

Mail road.

St. Mary's to Whitten's on the Suwannee,					110
Tallahassee,	-	-	-	73	183

Road from Milledgeville to Pensacola.

Milledgeville to Macon,	-	-	-	32	32
Ft. Lawrence,	-	-	-	30	62
Ft. Perry,	-	-	-	30	92
Ft. Gaines,	-	-	-	90	182
Chuctawahatchee,	-	-	-	36	218
Pea River	-	-	-	29	247
Conenecaugh,	-	-	-	30	277
Big Escambia,	-	-	-	19	296
Pine Barren,	-	-	-	18	314
Pensacola,	-	-	-	32	346

Road from Milledgeville to Ft. Jackson.

Milledgeville to Kenard's ferry on Chattahoochee,					130
Ft. Bainbridge,	-	-	-	64	184
Ft. Jackson,	-	-	-	42	226

Road from Milledgeville to Darien.

Milledgeville to Sandersville,	-	-	-	26	26
Wood's,	-	-	-	24	50
Mount Vernon,	-	-	-	23	73
Tattnall C. H.,	-	-	-	40	113
Beard's Bluff,	-	-	-	26	139
Ft. Barrington,	-	-	-	30	169
Darien,	-	-	-	23	192

Road from Savannah to Athens.

Savannah to Louisville,	-	-	-		100
Shoals of Ogechee,	-	-	-	25	125
Powelton,	-	-	-	16	141
Greensboro,	-	-	-	23	164
Athens,	-	-	-	33	197

Road from Milledgeville to Lexington, and via Danielsville to Carnesville.

Milledgeville to Deveraux's,	-	-	-	16	16
Cook's,	-	-	-	9	25
Greensboro,	-	-	-	17½	42½

Via Garner's ferry.

Milledgeville to Hillsboro,	-	-	-	22	22
Butler's,	-	-	-	5	27
Garner's ferry,	-	-	-	2	29
Greensboro,	-	-	-	11	40
Lexington,	-	-	-	24	64
Danielsville,	-	-	-	22	86
Carnesville,	-	-	-	21	107

Via Eatonton and Park's bridge.

Milledgeville to Eatonton,	-	-	-	21	21
Eatonton to Greensboro,	-	-	-	22	43

This is the best road.

LIST OF STAGES, &c.—JULY, 1837.

The following is the best that can be furnished at present.

*I. Stages from Augusta**

1. To Washington city, daily.
2. To Charleston, on railroad, daily. Fare \$6 75.
3. To Charleston, in steamers, often. Fare \$15.
4. To Abbeville, S. C., twice a week.
5. To Savannah, daily—one day on the Georgia, the other on the South Carolina side, via Robertville. Fare \$12. Time, about 23 hours.
6. To Milledgeville, Macon, and Columbus, &c., daily. Two or three lines. Fare to M. \$10. Time, 22 hours.
7. To Florida, Mobile, &c., via Louisville, Hawkinsville, &c., three times a week.
8. To Gainesville, via Washington, Lexington and Athens, three times a week. Fare \$13—\$5 to Washington, 9 to Athens, and 4 to Gainesville. At times this line extends to some towns in Cherokee.

II. Stages from Milledgeville.

1. To Petersburg, three times a week, via Eatonton, Greenesboro, and Washington, and thence on to Washington city, by Salisbury, N. C., and Fredericksburgh, Va. Fare seven cents per mile, if over 200.
2. To Athens, three times a week, via Eatonton and Madison.
3. To Augusta, Macon, and Columbus, daily. Fare \$10 to Augusta, 12 to Columbus.
4. To Macon, every other day, by Clinton.—Accommodation.

Stages from Savannah.

1. To Augusta, daily.
2. To St. Mary's, twice a week, via Darien. Fare to Darien \$5, and to St. Mary's 12: distance 132 miles.—

* Fare from Augusta to New-Orleans.—To Columbus \$22; thence to Montgomery 10; thence to Mobile (on boat) 15; (but 20 from Mobile up the river to Montgomery,) Mobile to New-Orleans 12. Total, \$59, from Augusta to New-Orleans. Part of the time you are in steamers.

Three times a week to Darien. The mail is carried five miles in a boat, out west of Darien, where the stage is kept.

3. To Macon, three times a week. Fare \$18. Time 36 hours.

IV. Stages from Macon.

1. To Forsyth, thence to Thomaston, and on to Columbus, via Marshall's ferry.

2. Via Forsyth, Barnesville, Zebulon, to Lagrange, part of the year.

3. To Indian Springs, in summer.

V. Stages from Columbus.

1. To Talbotton, Macon, Milledgeville, and Augusta, daily.

2. To Montgomery, Alabama, daily.

3. To Newnan, via Hamilton and Greeneville: 69 miles, twice a week. This road crosses the mountain at King's gap, west of the Warm springs.

VI. Stages from Athens.

To Monroe and to Lawrenceville.

VII. Stages from Madison.

1. To Monroe.

2. To Covington.

VIII. Stages from Greensboro.

Stages go from Greensboro, via Powelton, to Warren-ton, three times a week. Also, to Madison and Covington.

Courses and Distances, as taken and measured by an Officer in Gen. Blackshear's army, in 1814, and '15.

	Course.	Direct Dist.	Road Dist.
From <i>Beauty Abandoned</i> , on Flint			
river to Hartford, - -	N.35°E.	37	42
Hartford to Darien, - -	S.63 E.	121	156
Darien to McIntosh old C. H.,	N.12 W.	12	12
Darien to Milledgeville,	N.46 W.	156	183

	Course.	Direct Road	
		Dist.	Dist.
Milledgeville to Ft. Hawkins,	S.41°W.	26	28
Ft. Hawkins to Ft. Lawrence,			
(on Flint,) - -	S.53 W.	27	29½
Ft. Lawrence to Ft. Perry, (in			
Marion,) - - -	S.50 W.	24	26½
Ft. Perry to Ft. Mitchell,	S.61 W.	26	27½
Darien is in Latitude 31° 19' N., and about 5° 9' W.			
Longitude from Washington city.			

CHRONOLOGICAL TABLE

OF THE GOVERNORS OF THE STATE OF GEORGIA.

<i>Names of Governors.</i>	<i>Elected.</i>		<i>Time Expired.</i>	
James Edward Oglethorpe	July	15 1732	June	9 1762
William Stephens, act. Gov.	July	11 1743	April	8 1751
Henry Parker, act. Governor	April	8 1751	Oct.	1 1754
John Reynolds*	Oct.	1 1754	Feb.	15 1757
Henry Ellis	Feb.	16 1757	Oct.	31 1760
James Wright	Oct.	31 1760	July	11 1762
James Habersham, act. Gov.	July	2 1771	Feb.	11 1773
William Erwin†	June	22 1775	Jan.	20 1776
Archibald Bullock†	Jan.	20 1776	Feb.	22 1777
Button Gwinnett	Feb.	22 1777	May	8 1777
John A. Treuilen‡	May	8 1777	Jan.	8 1778
John Houston	Jan.	8 1778	Dec.	29 1778
John Werriatt	Dec.	29 1778	Nov.	4 1779
George Walton	Nov.	4 1779	Jan.	7 1780
Richard Howley	Jan.	7 1780	"	7 1781
Stephen Heard	Jan.	7 1781	Aug.	15 1781
Nathan Brownson	Aug.	15 1781	Jan.	8 1782
John Martin	Jan.	8 1782	"	9 1783
Lyman Hall	"	9 1783	"	9 1784
John Houston	"	9 1784	"	14 1785
Samuel Elbert	"	14 1785	"	9 1786
Edward Telfair	"	9 1786	"	9 1787
George Matthews	"	9 1787	"	25 1788
George Handly	"	25 1788	"	7 1789
George Walton	Jan.	7 1789	Nov.	9 1790
Edward Telfair	Nov.	9 1790	"	7 1793
George Matthews	"	1793	Jan.	15 1796
Jared Irwin	Jan.	15 1796	"	12 1798
James Jackson	"	12 1798	Mar.	3 1801
David Emanuel**	Mar.	3 1801	Nov.	7 1801
Josiah Tattnall	Nov.	7 1801	"	7 1802
John Milledge	"	7 1802	Sep.	3 1806
Jared Irwin, President Senate	Sep.	22 1806	Nov.	7 1806
Jared Irwin	Nov.	7 1806	"	9 1809
David B. Mitchell	"	9 1809	"	13 1813
Peter Early	"	1813	"	1815
David B. Mitchell	"	1815	Mar.	4 1817
William Rabun††	Mar.	4 1817	Nov.	1817
William Rabun	Nov.	1817	Oct.	28 1819
Matthew Talbot††	Oct.	28 1819	Nov.	13 1819
John Clark	Nov.	13 1819	"	1823
George M. Troup	"	1823	"	1827
John Forsyth	"	1827	"	1829
George R. Gilmer	"	1829	"	1831
William Lumpkin	"	1831	"	1835
William Schley	"	16 1835	"	

[For Notes, see next page.]

* Governor under the Crown of Great Britain.

† President of the Council of Safety under the American Government.

‡ President of the Provincial Council.

§ Governor under the New Constitution.

|| President of the Executive Council.

** President of the Senate.

†† President of the Senate, Governor ad interim.

‡‡ President of the Senate, Governor ad interim.

The above was prepared by Dr. Boykin, of Milledgeville.

MEMBERS OF CONGRESS FROM GEORGIA, FROM 1774 to 1788.

Abraham Baldwin,	1785	88	Richard Howley,	1780	81
Nathan Brownson,	1776	78	Noble Wimberly Jones,	{ 1775	76
Archibald Bullock,	1775	76		{ 1781	83
Joseph Clay	1778	80	Edward Langworthy,	1777	79
William Few,	{ 1780	82	W. Pierce.	1786	87
	{ 1785	88	Edward Telfair,	{ 1777	79
William Gibbons,	1784	86		{ 1780	83
Button Gwinnett,	1776	77	George Walton,	{ 1776	79
John Habersham,	1785	86		{ 1780	81
Lyman Hall,	1775	79	Joseph Wood,	1777	79
John Houston,	1775	77	John J. Zubly,	1775	76
William Houston,	1784	87			

Senators from 1789 to 1837.

*A. Baldwin,	1799	07	*George Jones,	1807	07
John M. Berrien,	1825	29	*John Milledge,	1806	09
*William W. Bibb,	1813	16	Oliver H. Prince,	1828	29
William B. Bullock,	1813	13	Charles Tait,	1809	19
*Thomas W. Cobb,	1824	28	*Josiah Tattnall,	1796	99
*William H. Crawford,	1807	13	G. M. Troup,	{ 1816	18
*John Elliot,	1819	25		{ 1829	35
*William Few,	1789	93	*Freeman Walker,	1819	21
J. Forsyth,	{ 1818	19	John Walker,	1790	91
	{ 1829	37	*George Walton,	1795	96
	{ 1789	90	*Nicholas Ware,	1821	24
James Gunn,	{ 1791	01	John P. King,	1835	—
*James Jackson,	{ 1793	95	Alfred Cuthbert,	1837	—
	{ 1801	06			

Representatives 1789 to 1833.

*Joel Abbott,	1817	25	George Cary,	1823	27
*A. Baldwin,	1789	99	Augustin S. Clayton,	1831	35
*William Barnett,	1812	15	*Howell Cobb,	1807	12
*William W. Bibb,	1806	14	*Thomas W. Cobb,	{ 1817	21
*Joseph Bryan,	1803	06		{ 1823	24
*Thomas P. Carnes,	1793	95	Zadock Cook,	1817	19

Joel Crawford,	1817	21	*David Merriwether,	1802	07
A. Cuthbert,	{ 1814	17	James Merriwether,	1825	27
	{ 1821	27		1792	93
John A. Cuthbert,	1819	21	*John Milledge,	{ 1795	99
*Peter Early,	1802	07		{ 1801	02
John Floyd,	1827	29	Daniel Newnan,	1831	33
J. Forsyth,	{ 1813	18	Robert R. Reid,	1818	23
	{ 1823	27	*Dennis Smelt,	1806	11
Tomlinson Fort,	1827	29	Thomas Spalding,	1805	06
Thomas F. Foster,	1829	35	*Benjamin Taliaferro,	1799	02
	1821	23	*Edward F. Tattnall,	1821	27
George R. Gilmer,	{ 1827	29	*Thomas Telfair,	1813	17
	{ 1833	35	William Terrill,	1817	21
*Bolling Hall,	1811	17	*Wiley Thompson,	1821	33
*Samuel Hammond,	1803	05	George M. Troup,	1807	15
Charles E. Haynes,	1825	31	*Anthony Wayne,	1791	92
*James Jackson,	1789	91	James M. Wayne,	1829	30
*James Jones,	1799	01	*Francis Willis,	1791	93
Henry G. Lamar,	1829	33		1815	17
Wilson Lumpkin,	{ 1815	17	Richard H. Wilde,	{ 1824	25
	{ 1827	31		{ 1827	33
*George Matthews,	1789	91	Julius C. Alford,	1836	37

* Dead.

Members of the 23d Congress (1833-'4.) A. S. Clayton, John Coffee, T. F. Foster, R. L. Gamble, G. R. Gilmer, Seaborn Jones, Wm. Schley, J. M. Wayne. R. H. Wilde.

Members of the 24th Congress (1835-'6.) Jesse F. Cleveland, John Coffee, Thos. Glascock, Seaton Grantland, Charles E. Haynes, Hopkins Halsey, Jabez Jackson, George W. Owens, George W. B. Townes.

Members of the 25th Congress (1837-'8.) Thomas Glascock, J. F. Cleveland, Seaton Grantland, Charles E. Haynes, Hopkins Holsey, Jabez Jackson, G. W. Owens, G. W. B. Townes, W. C. Dawson.

STATE OFFICERS, &c., 1805.

Governor, John Milledge. *Secretaries to the Governor*, George Rootes, Clayton, and James Bozeman. *Secretary of State*, Horatio Marbury. *Treasurer*, Edwin Mounger. *Comptroller General*, James Merriwether. *Surveyor General*, Daniel Sturges.

S E N A T E .

President, JAMES IRWIN. — *Secretary*, WM. ROBERTSON.

Bryan, Jesse McCall.
Bullock, Drewry Jones.
Burke, Robert Iverson.
Chatham, David B. Mitchell.
Columbia, John Foster.

Clark Harman Runnells.
Camden, James Seagrove.
Effingham, John London.
Elbert, Elijah Owens.
Franklin, Dudley Jones.

Glynn, John Mackintosh.
Greene, Ezekiel E. Park.
Hancock, Henry Mitchell.
Jackson, John Hampton.
Jefferson, Abner Hammond.
Liberty, Daniel Stuart.
Lincoln, Robert Walton.
M'Intosh, James Nephew.
Montgomery, Patrick M'Griff.

Oglethorpe, George Moore.
Richmond, John Twigg.
Scriven, Jesse Skinner.
Tattnall, Martin Harden.
Washington, Jared Irwin.
Warren, Solomon Slatter.
Wilkes, John Clark.
Walton, Reuben Allen.

REPRESENTATIVES.

Speaker, ABRAHAM JACKSON—*Clerk*, HINES HOLT.

Bryan, ———Mann.
Bullock, Francis Kenedy.
Burke, Abraham Jackson, John
 Davies, George Poythress.
Camden, Woodford Mabry,
Chatham, Wm. B. Bullock, John
 Welcher, Tim. Bernard, Jun.
Clarke, ———Strong.
Columbia, James Simms, Walter
 Drane, Benjamin Williams.
Effingham, Jesse Scruggs.
Elbert, Wm. W. Bibb, R. T. Cos-
 by, Allen Daniel.
Franklin, J. H. Little, J. Hooper.
Glynn, William Cone.
Greene, Moses Speer, Wm. Fitz-
 patrick.
Hancock, Bolling Hall, Thompson
 Bird, David Adams.
Jefferson, Zachr. Lamar, Benja-
 min Whitaker.

Jackson, ———Henderson, ———
 Reid.
Liberty, John Winn, E. Cassels.
Lincoln, Ellijah Clark, Philip Zim-
 merman.
M'Intosh, ———M'Donald.
Montgomery, Peter Thomas.
Oglethorpe, William H. Crawford,
 Geo. Moore, ———Jordan.
Richmond, Thos. Flournoy, Free-
 man Walker.
Scriven, Caleb Howell.
Tattnall, Arthur Lott.
Washington, David Blackshear, E.
 Hopson, Geo. Franklin.
Warren, Benjamin Howard, Levi
 Pruett.
Wilkes, David Bates, Bolling An-
 thony, Patrick Jack.
Walton, ———Faine.

JUDICIARY.

George Jones, Judge of the Eastern District.
Benjamin Skrine, Judge of the Middle District.
Charles Tait, Judge of the Western District.
Thomas U. P. Charlton, Attorney-General.
Robert Walker, Solicitor-General for the Middle District.
John M. Dooly, Solicitor-General for the Western District.

STATE OFFICERS, &c., 1809.

Governor, *Jared Irwin*. Secretary to the Governor, *James Boze-
 man*. Secretary of State, *Horatio Marbury*. Treasurer, *George Rootes
 Clayton*. Comptroller-General, *Eleazer Early*. Surveyor-General,
Daniel Sturges.

JUDICIARY.

Thomas U. P. Charlton, Judge of the Eastern District.
Robert Walker, Judge of the Middle District.
Charles Tait, Judge of the Western District.
Peter Early, Judge of the Fourth District.
J. Forsyth, Attorney-General.
R. Leak, Solicitor-General for the Middle District.
Young Gresham, Solicitor-General for the Western District.

UNIVERSITY OF GEORGIA, 1809.

President, Josiah Meigs.

Trustees, D. B. Mitchell, Edwin Mounger, Abraham Marshall, Hope Hull, Thomas P. Carnes, John Twiggs, John Clark, Rev. Robert M. Cunningham, John Milledge, Jared Irwin, Ferdinand O'Neal, John Stewart, and Doctor Dennis Smelt.

STATE OFFICERS, &c., 1811.

David B. Mitchell, *Governor*. Horatio Marbury, *Secretary of State*,
 George R. Clayton, *Treasurer*. James Bozeman, *Comptroller*. E. B. Jenkins, *Surveyor-General*.

JUDICIARY.

J. M. Berrien, Judge of the Eastern District.
Robert Walker, Judge of the Middle District.
Young Gresham, Judge of the Western District.
Peter Early, Judge of the (Southern or) Ocmulgee District.
John Forsyth, Attorney-General.
John Keil, Solicitor-General for the Eastern District.
Oliver Skinner, Solicitor-General for the Western District.
B. Franklin, Solicitor-General for the Ocmulgee District.

Members of the Georgia Legislature for 1811.

*Senators.**Representatives.*

Baldwin, Elijah Owens—John W. Deveraux, Lazarus Battle.
Bullock, Shepherd Williams—Jonathan Robinson.
Burke, William Byne—Eli Emanuel, Isaac Wimberly, Thos. Jones.
Bryan, John Pray—John I. Maxwell.
Camden, John Hardie—David G. Jones, John Atkinson.
Chatham, James Johnston—Alfred Cuthbert, Thomas Telfair, Joseph Bryan.
Clark, Zadock Cook—Augustin S. Clayton. Thomas Mitchell, White Rossetter.
Columbia, John Foster—Hugh Blair, Benjamin Williams, Solomon Marshall.

Effingham, Jesse Scrugs—George G. Nowlan.

Elbert, William Barnett—Allen Daniel, Jephtha V. Harris, D. Hudson.

Franklin, James H. Little—James Blair, Asa Allen, J. D. Terrell.

Glean. Leighton Wilson—James Moore.

Greene, Ezekiel E. Park—Robert Ray, Jacobus Watts, James Nesbit.

Hancock, William Rabun—Epps Brown, Robert Rains, Wm. Terrell.

Jackson, Samuel Henderson—Hugh Montgomery, William Matthews,
James Cochran.

Jefferson, Solomon Wood—Benjamin Whitaker, James Jackson.

Jones, Wm. Jones—Thomas Blount, John Bayne, Wilkins Jackson.

Laurens. Henry Shepherd—Elisha Farnell.

Liberty, Daniel Stewart—John A. Cuthbert, John Elliot.

Lincoln. John M. Dooley—Peter Lamar, Gibson Clarke.

M'Intosh, Jesse Harrison—Francis Hopkins, Normand M'Donald.

Montgomery, David M'Cormick—James Watee.

Morgan, Wm. Brown—J. B. Whatley, Joseph Lane, Lewis Bandy.

Oglethorpe, George Hudspeth—Hezekiah Luckie, James Thomas, Britain Sanders.

Pulaski, Edmund Hogan—James T. Thomas.

Putnam, Alexander Reid—Benjamin Whitfield, Robert Iverson, Joseph D. Fannin.

Randolph, Charles Crawford—David Adams, Isaac M'Clendon, Zephaniah Harvey.

Richmond, Walter Leigh—George Walton, Nicholas Ware.

Scriven, William Blair—Hardy Scarborough, John M'Wade.

Tattnall, Benjamin Stripling—Daniel Brinson.

Telfair, Thomas Watts—Benjamin G. Cray.

Twiggs, John Lawson—Willis Anderson, Ezekiel Wimberly.

Warren, Joeday Newsom—James Gray, Edwin Baker, Hardin Pruitt.

Washington, Josiah Watts—Simon Whitaker, Samuel Robison, Benjamin Skrine.

Wayne, Allen B. Powell—William Knight.

Wilkes, Matthew Talbott—Johnson Welbourn, Mager Henderson, Joel Abbott.

Abbott.
Wilkinson, Robert Jackson—John T. Fairchilds.

PROVINCIALISMS.

The following List is not inserted, because we are the only people who coin and use words without regard to accuracy; but with the hope that seeing them printed, we shall forbear to drag them into service. It will be seen by reference that many of our Provincialisms are borrowed from England. There is no section of country, but has more or less of them.

Arter, for after.
Ager, for ague.
Arrant, for errand.
Ary, for either.
Aint, for is not, and am not.
Azd, for asked.
Aig, for egg.
Abul, for able.
Appeereunce, for appearance.
Alabam, for Alabama.
Assign, for sign; *assign* is to convey away property; *sign* is merely to write the name.
Blotch, for blot—a stain or spot. There is the word blotch; but it signifies a pustule, or spot on the skin.
Blather, for bladder.
Brickly, for brittle.
Beneth, for beneath.
Beas, for best.
Bar, for bear, a beast.
Bresh, for brush.
Becase, for because.
Breethering, for brethren.
Bornd, for born; this is sometimes written so in the lists of births in Bibles.
Board, for a horse for feeding or keeping.
Bodaciously, wholly.
Beyant, for beyond.
Baptises, for Baptists.
Beast, or *crittur*, for horse.
Chooosed, for chose.
Crap it, for crop it.
Cotch'd, for caught.
Com'd, for came.
Chunck, for chump.
Cheer, for chair.
Chimbly, for chimney.
Crap, for crop.

Christiun, christian.
Capting, for captain.
Charrackter, character.
Convenunt, convenient.
Crossway, causeway.
Charot, chariot.
Carry a horse to water, instead of lead or ride him to water.
Crazy, for sickly or weakly.
Dare, for there.
Dairter, for daughter.
Disremember, for misremember.
Drownded, for drowned.
Digging, dear or costly—i. e. a mighty digging price.
Derange, disarrange.
Difficulted, perplexed.
Don did it, for has done it.
Done said, for has said.
Determd, determined.
Discurse, for discuss.
Do dont, do not.
Drop, for drop.
Done said it, for has said it.
Done did it, for has performed, or done it.
Et, for ate.
Erro, error.
Expeerunce, experience.
Eend, for end.
Fare, for far.
Flustrate, frustrate.
Feller, for fellow.
Fermiliar, familiar.
Fout, for fought.
Flitters, for fritters.
Forks of Road, fork.
Febuary, February.
Frozed and freezed, for frozen.
Fight, for chastise; equals *fight*, but a master chastises his servant.

Fix, for fit or prepare. To *fix* is to fasten: to *fit* is to make ready, &c.

Fix, for situation or condition—*bad fix*.

Fauch, for fetch, or bring.

Gim me, for give me.

Guardeen, guardian.

Guzzle, for gurgle.

Garding, garden.

Gal, for girl.

Great big, large.

—This word is used variously—*great christian*, for pious man; *great horse* is applied to a small poney—meaning a horse of good qualities and bottom; *great plantation*, a fertile one.

Grievyous, grievous.

Gone with, become of—what is *gone with* it or with him, for become of it or him.

Go by, for call, or stop at.

Get shet of, for get rid of.

Hit, for it.

Haint, for have not.

Hadn't ought, for ought not.

His'n, for his.

Handkercher, handkerchief.

Howsomever, however.

Hope, help.

—The obsolete verb *help* was in use 200 years ago.

Harricane, hurricane.

Hime, for Hymn.

Holt, for hold.

Hath, for hearth.

Helt, for held.

Handwrite, handwriting.

Heap, for much or many: A *heap* of birds flying, or deer running, seems odd. *Heap* of speeches: as the words drop from the speaker, seems also improper. A *heap*, of logs or bushes is correct.

Heavun, for heaven.

Hyether, for hither.

Hender, for hinder.

Hurted, for hurt.

Hen-aig, for hen's egg.

Holpe, for help.

Intrust, for interest.

Ingon, for onion.

Illdisposed, for indisposed.

Ignomeenious, for ignominious.

Imposture, for impostor.

I is and you is, for I am and you are.

Illconvenient, inconvenient.

Impotent, for importent.

Inimy, for enemy,

Jemes, James.

Jest for just.

Jine, for join.

Jesu's love, Jesus' love. We do not say Mose's, nor should we say Jesu's.

Knowed, for knew.

Kiver, for cover.

Keerless, for careless.

Kaintuc, for Kentucky.

Like I do, for as I do; *like* can never be used before a nominative: *like me* or *him* is proper.

Loss, for lose; he *loss* it, for loses it or lost it.

Learn, for teach; I will *learn* you is incorrect; the pupil *learn*s—the teacher *teaches* his pupil, but does not *learn* him.

Lather, for ladder.

Lay, for lie; do you *lay* down to rest, for do you *lie* down.

Mighty big, for very big; *mighty* is an adjective, and so is *big*—but the design of the speaker is not to use two adjectives, but to express some quality in regard to the adjective with an abverb; *very* is an abverb, and expresses some circumstance in regard to *big*.

Mounting, for mountain.

Mountaneous, for mountainous.

Met up with, for overtook.

Mout, might.

Marchant, for merchant.

Massissippi, for Mississippi.

Mushmillion, for Muskmelon.

Maracle and *muracle*, for miracle.

Monstrous, for very, as monstrous great.

Mighty, for very, as mighty well, &c.

May be he cant, for an affirmation that one can do, or perform a thing.

Misery, for pain, as misery in my head.

Mout, for might.

Marci, for Mercy.

Norard, northward.

Nary one, neither.

Overseed, for took oversight.

Ozens, oxen.

Obsarver, for observer.

Obedunce, obedience.

Overplush, overplus.

One'st, for once.

Opinuated, conceited.

Pillow, for pillar.

Pillar, for pillow.

Pervision, provision.

Paculiar, peculiar.

Perserves, for preserves.

Prasbatterry, for Presbytery.

Perdigious, for prodigious.

Priminary, for predicament.

Perpetual, for perpetual.

Prevade, for pervade.

Pertition, petition.

Power, for much or many, *i. e.* he has read a *power*—he has a *power* of corn or negroes—he can lift a *power*.

Pardner, for partner. If it was please God, for if it please God.

Pree, for prey, (pr' pray) spoil.

Plunder, for goods, effects or booty.

Proud, for glad, as I should be proud to see you.

Pleasantry, for pleasure.

Pertend up, for better, more cheerful.

Queshton, for question.

Ramsack, for ransack.

Rench, for rinse.

Reach, for reach.

Resk, for risk.

Rock, for stone;—he threw a *rock* at me; *stone* is the proper word; There are rocks, stónes, and pebbles: the first are large and unmanagable by the hand; the second, the stones, are smaller and can be thrown. David slung

a *stone* at Goliath; but it would have required Sampson to have cast a *rock*.

Reverent, for strong;—*reverent whisky*, *i. e.* not diluted.

Raised, for brought up;—for I was raised in such a county, should be brought up or educated. We raise horses, cattle and swine; but not human beings.

Right good, for very good.

Rared, for reared;—he was *rared*, or he *rared*; *Reared* is the proper word—to educate, or elevate, is the meaning.

Ruff, for roof.

Scoripin, scorpion.

Skeersely, scarcely.

Streetch, for stretch.

Speret, for spirit.

Seed, saw.

Set, sit.

Set, sat;—hen's *set*: You *set* an arm, a post, or a chair; but he *sits* to-day or sat yesterday.

Squinch, for quench.

Scace, for scarce.

Slim, for small.

Stars, for stairs.

Sarment, for sermon.

Scrouge, for crowd.

Squash, for quash.

Soft, for soft.

Sacer, for saucer.

Stairs, for stars.

Sartin, for certain.

Strot for strut.

Sparrow-Grass, for asparagus.

Scriptorean, scripturist.

Smart chance, for good deal, large quantity, large company, great number.

Severals, for several.

Teached, for taught.

Tuther, other.

Tower, for tour—(pronounced *toor*)

Tater, for potatoe.

Tollible, tolerable;—*sorter tollible*, for tolerably well.

This year, or *this 'ere*, for this.

Two times, twice.

Two foot, two feet.

Two mile, for two miles.

Tuck, for took.

Thurst, for thrust;—he *thurst* his hand into his bosom.

Terro, for terror.

Tight scrouging, for difficult.

Twell, for till;—twell night—twell next week.

Twis't, for twice.

Them are, for those.

Tex and *texes*, for text and texts.

Tremendeous, for tremendous.

Tribunial, for tribunal.

This 20 years, for these 20 years.

Tote, for carry or bear; this is from the Latin *tollit*—he carries. It became *tolt* in English—and then as *holpe* fell to hope, so has *tolt* to tote. *Tolt* is frequently found in old English books.

This long, or *that long*, for so long.

This far, for so far.

Truck, for medicine.

Truck, for produce, cloth, or almost any thing.

Unly, for only.

Um, for them.

Umberrillo, for umbrella.

Ultimate, for terminate.

Used, for feed;—the sheep *used* in that field.

Use-to-could, for could formerly;—

I *used-to-could* do it. *used to* *do*.

Varmint, for vermin.

Villion, villain.

Water-million, for water-mellon.

Wary, weary. *Wensday*, Wednesday.

Weeky-day, week day.

While, for till; *i. e.* stay *while* I come, for stay *till* I come.

Went, for have gone;—you ought not to have *went* is improper; it should be have *gone*.

Wur, for were.

Whole heap, for many, several, much, large congregation.

Wrench, for rinse.

Yaller, for yellow.

Yearly, for early;—come right *yearly*, *&c.*, for come soon or early.

Yont, for yonder;—as *yont* house.

Yearb, for herb.

Year, for here;—come right *year*, for come here.

Treaties, Acquisition of Territory, &c.

By a royal charter of the King of England, dated June 9th, 1732, to General Oglethorpe and other trustees, the lands between the Savannah and Alatamaha rivers were granted in trust; and, in 1763, the lands between the last river and St. Mary's. In 1739, General Oglethorpe held a treaty of friendship with the Creeks, at an Indian town, on the west bank of the Chattahoochee above the falls, called Coweta.

By a treaty held at Augusta, 1773, with the Creeks and Cherokees, the lands were acquired which now compose Wilkes, Lincoln, &c.; and by another treaty at the same place, in 1783, the land was acquired up to the mouth of the Kiowe, and the line followed nearly the present line between Elbert and Franklin, leaving Danielsville a little south; thence on west to the source of the Appalachee; and down this stream, the Oconee, and Alatamaha, to an old line. The south part of this territory was, in the next year, named Washington county, and the north part Franklin. The treaty at Golphinton was held in 1785. Possession was obtained of the lands included in a line running southwest, from the fork of the Ocmulgee and Oconee to the south stream of St. Mary's.

The treaty at Shoulderbone, 1786, was not to acquire lands, but to establish the other treaties more permanently, and to secure the punishment of offenders.

In 1802, by a treaty held at Fort Wilkinson, just below Milledgeville, part of the lands between the Oconee and Ocmulgee was obtained. The line began on the Appalachee at the high shoals, leaving Madison four miles east, crossing Little river at Lumsden's Mills; Commissioner's creek at Rushing's Mills, and down Palmetto creek to the Oconee. In 1805, at Washington city, the remainder of the lands between the Oconee and Ocmulgee were acquired up to the mouth of the Alcovee river, the corner of Newton and Jasper counties. These lands were distributed by lotteries, and all since acquired.

In 1814, General Jackson having conquered the Creeks on the Tallapoosa, made a treaty with them at Fort Jackson on that river, by which the lands between the Chattahoochee and Alatomaha were acquired. This territory includes Early, Baker, south part of Irwin, Appling, Ware, &c. The act to survey these lands was not passed till 1818.

In 1817, by treaty at the Cherokee agency, and by another at Fort Laurens, on the Flint river, in 1818, that territory which now includes Newton, De Kalb, Gwinnet, Walton, most of Hall, and Habersham, was acquired.

In 1819, by a treaty at Washington, Rabun county was obtained, and the western parts of Hall and Habersham to the Chestatee.

In 1821, the lands between the Flint and the Ocmulgee were acquired by a treaty. Counties are Munroe, Bibb, Crawford, Dooly, Houston, Upson, Fayette, Pike, and Henry.

In 1825, those between the Flint and Chattahoochee were acquired by a treaty at the Indian Springs. Counties Coweta, Campbell, Carrol, Troup, &c.

The Cherokee country was annexed to contiguous counties for judicial purposes in 1830; i. e. the laws of the State were extended over it, in order to punish crime, and bring offenders to justice; for, prior to this, unprincipled men would secrete themselves in the nation, and no law could reach them, inasmuch as the Georgia laws required that the criminal should be tried in the county in which the crime was committed; but the Cherokee *country* was no *county*, and thus became a hiding place for villains. It was under the operation of this law that the missionaries became obnoxious, as they would not take the oath to demean themselves like good citizens.

After this the whole country was surveyed, but those lots on which the Indians resided were not to be taken possession of, unless the right of occupancy were purchased: this was done in many instances, and the Indians removed west of the Mississippi. Now there are white settlers in all parts of that country. The right to the soil has always been maintained by Georgia.

Rivers.—The general course of our rivers is S. S. E., if we except that of the Flint and Chattahoochee, which is south, flowing into the gulf of Mexico. There is no rapid in ascending the Savannah, till you reach Augusta, above the 33° N. Latitude. The *fall* in the Oconee is further south; and, as you advance west, the first rapids are still further south; so that those in our western river are 32° 25.' In travelling from the seaboard, one would suppose the country so perfectly level for more than a hundred miles, that the streams would be very sluggish; but they are much more rapid than those in the Northern States. While the tide finds its way up the Potomac to Washington, 300 miles from the ocean, and the Hudson to Waterford, 160; it can get up our rivers but 20 or 30 miles. This furnishes abundant proof that the bed and channel of our rivers are not so near on a level with the ocean as those in the more Northern States, gushing from high hills, and tumbling down inaccessible mountains. Most of our rivers have their rise in the southern extremity of the Alleghany mountains; and as there is no great descent in any of them at one place, they must descend imperceptibly very fast, so that their mouths may be on a level with the ocean. They rise so rapidly during heavy rains, and overflow their banks so far, that it is difficult to keep a bridge *over* a mill *upon* them. They have no high banks like the northern rivers, but you are upon them before you entertain any suspicion that they are near. Exceptions to this remark may be made in regard to some parts of the Flint and Chattahoochee.

Lakes and Ponds.—In the Okefenocan swamp are two lakes, and throughout the southwestern counties are many large ponds. In Oglethorpe is the *Goose pond*, covering 20 or 30 acres, and one in Greene nearly as large. This latter one affords abundance of fish; and several individuals, in 1825, endeavored to drain it into the Oconee, to save the trouble of angling; but, after several days of toilsome labor, the project was abandoned.

Face of the country.—In regard to surface, Georgia may be divided into three sections; the first extending from

Florida, the southern boundary, to the 33° N. Latitude, is *level*; the second, from the 33° to the 34°, is *uneven*; the third, from the 34° to the 35°, is *hilly* and *mountainous*. The second section is the most populous.

Soil.—In the southern section the soil is sandy, with rich low grounds. Where *pine only* is produced, the soil is unproductive; but where other kinds of timber grow with the pine, it is generally fertile. In the middle section, the soil is a red loam and remarkably fertile. In the northern, there is a gray gravelly soil, and it is quite productive. It is not pretended that these three different kinds of soil are confined by parallels of Latitude, exclusively, to the several sections named: but that they generally prevail in these sections is obvious to all acquainted with the State.

Productions.—In the southern section only rice is cultivated for exportation. The *sea-island* or *black-seed* cotton, which is generally worth double as much as the *green-seed*, grows kindly in all the lower parts of this section. The *sugar-cane* has been in successful cultivation for several years, and many hogsheads are raised on the plantations and sold in the country, but none has yet been exported.* Oranges, figs, olives, pomegranates, and most of the tropical fruits grow here.

Corn, sweet-potatoes, peaches, &c., &c., grow abundantly in all parts of the State.

In the middle and northern sections, the *green-seed* cotton is cultivated and some tobacco. *Upland* or dry culture rice is raised here by many families for their own use.

Climate.—The mercury in Fahrenheit usually fluctuates from 75° to 96° between April and October. Governor Ellis says it rose as high as 102°, in 1757, in Savannah; but it has not in that city been higher than 94° in several years. At Eatonton, and in Wilkes county, in 1827–8, it never rose higher than 96°. An Augusta paper, on the 5th June, 1828, says, "The mercury is to-day up to 92°, as high as it has been in two years." The frost falls in the

* 1828 may be considered a new era in the culture of sugar, when probably some hundred hogsheads were raised.

middle section of the State about the middle of October; the earliest for the last ten years fell on the 10th October, 1819. There was no frost in 1796 and 1822 till about the 20th December. The mercury falls every winter almost as low as to 20° ; sometimes to 16° .

In 1774, there was a severe frost in May, which killed large trees. In January, 1827, the Oconee river was frozen over near Milledgeville, and the Savannah at Augusta, a circumstance never before known. The winter of 1828 was unusually mild, the mercury ranging, in the first ten days of January, from 64° to 76° ! The jessamine, woodbine, althea, hyacinth, and jonquil, were in all the verdure of spring. Watermelons and shad were in the Savannah and Macon markets. The china and plumb trees were in bloom in the up-country. Many persons lost all their meat. On the 5th of April, there was a mighty change: the mercury fell to 26° , much lower than it had been all winter. Small creeks were frozen over half an inch thick. The corn and cotton were killed, and some trees! In the first of September, it was down to 52° , lower than was ever recollected to have been before so early.

The December of 1828 was also unusually warm. Flies were troublesome to horses; moschetoes were buzzing about; the sun was oppressive to the traveller, and the mercury at Eatonton, on the 11th instant, was up to 74° at 8 P. M.!

On the 10th January, 1828, the captain of an English vessel presented Mr. Cowper, of St. Simon's Island, with a few peas which he had brought from England. On the 27th of February, thirty-seven days after, Mr. C. complimented the captain with a peck of fine green peas, a part of the produce of the seed which he had given him!

So warm was this winter that the cotton plant in some places was not killed, and sprouts from the old roots sprung up and produced a new crop, without the labor of planting.

All the winter of 1828-9 was very mild, till the 9th of January, 1829. On the 9th, at 4 P. M., the mercury was at 76° , and on the 11th, at 6 A. M., it was down to 16° !

a change of 60 degrees in about 36 hours ! The remainder of the winter and spring was colder than ever before known. Scarcely a night of February or March but in which there was frost. No peach bloom was seen till about the 1st April ; whereas they generally appear about the 1st of February.

There is no purer water nor any healthier climate on the globe than is found in the northern section of this State. Many individuals have seen the frosts of a hundred winters. In the months of August, September, and October, the bilious fever obtains in the lower and middle sections of the State ; but for the two last years very few deaths have been occasioned by it.

1830, June 1. Mercury down to 60°—so cool that much cotton dies. It is reported that snow fell in Rabun.

June, July, August, September, and October, without rain, except some partial showers.

Camp and Tobler's creeks in Jones and Baldwin, and Richland, in Greene, nearly dry—a little water in holes. Earth not wet one inch in Greensboro' from 1st June till 8th November ! Persons came from Washington, in Wilkes, 40 miles, to Parke's mill ; there were counted 72 wagons and carts at a time, waiting for grists.

September 20. Slight frost.

September 29. Frost which killed vines and leaves on some trees ; never before known so early. Yet all October and most of November the heat was oppressive, and no general killing frost till the 11th December. Cotton was in bloom the day before.

All November was said by the Northern papers to be rainy and cloudy. In Boston the sun was not visible for 11 days. In Georgia there was rain but 4 or 5 days, and these were the Sabbaths ; the rest of the time it was clear and dry.

1831, January 14. Snow, and it continued in the shade some days.

February 6. Snow 6 to 8 inches. Ground was almost constantly frozen in the morning for near two months.

April 8. Heavy rains. In Hall county, snow that covered the ground !

April 11 and 12. Frost that killed beans and potatoes in gardens ; severer in Augusta than at Milledgeville.

May 10. Frost and some ice, though not to injure vegetation.

May 25 and 26. Frost near Savannah ; in Monroe and Pike, it touched the corn and cotton, and bit the beans.

July 1 and 11 and 12. Very cool : mercury down to 64° ; not higher than 88° in Eatonton up to 15th instant, nor above 90° in Milledgeville. Northern papers complain of excessive hot weather.

August 9. Very cool ; mercury down to 66° .

August 14. Sun had a singular green appearance, shorn of its beams, and spots could be seen with the naked eye. Rain almost incessantly till middle of September—fodder spoiled.

October 4. Slight frost.

1832, February 2. "We have rarely, if ever, had such weather in Georgia. On the 26th January, the thermometer stood at 7° above zero, or 25 below freezing point."

"Weather more intensely cold than we recollect ever to have known it. In 1816, the severe cold of a few days was longer remembered. On Friday last, thermometer was at 6° above zero. The novel scene of skating parties was exhibited in the vicinity of the town."

(*Milledgeville papers.*)

China trees were killed, and put forth next spring from the ground.

May 24 and 25. Very cool.

June 6 to 10. Very cool ; a fire every morning comfortable and even needed.

June 19 to 23. Very cool, with stiff N. E. breeze. Persons changed their summer for winter clothing ; fire was kept up in sitting rooms all day, and students sought the *sun* to study in rather than the *shade*.

October 1. Frost.

1833, March 1. Terrible wind and rain ; blew down houses, chimneys, and buildings, and destroyed several lives.

March 3. Sabbath coldest this season.

March 29. Slight snow in middle section ; mountains covered in upper part of State.

April 6 and 7. Heavy rains—water higher than known for twenty years. Not a bridge left on the Appalachee river. The rains all winter and spring heavier than usual.

July. Warmest weather constantly that we have ever had.

August 15. Cool for fifteen days so that fire is pleasant. Wind N. E., but no rain.

1835, January 8. At night snow fell 8 inches and 13 in Troup and Pike ; seldom known at such a depth.

February 3. Four inches snow.

February 8. Mercury 3° below zero in Eatonton, in a close passage, and 8° below zero in open air in Milledgeville ! Nothing like this ever known before in Georgia. The snow of 8th January was only 5 inches in Cherokee, 150 miles north of Milledgeville, very little at Augusta, none in Charleston, and none in Petersburg, Va. The cold weather in New England was about the 25th January, when the mercury froze ; but it did not reach us till the 7th and 8th of February ; in Florida it was not so severe till the 4th of March, when most of the orange trees were killed.

“A LAPLAND WINTER.—We continue the record of the weather, (which with us has little mitigation of severity since Saturday night) in such parts of the country as we have accounts from—it being acknowledged on all hands to be more rigorous than ever before known.

“In New-Haven, on Monday, at 8 A. M., Professor Siliman’s thermometer was 23 degrees below zero ! A gentleman who has been in the habit of making notations of the weather for forty-four years, states that he never knew the mercury before more than 16 degrees below the cypher. The famed cold winter of ’79–80, according to the notes of President Stiles, in the month of January, was only at 19 degrees.

“The extremes of cold on Sunday or on Monday morning were, at Lowell, Mass. 24 degrees below zero ; at Concord, Mass., 27 ; Dorchester 22 ; Worcester 19 ; Woonsocket Falls, R. I., 24 ; Montreal, 35 ; Branford, Conn.,

16; Saratoga Springs, 33; Poughkeepsie, 33, 13 degrees lower than ever before known; Troy 28, 7 degrees lower than since the present century commenced; Northampton, Mass., 33; many wells were frozen at the depth of fourteen feet from the surface, and a colt was frozen in a stable; Providence and Smithfield, R. I., 26; Elizabethtown, N. J., 18; Utica, 34; New-Lebanon, 39; Schenectady, 33; Belleville, N. J., 20."—*N. Y. Com. Adv.*

January 15. Tremendous thunder shower. One flash in Eatonton killed 2 cows and 2 hogs; a chimney was struck in Savannah. Three or four showers and heavy thunder up to the close of the month; then the cold weather begins.

The summer of 1835 unusually cool. Most of September cool as October is ordinarily. Frost on the 26th September.

October 6. Killing frost, but in five days the weather turned warm as summer, and so continued till the last of November. The gardens flourished; cotton, which had lost its leaves, again shot forth, and the crop was greatly increased.

May 13 and 14. Severe hail storm near Macon.

1836. Winter of 1835–6 mild in comparison with the preceding. Last part of November severe frost and ice; then mild till the 25th of January, 1836; then cold two weeks; mercury down to 12 degrees above zero—20 degrees warmer than February, 1835.

March 11. Slight snow, hardly enough to cover the ground—only one during the winter.

December 5. Snow 4 inches; 6 in Norfolk, but none in Richmond. No snow in Georgia before Christmas for many, many years!

It is very evident that our winters are becoming colder.

1837, February. Snow 4 or 5 inches, and also in March; not much during the winter.

March 8. Violent hail storm at Zebulon; stones as large as hen's eggs; destroyed windows, and killed one horse.

May 7. Snow in upper part of the State, loading the trees.—*Papers.*

May 29. Violent hail storm in Wilkes ; crops destroyed ; trees bereft of their leaves, and hail lay for 12 days in some places, though the weather was warm. Oldest citizens had never seen any thing like it.

Diseases.—The two principal diseases, of which any considerable number of persons die, are *Bilious fever* and *Pleurisy*.

Fever and ague, rheumatism, dysentery, &c., &c., obtain, but are seldom fatal. Dyspepsy carries off some ; consumption, or breast complaint, as it is termed, affects some persons ; but where it proves fatal in *one* instance, our mild climate restores a hundred invalids by that disease from more northern latitudes. A case or two of cholera obtained among the blacks on the Ogechee some years past ; but none of our cities or towns have been visited by that dreadful scourge.

Bilious fever, our most common complaint in the fall months, is not so frequent as formerly. Ten years ago, persons from the middle dared not visit the southern section in the sickly season ; nor those of the upper, the middle ; but now they travel through all parts without apprehension of danger. Hundreds of families from the upper and middle regions have settled themselves permanently in the southern section.

Rain.—The quantity which falls in a year in this State is from 42 to 47 inches. Showers are frequently so partial that only one, or a part of one plantation is moistened by them, while all around is parched with drought.

Zoology.—The *alligator*, a loathsome amphibious animal, and the ugliest creature that crawls or walks on this earth, infests the rivers of Georgia. It has been found in the neighborhood of Milledgeville, and even in Murder creek ; but does not frequent the upper parts of the State. In 1800, Mr. Ellicott opened several of them, and found in their stomach wood, charcoal, and various indigestible substances. It is supposed they swallow these substances in order to prevent the parts of the stomach from collapsing during the dormant state, when they take no sustenance.

The largest alligators are 16 feet long. Before stormy weather, they make a singular roar or bellow.

When killed, the body emits an intolerable smell of musk, and it is asserted that its head contains a quantity of that drug. They will chase children, and a negro girl was so much injured by one, that it became necessary to amputate her arm. It is difficult for them to overtake that which they would devour, because they cannot make a quick lateral movement, or change their direction. They are destructive to calves and pigs, and their skins are good for tanning. It is said a rifle ball will glance from their bodies, unless it goes in a particular direction.

The *opossum* is a singular animal, about the size of the woodchuck of the Northern States, and of a light greyish color. It climbs trees, and is very fond of poultry. It has ten or twelve young at a time, and, when attacked, these hide themselves in a kind of pouch which nature has provided under the abdomen of the dam. It is a most deceitful little rogue, and, as soon as caught by the dog, pretends to be dead. This circumstance has given rise to an expression in the country, in regard to any individual who feigns himself sick, or what he is not really, "*He is playing 'possum with you.*"

Gopher is a species of the land-turtle, burrowing in the ground in the low country. It is able to walk with a heavy man on its back.

The *coach-whip snake* is a curiosity. The head and a part of the body are black, and the tail brown, resembling very much a carriage whip.

The *glass snake* is from one to two feet long, and of a grassy green. At some seasons of the year, take it up, and falling, it breaks into many pieces; and it is said that, after you leave the snake, the parts find each other, coalesce, and the reptile crawls off!

Ornithology.—The *mocking-bird*, (*Turdus Polyglottas*) peculiar to the Southern States, may be properly denominated the *nightingale* of America. The color of the bird is a pale blue, with white stripes in its wings, and its size and form do not differ much from those of the blue jay,

as it is called in New-York. He has a variety of notes, and though he sings no regular and continued strains, he makes a great deal of music. If he could modulate his voice a little better, he would be the most melodious songster in the world. When the moon shines brightly, he frequently sings the whole "live long night."

The *red bird* is one of the most beautiful of his species. The male is of a deep scarlet color, with a tuft upon his head, and about as large as the robin. He whistles as plainly as the mocking-bird or parrot, chatters a great deal, and has occasionally one very sweet note. The female is rather a brownish red, and, though not destitute of voice, seems to think that *whistling* is not becoming for her sex.

Character, manners, customs, and amusements.—The people are generally polite and affable in their manners, and hospitable even to a fault. The distinction into *classes of society*, which obtain in the Northern States, is unknown in Georgia: a man in *homespun* is as good as one in *silk* or *broad-cloth*. There is a bold independence of character among the poorer classes truly republican and praiseworthy. This trait, no doubt, derives its perpetuity from the fact that every man is a land holder, and has the means of living in his own hands: he is not compelled to submit to the dictum of a *lord of the soil* for permission to work his lands.

Drinking, and cursing, and sabbath-breaking, are bad habits among us; but the former, within ten years past, has greatly abated.

Dancing, chicken-fighting, and horse-racing, used to be favorite amusements: the first two are out of fashion very much now; the latter seems to be growing again into greater use. A vivid picture of our former manners and customs may be seen in a work, published in Augusta two years ago, entitled "Georgia Scenes and Incidents," and ascribed to the pen of Judge Longstreet.

Divisions.—The State is now divided into 90 counties. These counties are also subdivided into militia districts, being from 8 to 12 or more in each county. In each of these districts is a captain and a company of militia.

At its session in 1825, the Legislature divided the State

into seven Congressional districts, in each of which a member for Congress is elected; but the act was repealed in 1826. The Senators in Congress are chosen by the Legislature.

Government.—The government of this State is vested in a Governor and the General Assembly, which consists of a Senate and House of Representatives, all chosen by the people.* The Governor holds his office two years, and members of the Legislature one. Each county sends one Senator, and Representatives in proportion to its population, i. e. 3,000 representative population entitles to one Representative; 7,000 to two; 12,000 to four. Persons must be 25 years of age, have been citizens nine years in the United States, and three in this State, before they can be eligible to the office of Senator. They must be 21 years old, have been citizens seven years in the United States, and three in Georgia, to entitle them to a seat as Representatives; and must possess a freehold, the Senators of \$500, and the Representatives of \$250. The President of the Senate is Governor ex-officio, in case of the death, or incapacity of the Governor. The elections are held on the first Monday in October, and the Legislature assembles on the first Monday in November, and generally sits about two months.

Judiciary.—The power of administering the laws is vested in a superior and inferior courts, and in a magistrates' court.† There are ten‡ Judiciary circuits, for each of which a Judge of the Superior Court, who holds his office three years, is appointed by the Legislature. The Judge and grand jury in the respective circuits constitute a Court of Equity.

The Judges of the Inferior Courts, five in each county, are elected by the people. Their jurisdiction extends to civil causes of all kinds and of any amount, except where the title to lands is concerned. They also try slaves for capital crimes, officiate as a Court of Probate, and are the general guardians of the poor.

* The first election of Governor by the people was in October, 1825.

† There are mayors' courts in the cities of Savannah, Augusta, and Darien.

‡ Names of the circuits are Chatahoochee, Middle, Eastern, Northern, Flint, Ocmulgee, Southern, Western, Cherokee, and Coweta.

There are two magistrates in each militia district, who hold courts monthly. They take cognizance of debts to the amount of \$30, with interest and costs, and also of the crimes of slaves which are not capital.

Factories.—Factories to make cotton and woollen cloths have been established in two or three counties; but owing to the high price of labor, they have been but short-lived. Since the late tariff, however, they have begun to start up in several places.

In 1810, the Wilkes Manufacturing Company was incorporated with a capital of \$10,000. About this time, one was brought into operation on Little river, in Morgan, but they were short-lived. About 1828, one was erected 4 miles below Athens, on the Oconee, by Judge Clayton and others, and it was found profitable. In 1830, another was erected at Athens, which was burned soon after its operations were commenced; it was, however, rebuilt. After this, the number began to increase, and the capital invested has been very productive.

The following is the best list to be procured:

1 four miles below Athens:

1 at Athens.

1 two miles southwest of Athens, on the middle branch of the Oconee.

1 twelve miles west of Athens, on the Appalachee, at the high shoals.

1 eighteen miles below Athens, in Greene, at the Scull shoals on the Oconee.

1 three miles west of Eatonton, on Little river.

2 in Upson county, on Potatoe creek.

1 three miles above Columbus on the Chattahoochee.

2 ten miles southwest of Augusta, on Spirit creek. One of these was in Jefferson county, but removed.

1 on the Ogeechee, nine miles above the shoals, in Warren. This is owned by Mr. Shiver.

1 in Newton county, three miles southwest of Covington, on Yellow river.

1 it is believed at Burnt Fort, on the St. Illa, though it is not certain, but the mistake was made for steam mills at *that spot.*—In all 14.

One in Upson has but 500 spindles, the other 1000. The others are all probably larger. That near Eatonton consumes about 600 bags of cotton annually; about half the products is sold in yarn, and half in cloth. Much of the cloth is heavy, say two yards to the pound. The number of spindles is 1920, beside a mule and a machine to card wool. A good deal of winter cloth, with cotton warp and woollen woof, is made and sells rapidly. Price of the woollen is about 45 cents; of the course cotton 17 to 18.

Manufactures.—Leather, shoes, hats, carriages, saddles, cabinet work, cotton and woollen cloths, &c., are manufactured throughout the State. But little is manufactured in the southern section even for the blacks; but homespun in the upper sections is worn by the most wealthy and respectable inhabitants. Much, however, is imported for every part of the State.

Minerals.—Gold, iron, copper, and lead.

Gold was first discovered in Habersham about 1828. The work was prosecuted, and, by the summer of 1830, \$230,000 worth was obtained in Habersham, Hall, and Cherokee counties. Parts of the Cherokee country was divided into 40 acre lots: the balance into squares of 202½ acres. The counties, where the principal part of the gold has been found, are Lumpkin and Carroll, though in those contiguous, considerable quantities have been dug. One 40 acre lot in Lumpkin was sold by the fortunate drawer, for \$30,000!

The value of the gold dug in the State, and carried to the mint in Philadelphia, up to 1832, was \$528,000; probably a million and a half by this date. A building is in progress at Dahlonega for a mint, in which the gold will be coined.

There were forges to melt ore and make iron years gone by at the fork of Briar creek, in Warren, in Jackson, and other places; but the matter declined entirely till since 1830. Near Clarksville is a forge, where thousands of pounds are prepared every year. The Cherokee country is said to abound in iron ore.

It was supposed that *mineral coal* had been discovered

in the bed of Savannah river; but Mr. Cotting, the gentleman who was appointed in December, 1836, to make a geological survey of the State, maintains that none has been found in that region. He thinks that *Lignite*, wood-coal, or coal resembling wood in structure, was mistook for mineral coal.

Fossils.—List of fossils found in the formations of Burke and Richmond counties. The scientific names are given of the genera, but the limits would not admit of inserting the several species.

Petrified Wood, Alluvium on Savannah river, near Stony Bluff.

Lignite, do. do. do.

Carbonized Wood, Ferruginous sand on the Georgia Railroad.

Alcyonium, (several species,) Calcaire grossier at Shell Bluff.

Alveolites, do. do.

Nummulites, do. do.

Ananchytes, Ferruginous sand and clay, Birdsville.

Clypeaster, do. do.

Spartangus, do. do.

Cardita, do. do.

Lucina, Rotten limestone, or shell marl.

Corbula, do. do.

Teredo, do. do.

Venus, do. do.

Venericardia, do. do.

Cytherea, do. do.

Arca, do. do.

Astarte, do. do.

Hyppagus, do. do.

Ostrea, (several species,) Formations above the Lias.

O. Virginia, do. below the Lias.

O. Vesicularis, do. do.

Encrinites, Formation above the Lias.

Gryphea Areolata, Limestone on Brushy creek.

Pecten, Rotten limestone.

Pectunculus, do.

Buccinum, Rotten limestone.

Cerithium, (casts,) Buhr stone.

Turritella, do. do. near Burke line, Jeff. co.

Pleuratoma, do. do.

Planaria, do. do.

Solarium, do. do.

Ammonites, do. do.

Mactra, Rotten limestone.

Melania, (casts,) Buhr stone.

Tellina, do. do.

Oliva, do. do.

Nucula, do. and in shell marl.

Chama, Shell marl.

Calyptaca, do.

Fusus, do.

Crepidula, do.

Infundibulum, do.

Lunulites, do.

Turbinulia, (casts,) Buhr stone.

Hippagrus, do. do.

Crassatella, Ferruginous sand and clay.

Pyrula, do. do.

Perna, do. do.

Balanus, (casts,) Buhr stone, near David F. Dickinson's.

Vermicularia, Shell limestone above the ferruginous sand.

Passeithea, do. do. do.

Orbitulite, do. do. do.

Siliquaria, do. do. do.

Egeria, do. do. do.

Scaphites, do. do. do.

Terebratulites, do. do. do.

Kaolin, a beautiful clay, suitable to make China ware, is found on Greenbriar creek, in Columbia county.

Imports.—West India goods, wines, teas, fish, articles of clothing, Irish potatoes, apples, cider, shoes, harness leather, saddles, iron, hardware and cutlery, books and stationary, cotton bagging, shoe thread, &c., &c., are brought into the State through our seaports. Horses, mules, neat cattle, hogs, and some cotton bagging are sent us from the Western

States. We pay our thousands for these last named articles annually, and we might ourselves raise them. Nearly one million has been paid for them this year.

Exports.—There were exported from Savannah, for twelve months, ending 30th September, 1825—

	BAGS OF COTTON.		RICE.	TOBACCO.
	Upland.	S. Island.	Tierces.	Hogsheads.
FOREIGN, - -	57,401	7,505	2,154	11
COASTWISE, - -	72,525	264	5,081	3
	129,926	7,769	7,235	14

From 30th September, 1825, to 30th September, 1826.

	BAGS OF COTTON.		RICE.	TOBACCO.
	Upland.	S. Island.	Tierces.	Hogsheads.
FOREIGN, - -	102,616	5,870	4,978	123
COASTWISE, - -	81,622	470	6,477	47
	184,238	6,240	11,455	170

Value at the present low prices, 6,800,000 dollars.

These exports were from Savannah, Darien, Brunswick, and St. Mary's; the amount is not ascertained. The lumber, &c., &c., from Savannah would amount to some thousands.

Value of Exports for the State of Georgia, from the 1st of October to the 30th of September, in each year.

Years.	Amount.	Years.	Amount.
1790 to 1791	\$491,250	1796 to 1797	\$644,307
1791 to 1792	459,106	1797 to 1798	961,848
1792 to 1793	520,955	1798 to 1799	1,396,759
1793 to 1794	263,832	1799 to 1800	2,174,268
1794 to 1795	695,986	1800 to 1801	1,755,939
1795 to 1796	950,158	1801 to 1802	1,854,951

Domestic Products distinguished from those of Foreign.

Years.	Domestic.	Foreign.	Total.
1802 to 1803	\$2,345,387	\$25,488	\$2,370,875
1803 to 1804	2,003,227	74,345	2,077,572
1804 to 1805	2,351,169	43,677	2,394,846
1805 to 1806	82,764	-	82,764
1806 to 1807	3,710,776	34,069	3,744,845
1807 to 1808	24,626	-	24,626
1808 to 1809	1,082,108	-	1,082,108
1809 to 1810	2,234,912	3,774	2,238,686
1810 to 1811	2,557,225	11,641	2,568,866
1811 to 1812	1,066,703	-	1,066,703
1812 to 1813	1,094,595	-	1,094,595
1813 to 1814	2,147,449	35,672	2,183,121
1814 to 1815	4,146,057	26,262	4,172,319
1815 to 1816	7,436,692	75,237	7,511,929
1816 to 1817	8,530,831	259,883	8,790,714
1817 to 1818	10,977,051	155,044	11,132,095
1818 to 1819	6,241,958	68,473	6,310,431
1819 to 1820	6,525,011	69,608	6,594,619

Value of Merchandise imported.

Years.	In Amer'n vessels.	In for'n vessels.	Total.
1821	\$757,622	\$245,062	\$1,002,684
1822	762,333	227,258	989,591
1823	496,475	174,230	670,705
1824	413,164	138,719	551,883
1825	303,079	40,277	343,356
1826	213,491	82,562	296,053
1827	328,757	94,368	423,122

Value of Merchandise exported.

Domestic Products.

Years.	In Amer'n vessels.	In for'n vessels.	Total.
1821	\$4,133,054	\$1,846,941	\$5,979,995
1822	4,106,121	1,377,099	5,483,220
1823	3,227,962	1,051,923	4,279,885
1824	3,374,774	1,244,979	4,619,753
1825	3,665,055	555,884	4,220,939
1826	3,814,568	323,852	4,138,420
1827	3,431,431	800,384	4,235,815

Foreign Products.

Years.	In Amer'n vessels.	In for'n vessels.	Total.
1821	\$6, 632	\$27, 683	\$34, 315
1822	600	1, 050	1, 650
1823	2, 731	11, 050	13, 781
1824	3, 194	1, 035	4, 228
1825	859	1, 035	1, 894
1826	1, 199	-	1, 199
1827			

Total of Domestic and Foreign Products.

1821	-	\$6, 014, 310	1825	-	\$4, 222, 833
1822	-	5, 484, 870	1826	-	4, 139, 619
1823	-	4, 293, 666	1827	-	4, 295, 815
1824	-	4, 623, 982			

Militia.—There are 40,000 men subject to perform military duty. Many of those, however, are but poorly equipped. If the spirit which obtains in some places for raising and disciplining independent companies, should prevail extensively, we should have a more effective force to repel invasion.

Revenue.—The permanent revenue is derived from taxes on lands and negroes, pleasure carriages, banks, licenses to venders of merchandize and retailers of spirituous liquors, and on auction sales; and from dividends on bank stock and University bonds.

The aggregate amount of cash in the treasury, bank stock; and debts due the State on the 2d December, 1825, was \$2,184,149 77; of this sum the cash in the treasury was \$885,159 73. The State tax is annually about \$133,000.

There are other sources of revenue, such as sales of fractions, fees on grants and testimonials, &c., &c., but these cannot be considered permanent.

The funds of this State of every kind, including bank stock, at its original cost, cash in the treasury, bonds, balances due by tax collectors, &c., &c., according to the report made by the Committee of Finance at the late session of the Legislature, was \$2,307,288 12½. Many of the bonds,

such for instance as the remnant of those given for the purchase of fractions in Baldwin and Wilkinson, upwards of twenty years ago, and amounting to \$22,418, will be collected at this late day, if collectable at all, with great difficulty. Much of the debt of \$61,722, due by tax collectors, must also be lost by the insolvency, in many cases, of both principal and securities. Allowing, however, liberally for such losses, the amount of the State fund is still considerable. Adding the sum for which the fractions and other public lands were lately sold, \$339,651 33 $\frac{1}{4}$, (one fifth of which has been paid, and the balance payable in four annual instalments,) makes the gross amount of \$2,639,939 46 $\frac{1}{4}$.—*Milledgeville Recorder*, 1829.

The receipts into the treasury up to the 31st day of October, 1828, amounted to the sum of - \$181,155 00

Balance in the treasury, 26th November,
1827, - - - - - 637,303 00

Total, - - - - - \$818,458 00

The expenditures during the last political
year, ending on the 31st October, 1828,
amounted to - - - - - 186,900 00

Leaving a balance in the treasury of \$631,558 00

This balance in the treasury consists of—

Darien bills, - - -	385,558 00
Current bills, - - -	195,000 00
Check on State bank, - -	50,000 00
Specie, - - - - -	1,000 00

\$631,558 00

Antiquities.—That Georgia was settled in many parts by a race of civilized people, long before the existence of General Oglethorpe, admits of not the shadow of a doubt. In Greene, Hancock, Bibb, Coweta, Habersham, De Kalb, and other counties, are the remains of forts and tumuli, which existed so long ago, that the present tribes of In-

dians are unable to give any account of their origin, even through the uncertain medium of tradition.

An intrenchment in Coweta, covers in a circular form, seven or eight acres, surrounded by a ditch. The site is well suited for the defence of those within, being on a neck of land, betwixt two creeks, safely protected.

On Shoulderbone creek, in Hancock, on Mr. Shiver's plantation, are three mounds, the largest of which covers an acre and a half, and is 50 feet high. This is surrounded by a regularly constructed intrenchment, *projected and executed upon the best rules of fortification*. The ditch, which is in the form of a parallelogram, is not yet filled up, and before the land was cleared, was three feet deep. Ten years ago several persons were determined to see what was contained in the mound; but their patience was exhausted by a few days labor. Ten feet from the top, they passed through a smooth dirt floor, and which was evidently that of a large tenement, since caved in. There is another mound about 200 yards distant, and seems to have been for the purpose of protecting the spring.

The large one, when covered with grass or oats, has an enchanting appearance. In the extensive low grounds of the creek, it seems like a verdant island rising from the bosom of the ocean.

In the vicinity of Macon are several, the largest of which is about half a mile below the bridge, on the east side of the river, and is in the shape of a cone flattened at the top. This rests on more than an acre of ground.

In Greene, near the mouth of Harris's creek, 10 miles above Greensborough, on the east side of the Oconee, are several mounds and forts. Near a fort, an iron claw hammer was found in 1787, just after the country was settled, and *well burnt brick were ploughed up!* On the forts were trees at least 200 years old.

A cedar post, of octagon form, was standing in a small fort at the Cherokee Corner, with a cross cut on it, long before the land was ceded by the Indians.

Hammers, swords, gun-locks, &c., have been found in various sections of the State, in the first settling of them.

Curious Discovery.—In 1834, a subterranean Indian village was discovered in Nacooche valley, in Georgia, by gold miners, whilst excavating a canal for the purpose of washing gold. The depth to which it is covered varies from seven to nine feet; some of the houses are imbedded in a stratum of rich auriferous gravel. They are thirty-four in number, built of logs, from six to ten inches in diameter, and from 10 to 12 feet in length. The walls are from three to six feet in height, forming a continuous line or street of three hundred feet. The logs are hewed and notched as at the present day. The land beneath which they were found, was covered at the first settlement by the whites, with a heavy growth of timber, denoting the great antiquity of those buildings, and a powerful cause which submerged them. Cane baskets and fragments of earthenware were found in the rooms; the houses are situated from fifty to one hundred yards from the principal channel of the creek. A great number of curious specimens of workmanship have been found in situations which preclude the possibility of their having been moved for more than a thousand years; among these, half a crucible, of the capacity of nearly a gallon, ten feet below the surface, and immediately beneath a large oak tree, which measured five feet in diameter, and must have been four or five hundred years old. The soil is diluvial, or what may be termed table land. The stratum of quartz gravel, in which the vessel was imbedded, is about two feet in thickness, resting on decomposed chloride slate. It is not difficult to account for the deposit of those substances in an alluvial soil; for the hills are generally very high and precipitous, and from the immense quantity of rain which falls, the streams are swollen to a great height, sweeping every thing with them, and frequently forming a deposit of several feet in thickness in a season. A vessel resembling a double mortar was found in Duk's creek, about six inches in diameter, and the excavation on each side nearly an inch in depth, basin-like, and perfectly polished. It was made out of quartz, which had been semi-transparent, but had become stained with the iron, which abounds in quantity in all the

country. In the bottom of each basin was a small depression, half an inch in depth, and about the same in diameter. What its use could have been, is difficult to conjecture. The high finish, and its exact dimensions, induce the belief that it is the production of a more civilized people than the present race of Indians.

But how shall we *account* for these wonders? This no doubt is a difficult task, and one which the reader has no right to demand of the author: it is sufficient for the design of his book to state facts, and leave it to his *wise* readers to form their opinions in regard to them as they please. He will, however, leave a few suggestions on this subject.

There are three kinds of mounds in our State,—the large ones described above, smaller ones, containing human bones and Indian implements of war, and regular fortifications. These last were, without doubt, constructed by European adventurers, either before or after Columbus visited our shores. In his History of North Carolina, Williamson has in substance this passage: "Ferdinand de Soto landed in Florida in May 1539, with 600 men and 200 horses. This adventurer had served with Pizarro in South America, and shared the spoils of Peru. He came in quest of gold, not with any design to plant a colony. He passed the second winter among the Chickasaws, who had the address to get some of his horses. He crossed the Mississippi, and died on Red river."

Tradition informs us that a number of persons from Wales passed a winter in Georgia, and made potash.

A learned *savant* of Copenhagen has given us assurance, lately, that he has in possession manuscript descriptions of America, written by adventurers who had visited it in the latter part of the tenth century! "It was in the year 985 that America was first discovered by *Biaske Herjeufsen*; but he did not land. In the year 1000, or perhaps earlier, the coast was visited by *Leif*, a son of *Erik the Red*, who first colonized Greenland." Now if these documents be genuine, the conjectures of antiquaries about our mounds and fortifications will be over. The great difficulty has lain

in assuming it as a fact, that Columbus first saw the new world. This is the logic employed:—America was not discovered till 1492; the Indians were then on the soil; the mounds must have been constructed by a civilized people, at least 300 years ago; but there were no civilized people living in America 300 years ago; therefore, all is vague conjecture. But if the learned Dane shall show that civilized people were here as early as the year 1000, then we can account for these artificial tumuli.

Evidences that the Ocean once overflowed the southeastern part of the State.—In the S. E. corner of Burke, is a spot called *Shell Bluff*, and which is composed of oyster shells, 80 feet deep, on the bank of the Savannah. At Hartford are great quantities of sea-shells. Millstones are prepared in Burke, and the quarry from which they are dug is formed of sea-shells.—These millstones are full of petrified oysters, corn-shells, &c. A rotten limestone, formed of vegetable productions and sea-shells, pervades all the lower counties in this State; and as deep into the earth as man has yet penetrated, sea-shells are to be found.

Appropriations for the Political Year, 1829.

Salary of the Governor, - - - -	\$3,000
Secretaries to the Governor, each - -	1,000
Secretary of State, Treasurer, Surveyor, and Comptroller General, each - - - -	2,000
Clerk H. R. and Secretary of Senate, each -	600
Judges of the Superior courts, each - -	2,100
Attorney and Solicitors General, each - -	225
Three Inspectors of the Penitentiary, each -	224
For the support of the Penitentiary, - - -	5,000
Printing fund, - - - - -	20,000
Contingent fund, - - - - -	20,000
Members of the Legislature, each, \$4 per day.	
President of the Senate, and Speaker of the House,	
6, and all 4 dollars for every 20 miles in coming	
and returning from the Seat of Government.	

Clerk of the House, and Secretary of the Senate,
each 6 dollars.

Contingent expenses for do. each 60 dollars.

Five clerks, each, per day, 6 dollars.

Five clerks of committees, each 80 dollars.

Clerk of the joint Penitentiary committee, 50 dol-
lars.

Messengers and door-keepers, each, per day, 4 dol-
lars.

For airing and scouting the Senate and Representa-
tive chambers, winding clock, &c. - - \$200

Thomas Mitchell, for surveying islands in the Cha-
tahoochee, - - - - - 1,065

T. B. Howard, Comp. Gen. for preparing a list of
balances due the State, - - - - - 400

For the use of the Academies of the counties of
Carroll, Coweta, Troup, Merriwether, Harris,
Talbot, Muscogee, Lee and Marion, to be equally
divided, - - - - - 7,335

Carlton Welborn, - - - - - 350

B. F. Harris, late Solicitor General, Flint circuit, 340

C. C. Birch, contractor for the enlargement of the
State House, when the work is completed, 700

To the Trustees of the Poor School fund in Haber-
sham, - - - - - 520

W. C. Dawson, - - - - - 500

According to the annual statement of the finances of
Georgia, laid by the Treasurer before the Legislature, it
appears that the receipts into the Treasury, for the year
ending October 31, 1831, amounted to, \$162,442 57

Balance remaining in the Treasury on the
31st October, 1830, - - - - - 189,539 29

Total, - - - - - \$351,981 86

The expenditures were :—

For the County Academies, \$20,156 54

Poor School fund, - - 24,570 46

Roads and rivers, - - 20,000 00

Protection of the gold mines, 10,093 18

Legislature of 1830,	-	70,391	85
Surveying Cherokee land,		11,381	19
Penitentiary, - - -	-	5,000	00
Purchase of negroes, &c. -	-	4,998	00
Civil establishment of 1830,		9,837	50
Civil establishment of 1831,		23,850	00
Sundries, contingent fund,			
&c. - - - -	-	52,653	92

\$ 252,932 64

Remaining in the Treasury on
the 31st of October, 1831,
viz:

In bills of the char-
tered banks, \$86,261 49

In stock, of the
Bank of the State, 10,000 00

In paper medium, 2,787 73

99,049 22

\$351,981 86

*An abstract of the Treasury of the State of Georgia, on
the 31st day of October, 1834, inclusive.*

Dr.

For amounts paid into the Treasury, between the 1st of
November, 1833, and the 31st of October, 1834, inclusive,
and carried to the credit of the aforementioned accounts.

General tax of 1810,	-	-	-	\$40	41
Do. 1830,	-	-	-	60	00
Do. 1831,	-	-	-	211	07
Do. 1832,	-	-	-	49,422	84
Do. 1833,	-	-	-	630	00
Do. under resolution December 1833,	-			1,000	00
State stock, - - -	-	-	-	100,798	07
Dividend on bank stock, -	-	-	-	88,900	00
Tax on bank stock, - - -	-	-	-	4,660	26
Sale of lots fraudulently drawn -	-	-	-	1,606	40

Reverted fractions and islands, - - -	46 25
Do. lots 1st dist. Muscogee, - - -	76 54
Do. fractions in Early, - - -	110 80
Do. Macon lots and reserves, - - -	385 20
Do. relinquished lots, - - -	154 01
Vendue tax, - - -	1,425 37
Funds for fees on head-right grants, - - -	584 50
Do. copy grants, - - -	144 00
Do. testimonials, - - -	157 50
Do. Macon lots and reserves, - - -	238 50
Do. fractions, lotteries of 1822 and 1823, - - -	203 75
Do. fractions, do. 1827, - - -	504 00
Do. on lottery of 1820, - - -	950 00
Do. lottery of 1821, - - -	840 00
Do. lottery of 1827, - - -	8,896 00
Do. gold lottery 1832, - - -	9,505 00
Do. Cherokee land lottery 1832, - - -	9,238 00
Do. gold fractions, - - -	780 00
Do. Cherokee land fractions, - - -	90 00
Do. lots fraudulently drawn, - - -	80 00
Do. Columbus lots, - - -	67 50
Do. McIntosh reserves, - - -	18 00
Do. lots 10 and 100, - - -	4 00
Do. first district, Muscogee, - - -	36 00
Do. reverted lots in B. W. and W., - - -	6,630 00

Total, \$288,493 97

Of the above amount, there was received by
 John Williams, late Treasurer, from the
 1st to the 23d November, 1833, inclusive, 42,988 91

\$245,505 06

CR.

By amount of President's and Speaker's warrants, and Governor's warrants, drawn and chargeable to the following accounts, taken at the Treasury between the 31st of October, 1833, and the 1st of November, 1834, inclusive, viz:

GENERAL DESCRIPTION.

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Contingent fund of 1833, - - -	\$3,581 52
Military fund of 1827, - - -	528 00
Civil establishment of 1833, - - -	10,831 25
Special appropriations of 1833, - - -	583 50
Printing fund of 1833, - - -	852 61
Poor-school fund, - - -	18,077 89
Appropriation county academies, - -	18,710 27
Road and river fund of 1833, - -	4,700 00
Appropriation for the Penitentiary, - -	7,500 00
Special appropriations of 1834, - -	41,936 31
Land fund of 1832, - - -	504 75
Contingent fund of 1834, - - -	11,158 86
Printing fund of 1834, - - -	13,779 08
Civil establishment of 1834, - - -	25,951 62
Road and river fund of 1834, - - -	3,899 00
Appropriation for improving the state-house 1834, - - -	7,540 00
Special appropriation of 1821, - - -	1,000 00
Redemption of the public debt, - - -	3 65
Expenses of the Members and officers of the Legislature in November and Dec., 1833, -	67,752 00
Total,	<u>\$238,889 31</u>

Recapitulation.

Appropriation for county academies, -	\$18,781 69
Poor school fund, - - -	16,559 99
Special appropriation, 1833, - - -	15 00
Special appropriation, 1834, - - -	611 04
Special appropriation, 1835, - - -	16,625 32
Road and river fund, 1834, - - -	202 08
Penitentiary fund, 1834, - - -	2,500 00
Penitentiary fund, 1835, - - -	8,200 00
Contingent fund, 1834, - - -	1,227 11
Contingent fund, 1835, - - -	19,999 44
Printing fund, 1834, - - -	3,209 98
Printing fund, 1835, - - -	8,416 98
Military fund, 1834—5, - - -	3,416 00

Appropriation for the improvement of the state-house, 1834, - - - -	460 00
Appropriation for enlarging the state-house, 1835, - - - -	4,000 00
Civil establishment, 1835, - - - -	38,449 76
Fund for the redemption of the public debt, - - - -	68 69
	<hr/>
	<u>\$143,743 08</u>

State Officers.—June, 1837. William Schley, Governor; office expires November 1837; Salary \$4,000.

Robert M. Echols, President of the Senate.

Joseph Day, Speaker House of Representatives.

Judges.—Thomas W. Harris, Alfred Iverson, Carleton Cole, John Schley, Robert M. Charlton, A. M. King, O. H. Kenan, Hiram Warner, John G. Polhill, Garnett Anthony.

Ebenezer Starnes, *Attorney General*.

State House Officers.—William A. Tennille, Secretary of State; Thomas Haynes, Treasurer; John G. Park, Comptroller General; John Brewster, Surveyor General.

Religion.—The most numerous denominations are the Baptists and Methodists. The Presbyterians have several churches, and are fast increasing. There are also in the State Episcopalians, Roman Catholics, *Christians* and Jews. (See Table.)

Population.—By the census of 1790, there were found to be but 82,000 inhabitants; in 1800, 162,000; in 1810, 252,432, of whom 145,414 were slaves; in 1820, 340,989; in 1824, 225,048 white, and 175,882 black population: total, 400,930; in 1830, 516,537.

Benevolent Institutions.—There are in this State about 40 Bible Societies, besides scores of Missionary, Education, and Tract Societies, and Sabbath Schools; but as these are published yearly in the Almanacs, and as they frequently change, it was thought unnecessary to give them a place in this work. There is a State Temperance Society, formed in 1828.

List of Counties with Population, according to census of 1830, so far as then organized; also the Capitals and Principal places.

Counties.	Popul'n.	Capitals.	Villages and public places.
Appling	1,468	Holmesville*	
Baker	1,253	Newton	Byron, old cap'l, Albany.
Baldwin	7,295	Milledgeville	Scottsboro', Midway, Salem, Pittsburg.
Bibb	7,154	Macon	Vineville, Troyhill.
Bryan	3,139	Court House	Hardwick.
Bulloch	2,587	Statesboro'	
Burke	11,833	Waynesboro'	Robinson's store, Birds-ville, Barkecamp.
Butts	4,944	Jackson	Indian Springs, Lofton's Store.
Camden	4,578	Jeffersonton	Centreville, Colerain.
Campbell	3,323	Campbelton	
Carroll,	3,419	Carrollton	Villa Rica.
Cass	-	Cassville	New Echota.
Chatham	14,127	Savannah	
Cherokee	-	Canton	
Clark	10,176	Watkinsville	Athens, Salem.
Cobb	-	Marietta	
Columbia	12,606	Applington	Wrightsboro', Cobham, Quaker Spr's, Watson's.
Coweta	5,003	Newnan	
Crawford	5,313	Knoxville	Old agency.
Decatur	3,854	Bainbridge	
De Kalb	10,042	Decatur	Berrien, Traveller's Rest.
Dooly	2,135	Drayton	Fort Gaines.
Early	2,051	Blakely	Ebenezer, Abercorn, Tucka-seeking.
Effingham	2,924	Springfield	Ruckersville, Petersburg, Edinburgh.
Elbert	12,354	Elberton	
Emanuel	2,673	Swainsboro'	
Fayette	5,504	Fayetteville	
Floyd	-	Rome	Livingston, old capital.
Forsyth	-	Cumming	
Franklin	10,107	Carnesville	Springs.
Gilmer	-	Ellijay	Taloney.
Glynn	4,567	Brunswick	
Greene	12,549	Greenesboro'	Scul Shoals, Beman's st'e, Newhope, Whiteplains.
Gwinnett	13,289	Lawrenceville	
Habersham	10,671	Clarksville	Loudsville, Talulah, and Tockoa falls, Cur'hu mt.

* Was changed in 1836—site and name unknown.

List of Counties, &c.—Continued.

Counties.	Popul'n.	Capitals.	Villages and public places.
Hall	11, 748	Gainesville	
Hancock	11, 820	Sparta	Powelton, Mount Zion, Deveraux's.
Harris	5, 105	Hamilton	Whitesville, Gibson's.
Heard	—	Franklin	Corinth.
Henry	10, 566	McDonough	Double cabins.
Houston	7, 369	Perry	
Irwin	1, 180	Irwinville	
Jackson	9, 004	Jefferson	
Jasper	13, 131	Monticello	Hillsboro', Dodson's, Con- stitution Hall, Leakville.
Jefferson	7, 309	Louisville	
Jones	13, 345	Clinton	Fortville, Blountsville.
Laurens	5, 589	Dublin	
Lee	1, 680	Starkeville	Pinderton.
Liberty	7, 233	Hinesville	Riceboro', Walthourville, Sunbury.
Lincoln	6, 145	Lincolnton	Goshen, Lisbon.
Lowndes	2, 453	Franklinville	Troupville.
Lumpkin	—	Dahlonega	Auraria.
Madison	4, 646	Danielsville	Springs.
Marion	1, 436	Tazewell	
McIntosh	4, 998	Darien	
Merriwether	4, 422	Greeneville	Flat Shoals, Warm Sp'gs.
Monroe	16, 202	Forsyth	Culloden, Gullettsville, Pittsburgh, Paran, Will- son's Bridge, High Sh'ls.
Montgomery	1, 269	Mount Vernon	
Morgan	12, 046	Madison	Kingston, Dogsborough, Floyd's Mills, Fairplay, Buckhead, Evansville, Old Fact'y, Park's B'dge.
Muscogee	3, 508	Columbus	
Murray	—	Springplace	
Newton	11, 155	Covington	Palmyra, Mount Pleasant, Newborn.
Oglethorpe	13, 618	Lexington	Hermion, Bowling Green, Cherokee Corner.
Paulding	—	Court House	
Pike	6, 149	Zebulon	Barnesville, Goddard's.
Pulaski	4, 906	Hawkinsville	Hartford.
Putnam	13, 261	Eatonton	Fairfield, Harmony, Half Acre, Gladesburg, Den- nis's Mills.
Rabun	2, 176	Clayton	

List of Counties, &c.—Continued.

Counties.	Popul'n.	Capitals.	Villages and public places.
Randolph	2, 191	Cuthbert	
Richmond	11, 644	Augusta	Sand-hills, Bath, Bedford.
Scriven	4, 776	Jacksonsboro'	Millhaven.
Stewart	—	Lumpkin	Florence.
Sumter	—	Americus	Danville, Pondtown.
Talbot	5, 940	Talbotton	C'treville, Roundtree's st'r.
Taliaferro	4, 934	Crawfordsville	Raytown.
Tattnall	2, 040	Reidsville	
Telfair	2, 136	Jacksonville	
Thomas	3, 299	Thomasville	
Troup	5, 799	Lagange	Westpoint, Vernon.
Twiggs	8, 031	Marion	Tarversville, Jeffersonville.
Union	—	Blairsville	
Upson	7, 013	Thomaston	Torbertsville.
Walker	—	Lafayette	Rossville, Gamble's ac'dy.
Walton	10, 929	Monroe	Social Circle.
Ware	1, 205	Waresboro'	
Warren	10, 946	Warrenton	Shiverton.
Washington	9, 820	Sandersville	Davisboro'.
Wayne	963	Site of c't house changed in 1836.	Waynesville.
Wilkinson	6, 513	Irwinton	
Wilkes	14, 237	Washington	Mallorysville, C'treville.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION.

Epitome of the whole Population of the District of Georgia, 1880

FREE WHITE PERSONS.			
<i>Males</i>	under five years of age, of five and under ten, of ten and under fifteen, of fifteen and under twenty, of twenty and under thirty, of thirty and under forty, of forty and under fifty, of fifty and under sixty, of sixty and under seventy, of seventy and under eighty, of eighty and under ninety, of ninety and under one hundred, of one hundred and upwards,	<i>Females</i>	under five years of age, of five and under ten, of ten and under fifteen, of fifteen and under twenty, of twenty and under thirty, of thirty and under forty, of forty and under fifty, of fifty and under sixty, of sixty and under seventy, of seventy and under eighty, of eighty and under ninety, of ninety and under one hundred, of one hundred and upwards,
-	-	33, 027	-
-	-	23, 709	-
-	-	18, 584	-
-	-	15, 186	-
-	-	26, 844	-
-	-	16, 156	-
-	-	9, 542	-
-	-	5, 674	-
-	-	3, 083	-
-	-	1, 120	-
-	-	290	-
-	-	63	-
-	-	10	-
		153, 288	
		Total number of free white persons, -	
		143, 518	
		296, 806	

<i>White persons included in the foregoing who are deaf and dumb,</i>	<i>under fourteen years of age,</i>	50
Do do do	of fourteen and under twenty-five,	51
Do do do	of twenty-five and upwards,	44
Do do do	blind,	150
Do do do	Aliens, Foreigners not naturalized,	101

GENERAL DESCRIPTION.

107

SLAVES.		FREE COLORED PERSONS.	
<i>Males</i> under ten years of age, - - -	38,367	<i>Males</i> under ten years of age, - - -	369
of ten and under twenty-four, - -	34,253	of ten and under twenty-four, - -	333
of twenty-four and under thirty-six, -	19,440	of twenty-four and under thirty-six, -	224
of thirty-six and under fifty-five, -	12,818	of thirty-six and under fifty-five, -	186
of fifty-five and under one hundred, -	3,847	of fifty-five and under one hundred, -	118
of one hundred and upwards, - - -	92	of one hundred and upwards, - - -	12
	108,817		1,261
<i>Females</i> under ten years of age, - - -	38,102	<i>Females</i> under ten years of age, - - -	347
of ten and under twenty-four, - - -	33,917	of ten and under twenty-four, - - -	330
of twenty-four and under thirty-six, -	20,527	of twenty-four and under thirty-six, -	231
of thirty-six and under fifty-five, -	12,325	of thirty-six and under fifty-five, -	185
of fifty-five and under one hundred, -	3,765	of fifty-five and under one hundred, -	196
of one hundred and upwards, - - -	78	of one hundred and upwards, - - -	6
	108,714		1,225
Total number of slaves, - - -	217,531	Total number of free colored persons, -	2,486
		Total aggregate, - - -	516,823

Slaves and colored persons included in the foregoing who are deaf and dumb, under fourteen years of age, -	26
Do do do of fourteen and under twenty-five, -	21
Do do do of twenty-five and upwards, -	12
Do do do blind - - - - -	123

BANKS, as exhibited by their returns to the Executive, Oct. 7, 1834.

Banks.	Place.	Capital stock paid in.	Notes in circulation.	Specie.
Planters' Bank	Savannah,	\$535,400.00	\$214,922.00	\$147,132.60
Mechanics' Bank	Augusta,	200,000.00	456,621.00	183,497.44
Mar. & Fire In. B'k	Savannah,	170,000.00	165,485.00	118,521.81
Aug. In. B'king Co.	Augusta,	150,000.00	191,093.00	86,150.95
Commercial Bank	Macon,	100,000.00	73,376.00	53,229.25
Ins. B'k, Columbus	Columbus,	150,000.00	111,496.00	72,412.85
Bank of Columbus	do.	203,333.33	132,790.00	86,492.81
B'k State of Geo. } and Branches }	Sav'n'h, &c.	1,500,000.00		
B'k of Darien & Br.	Darien, &c.	469,017.50	329,942.00	73,186.49
Farmers' B'k & Br.	Chattahooch.	119,825.00	72,063.00	8,792.06
Bank of Augusta	Augusta	600,000.00	437,764.13	353,405.85
B'k of Hawkinsville	Hawkinsville	100,000.00	179,852.00	78,870.43
Central B'k of Geo.	Milledgeville	2,485,733.51	237,725.00	135,186.92

Banks, created since the date of the above return.

Central Railroad Bank ; Georgia Railroad Bank ; Forsyth and Macon Railroad Bank ; Brunswick Bank ; Milledgeville Bank ; Western Bank, at Rome ; Ocmulgee Bank, at Macon ; Bank at St. Mary's.

The stock in the Columbus Insurance Company was sold to the United States Bank in the winter of 1837. Some others have been chartered ; but here are enough to ruin any country. Two Banks, the Macon and Merchant and Planters' of Augusta, have failed within four or five years past, much to the loss of the poor, and not much to the credit of some concerned with them.

GAZETTEER.

ALA

Alapahaw River rises in Dooly county, runs S. E., thence S. through Irwin and Lowndes, within a few miles of Ware, into the Suwaney, in Florida. On the line between Georgia and Florida, this river is 118 feet wide, and 6 feet deep. It is about 100 miles in length. The Withlocooche falls into the Suwaney, a few miles below the Alapahaw.

Alatamaha River is the largest in the State, and is formed by the union of the Oconee and Ocmulgee, just below the 32° of North Latitude. Its average breadth is 600 yards, its depth 8 feet, and its length 120 miles.

In its course, which is South Easterly, receiving the Ohoopce from the North, it separates Tattnall and a part of Liberty county from Appling, McIntosh from Wayne and Glynn counties, and flows into the Atlantic ocean, by several mouths, between Sapello and St. Simon's Islands. This river has 14 feet of water at the bar, and steamboats of a large size have ascended the Oconee branch to Milledgeville, and the Ocmulgee to Macon; but, owing to shallows and obstructions, pole boats are chiefly used to carry down the produce of the country, and bring up goods to the above named towns. Several thousand dollars have been expended to render this river navigable for steamboats; but *nature* has as yet received very little assistance from *art*. Tides flow up 28 miles above the bar. The route of a canal, to connect this river with the Ogeeche and Savannah, has been surveyed, and the estimated cost to the first named river is \$621,156 60. (See Canals.) Large vessels come up to Darien.

Since the above account was printed, steamers have been running on both the Oconee and Ocmulgee, to Milledgeville and Macon.

Alatamaha Sound unites the above river with the ocean, and its various channels embrace several beautiful Islands.

Alatamaha Canal.—(See Canals.)

Alcovee River has its origin in Gwinnett, about three miles N. E. of Lawrenceville, and is the eastern fork of the Ocmulgee. The Yellow river and South Fork, the other two principal branches, unite about 50 miles above Macon, 12 N. W. Monticello: and Alcovee falls into them one mile below. Boats have descended to Macon from this confluence, and even from some of the branches above, but most of the cotton is transported on wagons. Ulco-fauhatcha is the Indian name for the river.

Alleghany Mountains terminate in this State. The ridge, known by this name, passes, in a S. W. direction, nearly through the United States from the Hudson river in New-York. They can be seen in Habersham and Rabun counties, from the top of the College buildings at Athens, and the sight of them gives a sweet relief to the eye of the traveller, who all along from Savannah has often sought deliverance from the monotonous sameness of surrounding objects.

Alligator Creek is in the N. E. part of Montgomery, and flows into Pendleton creek. There are two creeks of this name in Telfair, and one rising in Pulaski, and falling into the Palmetto, in Laurens.

Allison's Creek, one in Jones, and another in Greene.

Americus, p. t. and cap. Sumter Co., contains C. H., Academy, 100 buildings, 7 stores, 3 shops, 5 mechanics, 2 doctors, 4 lawyers. This place is situated on Lot 156, in 27th Dist. of old Lee, 16 miles west of Flint river, 30 from Drayton, in Dooly, 25 Starkesville, 40 Lumpkin, 30 Tazewell, in Marion, 100 Milledgeville. Incorporated in 1832.

Albany and *Alexandria* are the names of villages in this region, but the author has not been informed in what county Alexandria is. It is presumed they are very small.—Albany is on Flint river, in Baker.

Appalachee River rises N. E. of the source of the Alcovee, and runs S. E. into the Oconee, six miles West

from Greensboro. It is about 130 feet wide at its mouth, 5 feet deep, and 80 miles long.—There are three toll bridges across this river;—Hodge's, below Trimble's bridge; Floyd's, 3 miles W. from Salem, in the south part of Clark county, and Middlebrook's, 6 miles above.

Appling County (see No. 1 in the Appendix, under the head Biography) is bounded on the N. by the Alatomaha, which separates it from Montgomery and Tattnall counties; N. E. by a corner of Liberty; E. by Wayne; S. by Ware, and W. by Irwin and Telfair; N. W. by the Ocmulgee. A district of this county was added to Telfair. This is now a large county, though Ware was taken from it, and some part of Telfair.

This county is a part of that territory the title to which was extinguished by the treaty of Fort Jackson, and organized in 1819.

Holmesville was the capital of Appling Co., but the C. H., was ordered by the Legislature, in 1836, to be removed.

Applington, p. t. and cap. Columbia county, on the great Kiokce creek, was named after Col. Daniel Appling, and contains 15 houses, and 3 stores, C. H., Jail, Academy, and houses of worship for Baptists and Methodists, built in 1828.—Place much improved in the two last years.

This town is 82 m. E. N. E. M. 23 N. W. Augusta; 30 S. E. Washington; 16 S. E. Wrightsboro. All that is mortal of the Rev. Daniel Marshall lies a few rods south of the Court House, on the side of the road to Augusta. He was a native of one of the New England States, and one of the first and most useful ministers in Georgia. He founded the Kiokce church, in this place, in 1772; but after his death it was removed four miles north, where it worships in a commodious brick building, 60 by 40.

Memory watches the spot, but no "false marble" utters untruths concerning this distinguished herald of salvation. He sleeps neither "forgotten" nor "unsung;" for every child in the neighborhood can lead you to Daniel Marshall's grave; and a short biographical sketch, and a poem characteristic of the good man, have appeared in print. The disconsolate widow and hapless children of poor Burn-

side, once a useful member of our Legislature, live in sight of the town. It is said she seldom leaves her solitary abode. If you ask the cause, it was duelling, the hydra that has ruined many a family.

The place is *now* called *Appling*; but I protest against the change: for there is a county of that name, and I hope Applington, for distinction's sake, will be perpetuated.

The Academy is about $\frac{1}{4}$ of a mile west of the town, a substantial brick building, with an Apparatus and Library. The funds are 12 shares of Bank Stock, and 50 to 60 acres woodland; the land was given by James Hamilton, and Wm. Appling. Other lands were owned and sold in 1825, and converted into Bank Stock.

Carmel Academy, where Dr. Waddell taught several years, assisted by Mr. Crawford, was situated some 2 miles E., near Mr. Hunt's residence. The citizens built a brick house for the Dr. on the site of the present Academy, but after teaching 3 or 4 years, he left.

This building was badly constructed, and the new one was begun in 1826. It is 2 stories high, and has attached to it, a dwelling for the Rector. Several men of distinction and usefulness were educated in part at Dr. Waddell's school: Eldred Simpkins, John C. Calhoun, T. W. Cobb, W. H. Crawford, B. M. Sanders, &c.

The C. H., is brick, built in 1809 and 10, by David Stanford, and cost about \$7,000. Some of the dwellings look old, and are in a dilapidated state.

Athens, p. t. Clarke county, on the west bank of the Oconee, just below the 34° of N. Lat. is 71 miles N. M. 92 N. W. Augusta, 27 N. N. E. Madison, 16 N. W. Lexington, 33 N. Greensboro, and 40 S. S. E. Gainseville, 40 N. W. Washington. The site is 200 feet above the river; and though the ground is uneven, the town has a tasteful appearance.—Many of the dwelling houses, about 85 in number, are elegant, chiefly two stories high, and, with but very few exceptions, painted white. Indeed, if in any part of the State we might look for a display of good taste in the appearance of a town, it would be at the seat of literature. A mighty change has taken place in Athens

since 1819: *then* it contained but 32 houses, chiefly between Col. Cobb's and the river; Colonel Carnes, however, occupied one a little north west of the Chapel; Mrs. Jones's present residence being in the woods, one fourth of a mile from town! *Now* it covers more than a square mile, besides some neat country seats on both sides the river. In 1801 there were but two houses in the place.

The public buildings, besides those attached to the College, are neat houses of worship for the Presbyterians, Methodists, and Baptists. That belonging to the Methodists is nearly square, and has a gallery all around. The Presbyterians' is 64 feet long, including the portico, and 44 feet wide, with a gallery of only 10 feet at one end. The portico is supported by four large pillars of the Doric order. The windows are Gothic. This was completed in the spring of 1828; and though it cost hardly \$2,000, is one of the neatest houses of worship in the up-country. In June, 1828, Athens contained 1,100 souls—583 whites, including the College students, and 517 blacks. There were at this time also 26 four-wheel carriages, and as many gigs and sulkies in the place. There are one or two common schools in Athens, and two respectable Female schools. It would be desirable to find other towns showing a public spirit as praiseworthy as does Athens, in constructing bridges, free for all passengers, across the rivers which flow by them. Two of this kind are within the precincts of the town, on the roads leading to Lexington and Danielsville; and another, 3 miles S. W., across the middle fork. Rev. Dr. Finley, for a few months President of the College, sleeps between it and the river; and the Rev. Hope Hull one mile S. West.

Athens is the seat of the University of Georgia, called Franklin College. The buildings are two large brick edifices, 120 feet long and 45 wide; one finished in 1804, three stories, and the other in 1825, four stories high, containing rooms for students, a chapel, a two story brick building for the Chemical and Philosophical Apparatus, and Library, and a house for the Grammar-school.

From the Savannah Georgian. We present this morn-

ing to our readers a sketch of the history of our *University* (recently received,) which, by every lover of literature and of the future prosperity of this State, will be read with intense interest. Its constitution has hitherto been imperfectly known; and therefore, as it is an anomaly among institutions of the kind, we have ventured to prefix a synopsis of it, as first established under the auspices of Abraham Baldwin.

It consisted in this :

1. That a Board of Visitors, to be composed of the Governor, Chief Justice of the State, President of the Senate, and Speaker of the House of Representatives, denominated the *Senatus Academicus* of the University of Georgia, should have the general superintendence of the literature of the State, and of another board, to be called the Board of Trustees.

2. That the President of the University should be appointed by the two boards jointly, and removed in like manner.

3. That there should be a stated annual meeting of the *Senatus Academicus*, &c.

4. That the *Senatus Academicus* should consult not only on the affairs of the University, but also the interests of literature throughout the whole State.—Wherefore, it was enjoined upon the members, that they should endeavor to obtain an acquaintance with the condition of the several places of education in their respective counties; so that they might be the better able to counsel and assist one another in their system of literary legislation. Upon the basis of these reports from the several Senators, it was made the duty of the *Senatus Academicus* to recommend the kind of schools to be instituted in the several parts of the State; and to prescribe the different modes of instruction and branches of learning to be inculcated therein; not only so, but likewise to examine and recommend the instructors to be employed in them, or to appoint persons for that purpose. Moreover, the charter of the University makes it imperative on the President, and some of the members of the *Senatus Academicus*, so often as the duties of the former will

permit, to visit the different academies in the State, at least once a year, and examine into their order and condition.

5. The charter declares, that all public schools, instituted or to be supported by funds or public moneys in the State, shall be considered as parts or members of the University; and, further, that the trustees, shall, from time to time, lay before the Legislature whatsoever public measures they may deem necessary for the accomplishment of the great and important designs contemplated by it.

All these features of the original charter have not been preserved from the ravages of annual legislation; but yet the foundation and outward structure of the system remain entire.

We believe that the first commencement took place in 1804; and as far as our own recollection extends, of College anecdote, the following persons graduated in that year: Gibson Clark, William H. Jackson, A. S. Clayton, James Jackson, Williams Rutherford, and Jared Irwin.

Whilst upon this subject, we feel ourselves called upon in a peculiar manner to notice the services of Dr. Jackson to that institution. Whilst professor of Natural Philosophy there, he received the appointment of Secretary of the Legation at Paris; and, during his residence there, employed his time with a single eye to the important trust which he has since resumed, with so much satisfaction to himself, and benefit to his country—an example which a distinguished individual in Europe, when apprized of all the facts, once likened to the conduct of Cincinnatus.

History of the University of Georgia.

In the year 1788–9, the Legislature of Georgia made an endowment, for the establishment of the University, by a grant, or donation, of 30,000 acres of land, in different parts of the then unlocated territories thereof; and vested the management of it, together with the organization of the institution, with trustees, 17 in number, with power to rent or lease the lands, but not to sell, and to select a proper site for the “University of Georgia.”

Propositions were received, and efforts made, to locate the University in the counties of Hancock, Columbia, Wilkes, Greene, and what was originally Franklin, now Clarke county; and, after much discussion thereon, the latter was selected, and a donation of 500 acres of land was liberally made by the late Governor Milledge, as a proper site for the University, situated on the western bank of the North Oconee river, which place was called and now bears the name of Athens. In the year 1801, and before a suitable building had been erected, the trustees appointed to the presidency of the Franklin College Mr. Josiah Meigs, a graduate, and at that time instructor in Yale College, a gentleman of the highest attainments in science and literature, who accepted the appointment, and forthwith repaired to this State; and under his superintendence the College at Athens went into operation.

During the presidency of Mr. Meigs the prosperity of the College was not great, owing to circumstances beyond the control of those to whose care it was committed.

Among these circumstances may be enumerated the newness of the country, the frontier situation of the College, being at that time only 15 miles from the Indian boundary, the prejudice of the people against education generally, and against institutions of this kind particularly, and, what was more embarrassing than any other cause, the want of funds and public patronage, without which institutions of this kind never flourish. The lands were rented annually for very little, and such was the deficiency of funds that at no time, during Mr. Meigs's continuance in office, was there ever brought to his aid more than two, and seldom more than one, assistant to the arduous duties of his station. The institution was also destitute of Apparatus and Library, those indispensable appendages to literary Seminaries. Yet, under all those discouraging circumstances, it is admitted that many of the Alumni of the College, for the period of which we speak, have exercised their talents and acquirements, with much advantage to the country and credit to themselves and the "alma mater," on the Bench, at the Bar, in the Medical art, in Congress Hall, and State Legislature.

Mr. Meigs resigned the office of President in 1808-9, and the appointment was conferred on the Rev. Dr. Kollock, of Savannah, who did not, however, accept it. The office was next conferred on the Rev. Dr. Brown, at that time a professor in the South Carolina College, who presided over this institution for nine years.

The principal cause which hitherto operated to keep the College in obscurity, continued for the greater part of Dr. Brown's administration, viz : the want of funds. In 1816, the trustees asked and obtained leave to sell the lands belonging to the University, and that at a most unfavorable time. It is necessary here to remark, that the College did not retain all the lands originally granted ; a tract was lost in settling the boundary between this State and South Carolina, towards the head of Tugalo or Seneca rivers, and another tract was lost, by law suit, in Jackson county. Other portions of the landed property having been previously sold to defray the expense of buildings, &c., there remained to be sold, in 1816, not exceeding 25,000 acres, which was sold on a credit of four annual instalments, and produced the sum of \$125,000.

The sales having been made on time, the Legislature very judiciously and liberally agreed to receive the bonds, and vest in stock of the State Bank, the amount of \$100,000 for the use of the University, as a permanent endowment, the interest only of which could be drawn or used.

From and after this period the prospects of the College began to brighten, and the trustees were enabled to establish a professorship of Languages and Natural Philosophy, and filled them with suitable professors, and also to employ one or more tutors for the instruction of the lower classes.

Dr. Brown continued in office until 1817, when he resigned the appointment, which was conferred on the Rev. Dr. Finley, of Baskingridge, New-Jersey.

Dr. Finley repaired immediately, with his family, to Athens, and entered upon the duties of his office with zeal and much ability, and with as fair prospects of extensive useful-

ness as any man could have possessed. The talents and reputation of Dr. Finley eminently qualified him to preside over a literary institution. To a mind well stored with scientific attainments, was added long experience in the instruction and management of youth, a tempered mind, and conciliating deportment. With advantages such as we have enumerated, the University of Georgia was regarded as about to assume a stand among the literary institutions of the United States; and, under the superintendence of this gentleman, had he lived, the most sanguine expectations of its friends would doubtless have been realized; but, by a mysterious dispensation of Divine Providence, he was removed by death in the month of September, having filled the office of President only from the April preceding.

Dr. Finley determined that nothing should remain undone in his power to accomplish, which might advance the interests of the College, and finding it destitute of a library, he devised the laudable design of endeavoring to raise, by subscription, a sum for the purpose of purchasing books, and laying the foundation of a College Library; with this in view, and also with the desire to become acquainted with the Southern men and manners, in the month of July, he made a tour through the middle and southern section of the State, and being unaccustomed to the climate, the excessive heat of the season, added to the fatigue of travelling, produced a bilious attack, which, in August or September, 1818, terminated his short, but useful, term of service as President of Franklin College. A considerable amount of money was, however, subscribed, and although Dr. Finley lived not to see the fruit of his labors, yet the money was collected, and the foundation of a College Library was laid, which has since become respectable. Collections were also made for the benefit of the Apparatus, and the liberality of one gentleman (Mr. John Marks, of Jasper county) deserves particular mention, who gave the sum of one thousand dollars to the Apparatus fund.

The lamented death of Dr. Finley, obscured for a time the brightening prospects of the University. The trustees

next elected the Rev. N. S. S. Beman to fill the vacancy, which he accepted, but who, from some cause or other, resigned the appointment before he entered on its duties, which, as may be supposed, embarrassed the trustees, and thereby the College remained longer without a head than was for its good. In March, 1819, the board elected to the presidency, the Rev. Dr. Moses Waddell, who has from that time to the present period presided over it with great advantage to the institution and much credit to himself. From this period may be dated the permanent and almost uninterrupted prosperity of the College.

Doctor Waddell had taught a large academy in Abbeville, (S. C.) with unparalleled success, for a number of years, under whose tuition a number of the most distinguished men in Georgia and South Carolina had received, in whole or in part, their education, and who from long and successful experience had acquired a reputation for the government and instruction of youths, which qualified him perhaps above any man living, to give character and reputation, as subsequent events have abundantly proved.

The number of students began to increase, and very soon the College family numbered one hundred, and it has since been frequently more, but never less than that number.

The College soon acquired reputation abroad, and gained favor with the Legislature and the people.

The sources of the College revenue were, the dividends on Bank Stock, and the proceeds of tuition, and having no other, the pecuniary concerns of the institution must have suffered greatly, during the pressure of times which prevented the Bank from making dividends but to a small amount, but for a most salutary provision by the Legislature of 1822, which declared that when the Bank failed to declare 8 per cent. annually, the deficiency should be made up to the College out of any unappropriated moneys in the State Treasury—which secures to the College the sum of \$8,000 annually, which, added to the tuition, (\$3,500) makes an annual income of \$11,500.

The excess of revenue over the expenditure, for some

years enabled the Board to appropriate considerable sums for the purchase of a Chemical and Philosophical Apparatus, and for the gradual increase of the College Library, which although it is far from being extensive, is nevertheless respectable; consisting at this time, (1828) of about three thousand well selected volumes. The Chemical and Philosophical Apparatus are sufficiently extensive for a College course.

At the same session of the Legislature the sum of \$25,000 was appropriated for the purpose of erecting an additional collegiate edifice, a building of brick, 120 feet long, 50 feet wide, and 3 stories high, which, as well as the old buildings, is divided in suitable studies and dormitories; and in the two buildings there can be conveniently accommodated 150 or 200 students.

In each of these buildings, is an apartment for the library and recitation rooms. In addition to those already mentioned, there is also a convenient brick building for chemical laboratory and philosophical hall, and lecture rooms for the professors presiding over these departments.

There is attached to the College a Grammar or preparatory School, in which boys preparing to enter College, are taught free of any charge for tuition; which school is found to be a very useful nursery for the College, in supplying students for the under classes. The teachers of this Academy are paid their salaries from the College funds.

The present organization of Franklin College may be stated thus:

A President, with salary, per annum,	-	-	\$2200
A Professor of Natural Philosophy and Botany,			1400
A Professor of Chemistry and Mineralogy,	-	-	1400
A Professor of Mathematics and Astronomy,	-	-	1400
A Professor of Belles Lettres, and Ethics,	-	-	1400
Two Tutors in College, each 700,	-	-	1400
Two do. in Grammar School, each \$800,	-	-	1600
A Treasurer and Secretary,	-	-	650

The income of the College being no greater than its expenditures, the trustees will not be able to make any

further additions to the Library, or effect any future improvement in the institution, without legislative aid.

Very important appendages to the College are the Demosthenean and Phi Kappa Societies, two literary associations formed by the Students—and any history of the College, which omitted to notice them, would be imperfect.

The object of these societies is the mutual improvement of its members, in elocution, composition, morals, &c.

A most laudable emulation is excited in each, that its members should excel in every thing that adorns the human character; and they are found to exert an influence over the students, which no other restraints or incentives could produce, and it has become a matter of importance to have ones name enrolled on the lists of either of those rival institutions; and there is scarcely a distinguished man in the State who is not an honorary member of one or the other.

The Demosthenean was founded as early as the year 1802, and has now for its accommodation a handsome brick building, with a beautiful hall, and other apartments, and is in a flourishing condition—its annual meetings are on the 19th February in each year.

The Phi Kappa, though of more recent establishment, numbered its eighth anniversary on the 22d Feb. 1828. It has likewise a suitable hall for its use, and is also in a flourishing condition.

To each of these Societies belong select Libraries of about 1,000 volumes each.

They meet, weekly for the transaction of the ordinary business of the Society, and on Commencement day of College; and thus have their annual meetings, at which the honorary members who may be in Athens are invited particularly to attend, and at any other of their meetings if they choose.

The number of students is now more than 100. The Commencement is on the first Wednesday in August, and the vacations are, from Commencement one week; half of April; and from the first part of November to first of January.

The two individuals who were most active in founding

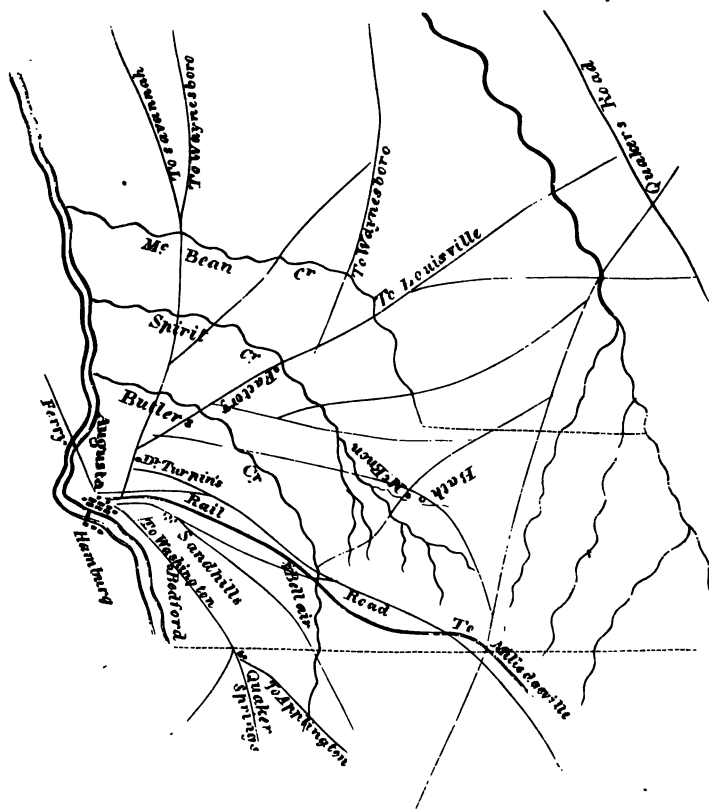
this institution, and to whom the State is most indebted, are Abraham Baldwin and James Jackson.—The memory of their names will ever be sweet to genius and the lovers of science.

The Legislature has testified its respect for the memory of Washington, Jefferson, Franklin, Oglethorpe, and Lafayette, by ornamenting the Capitol with full length portraits of those distinguished individuals.

It is not conceded that he who liberates the bodies of a people from tyranny and oppression, is entitled to more gratitude than he who rescues their minds from the darkness of ignorance ; or in other words, the patron of liberty has not greater claims on mankind than the patron of education : Because an ignorant people cannot long retain their freedom, were a wise leader by the prowess of his army to bestow it on them. The *alumni* of this College will ere long evidence that they have not conceded the point, and that they consider the founder of their *Alma mater* as worthy of regard as he who may have discovered a country, liberated or governed its inhabitants.

On the Campus, we shall discover, before long, a neat monument erected to perpetuate the memory of Baldwin and Jackson.

Augusta city and cap. Richmond Co., is the second town for size in the State. The Savannah river here has a large bend, so that the town stands on the S. W. bank, 88 miles E. N. E. Milledgeville, 127 N. N. W. Savannah, 140 N. W. Charleston, 83 W. Columbia, 23 S. S. W. Edgefield, C. H., Lat. $33^{\circ} 33'$, Long. $5^{\circ} 18'$.—The town is well laid out, the streets are wide, meeting each other at right angles, and ornamented with trees, and many of the houses are spacious and elegant. The public buildings are an elegant City Hall, 120 feet by 60 feet, 3 stories high ; a Masonic Hall ; a spacious Academy, the main body of which is 45 by 40 feet, with two wings $93\frac{1}{2}$ by 32 feet ; containing commodious rooms for the Rector and other instructors ; Court House, Jail, Theatre, Arsenal, Hospital, Female Asylum, building for Free School, two Markets, four Banks, and seven houses for public worship, viz : 1



for Presbyterians, 1 for Methodists, 1 for Episcopalians, 1 for Baptists, 1 for Roman Catholics, 1 for Unitarians, and 1 for Africans.

The City Hall is a most splendid building, and a beautiful ornament to the city; the cost was \$100,000. The houses of worship for the Baptists, Methodists, and Unitarians, are on Greene street; the Presbyterian, which has an excellent clock, on Telfair street, and the Episcopalian near the Bridge.

The Methodist house was built about 1805, Presbyterian 1808 or 9; Catholic about 1815; Episcopal about 1820; Baptist 1820; Unitarian 1828.

Among the benevolent institutions of Augusta ought not to be forgotten its "Poor School," which has been supported a number of years by private liberality, and has now one hundred pupils. Lately it has become a fortunate legatee: Dr. Anderson Watkins, well known as a gentleman of great benevolence, has bequeathed to it \$5,000, and Mr. Campbell a similar sum.

In the Academy are seventy pupils. The salary of the Rector is \$1,500, and that of the English teacher \$1,000. A branch of the Academy is located at the Sand-hills, and the salary of its teacher is \$200, besides the tuition money. The annual income of the Academy is more than \$4,000, arising from rents, tuition money, &c.

The United States and Planter's Hotel, Globe, and Eagle and Phoenix, are all splendid establishments for entertainment.

Augusta is a place of much trade. More than 150,000 bags of cotton are annually deposited here, and thence carried down the river to Savannah and Charleston, for the European and Northern markets. From Oct. 1, 1825, to Oct. 1, 1826, there were 143,633 bags of cotton stored in this place. Here are 20 ware-houses, large buildings, from 300 to 500 feet long, and 40 broad, to secure the immense quantities of produce and merchandise brought to town. Broad street, where the greatest part of the produce is sold, is 180 feet wide, and two miles long, passing nearly through the centre of the city.

There are ten to fifteen steamboats on the river, which perform a trip in four and five days, and carry passengers, and from 800 to 1,000 bags of cotton.—Beside these, there are pole boats, which take from 500 to 800. Daily stages are also constantly running between this and Savannah, Columbia, Milledgeville, and to Athens. They go also to Greensboro, Madison, and Louisville.

Augusta supplies all the up-country, east of the Oconee, and a good deal west of it, with merchandise; she also sends many tons into Tennessee, and into N. and S. Carolina. Recently, however, Hamburg, a small town opposite, on the South Carolina side, founded in 1821, has supplied some goods for the Carolinas. A bridge, 400 yards long, connects the two towns.

Three papers are issued from the Augusta press.

The first house in Augusta was built in 1735, by General Oglethorpe. Near the spot where the Episcopal Church now stands, a British fort, commanded by Col. Brown, was surrendered to the Americans.—Gen. Pickens, and Cols. Clarke and Lee commanded. The Legislature met here in 1776.

The city is governed by a Mayor and members of Council. Population is about 5,000.

Cotton received in Augusta and Hamburg for six months, ending in April, were, bags, in 1824, 121,525; 1825, 103,607; 1826, 137,087; 1827, 136,602.

Freights to Savannah are from one dollar to 37½ cents per bag; to Charleston \$1 50 to 75 cents. [See lists of roads, for fare to these cities.]

Olden History.—In the fall of 1776, there were not more than 40 to 50 houses—most of these log. The river was then crossed by a ferry-boat, owned by Mr. Hicks, just where the bridge now crosses. Families remembered to be there residing were, Messrs. Bug, Glascock, Walton, McLean, &c. Harrisburg was then a plantation, but houses were raised there about 1794. Soon after the termination of the Revolution, people flocked here in scores: Ennis, Jack, J. Wilson, Connell, Bush, Fox, &c., were merchants; Criswell, DeAmmon, and Leigh were mechan-

ics ; soon Brown, Gardner, two Tubmans, Longstreet, Wallace, &c., were settled in this place.

In 1805, there were no buildings west of Bennoch's corner, on Campbell and Broad streets ; all west where the Planter's Hotel is situated, was a cornfield. Around the site of the new market, was a cluster of houses called *Springfield*, and a house of worship for the blacks. Here was Grayson's fort during the war. There were some houses in Harrisburg, and an old tobacco ware-house near the river ; this was used in the late war as barracks for the soldiers. The lower part of the town below the bridge was then the most populous and fashionable. *Ashton's Retreat*, lower part of Broad street, was the resort for the fashionables of the day. Public houses then were Eagle Tavern, on Reynold street, and City Hotel, where the Eagle and Phoenix now stands. There were no ware-houses at this period for the reception of cotton, but McKinne's was soon built, just above the bridge. Each purchaser of cotton weighed it before his own door, where it remained, piled up between the trees on the side walks, till sent off in boats. Barter was then much in vogue, and the proportion to the amount in goods, which the seller would take, frequently would control the price of the article.

At 3 or 4 gin-houses much of the cotton raised in the vicinity, and in Burke, was cleaned. One near the Methodist Meeting-house, and one near Fox's corner, are still standing, having been converted into dwellings.

Doctor Wray opened a drug store, in 1802, on the north side of Broad street, near his present residence. Doctor Murray, as a physician, had sold drugs prior to this period, but his stock was small.

The old Court House* was on the river bank, and here

* In 1785, Judge Walton, in his address to the Jury, mentions that the Legislature is soon to assemble in Augusta, and asks, where they are to sit, since there are no public buildings? It is probable the Court House was destroyed during the war. The public records were all carried off by the British or burned, so that we have no documents farther back than the Revolution. Judges in this region: John Stewart, in 1782; Walton, in 1783-5; William Stith, in 1786; John Houston, in 1792.

the Legislature assembled for some years. It is believed that they assembled afterwards in a house on Greenestreet, below Doctor Anthony's; this house was burned some 20 years ago.

Augusta has suffered severely from fires within the last ten years. In February, 1829, several buildings were burned west of the Planter's Hotel, on south side of Broad street; but in April, of the same year, a fire broke out in the day time in Ellis street, and swept every building almost to the river; hundreds of families were houseless. In the fall of 1836, several buildings were consumed on Broad street, in front of the Planter's Hotel.

Through the energy of Colonel Samuel Hale, the city is supplied with pure water from Turnkit's spring, a mile or two west. Families are supplied at a moderate price.

Colonel Gould established a Law School in this city some 4 or 5 years ago, and instructed 3 or 4 classes of young men; but he relinquished it on being appointed to a more lucrative office.

Near the city, on the Sand-hills, is the United States Arsenal. Formerly it was located near the river, but was found to be a very sickly spot.

Augusta Cemetery.—The oldest epitaph is that on a stone erected to the memory of *Francis Lander*, who died 1787. Many stones are broken down, and urns knocked off—a disgrace to the city. The police now prohibit sepulture in this spot, *i. e.* around the Episcopal Church. Here lie the bones of General George Matthews, Seaborn Jones, Commodore Oliver Bowen, a patriot of 1775, died in 1800. *Robert Forsyth*, federal marshal of Georgia, "died in the year 1794, a victim of his office in the support of the laws." William Thompson, Esq., an officer of the 9th Pennsylvania regiment, made a "sacrifice of his blood on the altar of Liberty;" died in 1794. Here, too, are the remains of *Caroline Elizabeth Smelt*, born December, 1800, died September, 1817. Her memoirs were written by Rev. Dr. Waddell, and passed through many editions—an eminent instance of early piety.

The Augusta Bank, an institution which has been ably

managed, especially by its first President, Thomas Cumming, Esq., was established in 1810. A branch of the State Bank, Milledgeville, Mechanics', &c., &c., are also in this city.

Augusta has been very healthy for the last fifteen years. If bilious fever should rage here, there are a dozen healthy spots within the same number of miles, where the footsteps of fever have never trodden. Take the following register for 1836: In January, 18 died; February, 14; March, 15; April, 18; May, 7; June, 14; July, 14; August, 25; September, 12; October, 33; November, 18; December, 20. Total, 208—106 whites, 102 blacks.

In April, 1837, there was a vote taken by the people, whether a branch of the Milledgeville Bank should be located in the city, and it was decided in the affirmative, 572 to 51. Samuel Hale, who had been many years Mayor, was superseded by John Phinizy: 363 for P., 297 for H.

*Auraria** is a village in Lumpkin Co., on a dividing ridge, between the Chestatee and High Tower rivers. In the first four months of 1833, about one hundred houses were constructed at this spot, and twelve hundred persons collected: they crowded to this place to dig gold. It has been enlarged since that period.

B.

Baker County, [see No. 2 in Biographical Sketches,] is in the S. W. part of the State, bounded N. by Lee and a corner of Randolph; E. by Irwin and Thomas; S. by Decatur, and W. by Early. The Flint river passes through the eastern part; the soil is sandy, but productive for sugar. Many ponds are in the county. This county was created out of Early, in 1825, and has as yet but few schools.

The C. H. of Baker is now located on the river, in the 8th district, Lot No. 9, and the town is called Newton. This change was made by the Legislature in 1831.

Barnsville is a thriving little village, in the S. E. corner of Pike County. It contains 3 Stores, Academy, Post Office, some dozen houses, and Baptist Meeting-house; 12

* This is a Latin word, and signifies *gold-mine*.

miles east of Zebulon, 13 west Forsyth. The stage from Forsyth to Thomaston and Talbotton goes by this place.

Bethel is a village of some 8 houses and Methodist Meeting-house, in Wayne, on east side of Turtle river; 21 miles from Darien.

Blairsville is the capital of Union county, and 42 miles east of Ellijay, in Gilmer. It is yet but a small place.

Bainbridge, p. t. and cap. Decatur county, so called to perpetuate the memory of a distinguished naval officer of that name, is situated on the east side of the Flint river, on the site of old Fort Hughes, in the south part of the fifteenth district, originally Early county.—The town contains about twenty houses, and stores, C. H., and Jail. Steamboats come up to the wharf, and groceries are sold as cheap as in Milledgeville, say 50 cents for molasses and whiskey—500 per cent. too cheap for the good and honor of our country. A bill was before the Legislature last year to render the river navigable many miles higher, but was not passed. A weekly paper is to be established here during the present year. Nearly one thousand bags of cotton, in 1828, were shipped from this port to the bay.

This town will no doubt rise into some importance, as the population becomes more dense; for it will be the depot for the sugar and cotton of at least five or six counties. Distance from Milledgeville, 190 miles; Tallahassee, 40; Thomasville, 35.

Baldwin County, [see No. 3,] is in the central part of the State, cut in twain by the Oconee. It is bounded on the N. by Putnam, west of the river, and by Hancock E. of it; E. by Hancock and a corner of Washington; S. by Wilkinson, and W. by Jones. Town creek was formerly the Eastern boundary; but lately a strip E. of it has been annexed from Hancock. The South part of the county is sandy, and produced, in 1828, on Mr. Boykin's plantation, fine specimens of sugar cane, giving assurance to the inhabitants of the Metropolis that, in a few years, they need not go far for the luxury sugar. The North part is red clay.

This county was purchased of the Creeks in 1802, and it extended to the High Shoals on the Appalachee. The

courts were held for some time at *Hillsboro'*, a small village, now containing a few log-houses, and a dram shop, 6 miles E. of Eatonton. Population 9,091. Milledgeville is the capital. Amount of Poor School fund received \$960 60, and all expended. The trustees of this fund report 200 children, who, according to the provisions of the law, ought to share in its benefits ; but the fund is insufficient to educate them all. Academic funds received, \$1,267 05.

Census of 1831.—Abstract of the census of Baldwin County :

White Males under 6 years,	-	-	378	
6 to 16,	-	-	405	
over 16,	-	-	830	
				<hr/>
Total White Males,	-	-	-	1,613
White Females under 6 years,	-	-	322	
6 to 16,	-	-	451	
over 16,	-	-	727	
				<hr/>
Total White Females,	-	-	-	1,500
				<hr/>
Total Whites,	-	-	-	3,113
Male Slaves,	-	-	-	2,165
Female,	-	-	-	2,181
				<hr/>
Total Slaves,	-	-	-	4,346
Free Colored,	-	-	-	28
				<hr/>
Total Blacks,	-	-	-	4,374
				<hr/>
Total population of Baldwin County,	-	-	-	<u>7,487</u>
Included in the above enumeration—				
Deaf and dumb,	-	-	-	4
Lunatics,	-	-	-	2
Blind,	-	-	-	4

Central Bank was established by the last session of the Legislature, at Milledgeville. The following shows some of its features :

The capital stock to consist of the money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, the shares owned by the State in the State, Augusta, Planters, and Darien Banks, the bonds, notes, specialties, &c., due the State, and all the moneys arising from the sales of the fractions, &c.

The Bank to collect the debts due the State, and debtors to be allowed to renew their notes, bonds, or judgments, as persons borrowing money on accommodation paper.

All taxes to be deposited in the Bank.

Nothing to interfere with the appropriations of the proceeds of the bank stock heretofore set apart for the purposes of internal improvement and education.

The directors to be appointed by the Governor annually, on the first Monday in January; and the directors authorized to choose a President from among their own body, and to elect a cashier, clerk, &c. The directors to give bond and security in \$100,000 each; the cashier in the same sum, and the clerk in \$20,000. All the officers to take an oath. The salary of the President \$1,500, of the other two directors 700 each, the cashier 1,500, and the clerk \$1,000.

The Bank authorized to discount bills of exchange, notes, &c.

The debts that the Bank may owe at any time not to exceed the amount of its capital.

The Bank charter limited to 1840.

Empowered to issue notes, which shall be received in payment of taxes or debts due the State.

The Bank not to require town endorsers, when the country endorsers are deemed amply responsible to secure payment. All accommodation notes to be renewed once in six months. The directors may, at any time, call for additional security. Not to require more than 20 per cent. per annum on the principal accommodation notes, unless the exigencies of the Bank shall require it.

The Bank to distribute its loans equally as practicable among the citizens of this State; having due regard to population.—Loan made to any person, or body corporate, &c., not to exceed \$2,500.

The directors not to put in circulation the bills of the Bank to a greater amount than the aggregate of specie and bills of the other chartered banks of this State, and the United States, in its vault.

The President, directors, and other officers of the Bank not to be entitled to borrow money from the Bank, nor received as endorsers.

The whole number of banks in the State is 21, besides a branch of the United States Bank.

Bath, a summer residence in Richmond, 15 miles S. W. Augusta. Here are eight or ten houses, occupied during the sickly season by inhabitants chiefly from Burke. The situation is elevated, soil sandy, and water good. A school is kept here during the season. *Mount Enon*, another summer residence, is one mile distant.

Bath now contains 14 families, 1 boarding house, Presbyterian Meeting-house, and Academy. At Mount Enon are 8 families and boarding house. Both villages are on the south side of Spirit creek; the latter 1 mile down the stream below Bath. This is a mountainous, healthy region.

Bathes, (Jefferson,) a summer residence in Jefferson, 20 miles N. Louisville, near Reedy creek; 20 houses.

Bear Creek falls into the Oconee, in Jackson. There are creeks of this name also in Jasper, Jones, and Franklin.

Beaverdam Creek.—There are not less than twenty creeks and branches of this name in Georgia, found in almost every county. The circumstance of finding *dams* across these creeks, constructed by *beavers*, no doubt induced the settlers to appropriate the name so frequently.

Bedford, a cluster of houses, 3 miles from Augusta, on the Washington road.

Berrien, p. t., and was cap., Dooly county, receives its name in honor of John McPherson Berrien, Attorney General of the United States. It contains 7 or 8 families, Court-house, Jail, Stores, &c., and it is situated 6 miles to the right of Glascock road, from Hartford to Fort Early. Berrien is 95 miles S. S. W. Milledgeville, 30 S. Perry, 28 S. W. Hartford, on Lot No. 57, in the 7th district of

the county, near the rise of Indian creek, which flows into Flint. The lots were sold in 1826.

Bethlehem was the seat of an excellent private boarding school at the Cherokee corner, half-way between Lexington and Athens; but the school, in the fall of 1828, was removed to Athens. An Academy has lately been incorporated, to be located at this spot. A neat house of worship for the Presbyterians is in sight.

Bibb County [4] is bounded N. by Monroe; N. E. by Jones; E. by Twiggs; S. by Houston; and W. by Crawford. The Ocmulgee runs through the eastern, and the Tobsofskee through the central part. The soil in the northern part is red loam; in the southern sandy. Sugar-cane has been successfully cultivated in this county. The Academy fund received is \$1,269 42, \$525 85 of which is expended. There are three incorporated Academies in the county, Macon, Washington, and Lake Academies, at each of which, in 1828, there were 45, 30, and 30 pupils.

Poor school fund received is \$423 20, all expended. One hundred and sixteen children were taught in 1826-7-8. Population, 3,380. Macon is the capital.

Big Creek.—There are creeks so called in Laurens and Oglethorpe.

Birdsville, a post office and one or two buildings, in Burke.

Black Creek.—This name is given to creeks in Scriven, Telfair, Effingham, Madison, Bryan, Jones, and Wilkinson.

Boggy-Gut Creek.—Two creeks by this name in Burke, and one in Columbia and Richmond. This is a considerable stream.

Blakely, p. t., and cap. Early county, named after Captain Blakely, a naval officer, distinguished in the late war, contains eight dwelling-houses, Court-house, Jail, and Academy; 180* miles S. W. Milledgeville; 36 W. Byron; 50 N. W. Bainbridge; 22 S. E. Fort Gaines; and 9 E. of the Chattahoochee. If *Earlyton* had been fixed on as

* So say the Representatives; but the roads must be very crooked indeed to make it so far.

the name for the town, it would have saved ink, paper, time, and temper to postmasters and others.

Blountsville, a P. O., in Jones, with one house and store, at the junction of the roads from Clinton to Eatonton, and from Milledgeville to Monticello; 10 miles from Clinton, 16½ from Milledgeville.

Bowling Green, a public spot in Oglethorpe, eight miles S. W. Lexington; sixteen Greensborough. There is a store, post office, house of entertainment, and another dwelling-house, an elegant brick building, owned and occupied by Captain Phinizy.

Briar Creek is more than 100 miles in length. It rises in Warren, runs S. E., separating a part of Warren from Columbia, Richmond from a part of Jefferson, through Burke, and in Scriven falls into the Savannah. A considerable sum has been expended to render this stream navigable to the neighborhood of Waynesboro'; and, although boats have ascended near this place, navigation has been found so difficult as to yield to land carriage. A battle was fought at the mouth of this creek in 1779, in which the Americans commanded by General Ash, were repulsed with great loss.

Broad River rises near the same ridge of high lands in which the Appalachee has its source, only further north, in the eastern part of Habersham. It runs S. E., and is one chief branch of the Savannah, with which it unites at Petersburg, 56 miles above Augusta, just below the 34° N. Latitude. Hudson's river is a fork of this.

Broome's. [See Palmyra.]

Brownsborough was a public place of holding courts in Columbia Co., near the residences of Rev. Josiah Harris and Doct. Crawford.

Brownsville is a village in Monroe, 8 miles E. Forsyth and 1½ W. Ocmulgee river. It contains a P. O., a few houses, Methodist Meeting-house, one doctor, &c.

Brunswick, p. t. and cap. of Glynn county, on Turtle river, which communicates with the ocean by St. Simon's sound. This town has one of the most commodious harbors in the State, having eighteen feet of water at the

bar during high tides, and fifteen during common low tides. The highest spring tides are ten feet, ordinary eight. It is thirteen miles and three quarters from the bar, eight above the Light House, on St. Simon's Island, and the harbor is completely land-locked. Brunswick is 201 miles S. E. Milledgeville; 80 S. S. W. Savannah; 11 S. Darien; containing C. H. Jail, Academy, and thirty houses and stores. The white population is not more than twenty or thirty. An act was passed some years ago, granting the right to a company to connect Brunswick with the Alatomaha, near Darien; but nothing yet has been attempted.

Brunswick is an old place, but has never flourished. Now since Col. King has purchased most of the lots—engaged in cutting out the canal to the Alatomaha, and constructing a Railroad to the confluence of Flint and Chattahoochee, and since it is to become the Government Navy Yard for the southern coast, it begins to look up. Several houses have been erected this year, and the whole place and region puts on the aspect of life and enterprise.

The vicinity is poor pine land, and the town is situated on a salt-water bay; the inference is fair that it will be healthy. Should the Canal and Railroad be constructed it must become a place of great importance. A Bank was chartered for it and the Railroad Company, with an immense capital, last December. A paper, "The Brunswick Advocate" sent out its first rays of light in June, 1837. No doubt but that in commercial importance it will be a powerful rival of Savannah.

But the citizens of the latter city seem determined on making it as important a place as can be made by enterprise and money and influence; they are rapidly advancing with their railroad to Macon; they intend to have a steam-packet regularly plying between Savannah and some northern city, and bring to it all the treasures of commerce. Success to both. It is competition which frequently makes large cities and gives employment to thousands. Competition clears out rivers and harbors, constructs canals and rail-roads, makes improvements, fills up valleys and levels mountains.

Bryan County, [5.] is in the S. E. part of the State.—

Bounded on the N. by Bullock; N. E. by Chatham; E. by the Atlantic; and S. by Liberty. The Ogechee separates this county from Chatham, and the Cannouchee runs nearly diagonally through it. Its chief produce is rice. The C. H. is four miles N. E. Caniouchee, 174 S. E. Milledgeville, 26 W. Savannah.—Population 3,121. This county was represented in the convention for revising the constitution by Judge Clay, who afterwards became a most distinguished minister, and died in Boston, Pastor of the First Baptist church. From its contiguity to the ocean and marshes, the roads, in several of these neighboring counties, are made with great difficulty. For crossing the Ogechee bridge and causeway, W. of it, with a four-wheel carriage, you pay two dollars; for a gig, one dollar; horse, twenty-five cents; but this has been made at great expense.

Buck Creek.—One or two in Baldwin, another in Twigg, and one in Scriven.

Buck eye Creek flows into the Oconee in the S. W. corner of Washington.

Buck head Creek, in Burke, falls into the Ogechee.

Buffalo Creek—Two or three of this name; one in Hancock, another in Camden, and another falling into Turtle river.

Bullock County, [6] is bounded on the N. by Scull's creek, which separates it from Emanuel; E. by the Ogechee, parting it from Scriven and Effingham; S. by Liberty, and W. by Tattnall. Much of the land is poor. Statesboro' is the capital. Population 3,087. This county has received \$1,744 of the Academy funds, and \$422 26 of the Poor School fund.

Burke County [7] has Richmond on the N., the Savannah on the E., Scriven on the S., Emanuel on the S. W., and Jefferson on the W. Much of the soil is fertile, and many wealthy inhabitants reside here. The red calcareous earth is found in some spots. A rotten limestone pervades many parts of the county, and renders the water bad. Academy funds received, now in Bank stock and bonds, \$4,071 61. Poor School fund, \$1,443 76. None expended.

Burke County has in it a great number of ponds, some

large enough to be denominated lakes; one is called Heshman's lake. It must of course be sickly. The site for public buildings was a mile or two east of Waynesboro', on McIntosh creek. Here the jail stood during the Revolutionary war, and a considerable battle was fought near it. The soil is fertile, enriched by the marine deposits made when the Atlantic pushed its waves over the whole country. Many of the inhabitants spend their summers at Bath and at Mount Enon.

Lyman Hall and *David Emanuel* resided in this county.

Burnt Fort is on the St. Illa, forty-eight miles from its mouth, in Camden. Tides rise about eighteen inches at this place.

Butts County, [8] was taken from Henry and Monroe in 1825. Newton is on the N., separated by S. Ocmulgee. The Ocmulgee separates it from Jasper on the E., Monroe on the S., and Henry on the W. The Indian Springs—the most fashionable resort in this State—are in the south part of this county. The soil is not very fertile, though there is quite a dense population settled on it. The amount of Academy funds received is \$1,552. Jackson is the capital.

Byron, principal town and was capital of Baker county, named after Lord Byron, a giant genius, but destitute of those virtuous principles which ennoble man, contains five houses, and stores, &c.; is situated eight miles west of the Flint river, near Cole-wahee creek, in the northern section, 2d district of the county, 145 miles S. S. W. Milledgeville, 36 E. N. E. Blakely, 45 N. Bainbridge.

C.

Camden County, [9] forms the south southeasterly corner of the State. It has an odd shape, not unlike an ill shaped axe, with a prodigious large helve, the serpentine St. Mary's bounding it partly on the west, south, and east. Wayne and Glynn lie on the N., the Atlantic on the E., Florida on the S., and Florida and Ware county on the W. Population, 4,629. Jefferson is the capital. Cole-rain, a cluster of houses on the St. Mary's, is in this county, where an important treaty was held.

Campbell County, [10] was formed out of the counties contiguous to it, in 1828. It is bounded on the N. by Cherokee lands and De Kalb county; E. by De Kalb and Fayette; S. by Coweta and Carroll, and W. by Carroll.

Campbelton, p. t. and cap. Campbell county, is situated on the east side of the Chattahoochee. This is but a small village. The usual public buildings are here, and about 25 houses.

Canals.—Fifty years ago, Oliver Evans prophesied that the child was then in existence who would travel from Boston to Philadelphia, a distance of 300 miles, in twenty-four hours. He was considered crazy! but the distance is now travelled in twenty-nine hours! A little more improvement in stage or steam-coaches, or steamboats, will fulfil what was considered so preposterous. From the *much* that has been said, and the *little done*, though \$330,000 have been expended for internal improvements within a few past years, many persons in Georgia have drawn, in regard to them, pretty much such an inference as did the English about the Federal Constitution, "That it is a fine spun theory, which figures well on paper, but cannot be reduced to practice." On this subject, ink enough has been shed to float a small vessel; and words (if words had steam power) uttered to propel one. But as the prognosticators of England have proved to be false prophets, so we hope will all the incredulous, who *fear*, and wish to make others *fear*, that our State is not well situated for internal navigation.

In 1824, Mr. Jenks determined on cutting a canal from the Ogechee to Savannah; and, for this purpose, borrowed \$5,000 of Darien money from the State, for ten years, without interest. The route was surveyed by young Col. Clinton, of New-York, and it was pronounced to be a feasible undertaking. Mr. J. then disposed of his interest to a company, which was incorporated under the title of "*The Savannah, Ogechee, and Alatomaha Canal Company*," intending to extend it to the Alatomaha river, near Fort James, fifty miles above Darien. Excavations on the eastern section, between Savannah and the Ogechee, was

commenced in 1825, but was not quite completed on the 1st January, 1829. In 1828, the Governor was empowered to subscribe for \$40,000 worth of stock in this canal.

The Savannah and Ogeechee canal, 16 miles, was finished about 1830, with a cost to the State of \$98,000. It was used a few years, but lately for nothing but wood and lumber. It was sold by order of the Legislature of 1836 for \$10,000 to a company, which it is supposed is the same as the Central Railroad Company. Nett loss to the State of \$88,000, besides what individuals incurred!

But the prophecy of Oliver Evans, named at the head of this article, has been fulfilled; for now, by railroads and steamers, the distance from Philadelphia to Boston, around by Providence, R. I., is travelled over in about twenty-one hours. Indeed, a traveller may start from Washington City early in the morning, breakfast on a steamer in the Chesapeake, dine in Philadelphia, sup and lodge in New-York, and next night sup in Boston!

Ocmulgee and Flint river Canal.—The right to unite these two rivers by a canal, was granted to Mr. Spalding and others, in 1827; but the route has not been reconnoitred, nor is it known what points are designed to be connected.

Brunswick Canal.—[See Brunswick.]

The design of connecting the Tennessee with some of our rivers was found to be impracticable; for the expense of transportation would be heavier than through the Mississippi.

Camp Creek.—Five creeks bearing this name are found in Jones, Baldwin, Warren, Walton, and Telfair counties.

Cannouchee River rises in Emanuel county, runs S. E. between Bulloch and Tattnall, through Bryan into Ogeechee above Hill's bridge. Its whole length is 140 miles. Navigable 50 miles, to Cedar creek, in Tattnall county.

Canton is the capital of Cherokee county, on the N. W. side of the Hightower. It was formerly called *Etowah*. The place is small.

Carmel, p. v. a Missionary station among the Cherokees, on the federal road to Tennessee, 62 miles S. E. Brainerd.

Carnesville, p. t. and cap. Franklin county, so called after Col. T. P. Carnes, sen., is 108 miles N. Milledgeville; 30 N. E. Jefferson; 30 N. W. Elberton; 21 N. Danielsville; 37 N. E. Athens; 16 W. Cleaveland's ferry on the Savannah; 45 E. N. E. Gainesville; 16 S. Currahee mountain. It is situated on Stephen's creek, and contains a new court-house which cost \$4,600, Jail, Academy, fourteen dwelling-houses, and five stores. The first settler at this place was Mr. George Rainer, who built a cabin, near the spring, S. E. of the town. Mr. Daniel Beall purchased his possessions, and erected the first house in this place, on the spot where Mr. Morris's now stands. The land on which the town was built, was sold to Mr. Rainer by Mr. Bobo, 1794, and to the commissioners in 1798.

Carroll County, [11] lies in the N. W. part of the State. It is bounded by Paulding county on the N.; by Campbell and Coweta on the E.; by Troup on the S., and Alabama on the W. This is a new county, acquired by the treaty at the Indian Springs in 1825. Paulding lies on the north, formed out of the Cherokee purchase, since last edition was published. Large quantities of gold have been dug from this county. The court-house has been removed from the 5th to the 10th district, since a portion of this county was taken off the east side to form Heard.

Carrollton, p. t. and cap. of Carroll county, named after that distinguished patriot, Charles Carroll, of Maryland, contains eight or ten houses, two stores, court-house, and jail, and is situated in the 10th district of the county; is 22 miles W. N. W. Hammond's ferry or Pumpkintown, on the Chattahoochee; 44½ miles N. W. Fayette.

Cass County, [12] lies in the N. W. part of the State. The Altoony mountain is in the S. E. corner of this county. Limestone abounds. The Hightower passes through the southern part. Outh-ka-lo-ga valley is in this county, and is very fertile land—12 miles from Cassville, the capital. A part of Murray was added to this county, so that it now includes New Echota.

Cassville, p. t. and cap. Cass county, contains the usual

public buildings. The court-house cost about \$9,000, and is one of the most elegant in the State. This town contains some 30 to 40 dwellings. A part are good two-story buildings; some hewed logs, and stopped with lime mortar. Here is an Academy, Methodist and Presbyterian houses of worship. That owned by the Presbyterians is brick, and one of similar kind is being built for the Baptists. This place is 13 miles N. W. Altoony Mt., 8 N. Pitner's, (olim Sally Hughes's) ferry, on the Hightower; $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles N. of the Alabama road; 26 N. Marietta, in Cobb.

Caves.—[See Nickojack, and another called Walker cave.]

Cedar Creek rises in Dr. Merriwether's plantation, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles S. W. Monticello, runs S. E., and, leaving Jasper at the S. E. corner, bends in Jones, and loses itself in Little river. There are Cedar creeks in Tattall, Telfair, Wilkinson, Wilkes, Dooly, and Elbert counties.

Centreville, a store, post office, and dwelling-house, about half-way between Lexington and Washington.

Centreville, a village of 10 or 12 houses and stores, in the N. E. part of Talbot, 5 N. E. Talbotton.

Centreville, a village in Camden, 6 miles above Colerain, and 3 from St. Mary's river. It contains about 20 houses and stores. Hides, fur, &c., are brought here in large quantities from Ware and contiguous counties. This place has risen up in a few years, and seems to have eclipsed the glory of Colerain.

Chatham County, [13] forms the S. E. corner of the State, and is separated from South Carolina by the Savannah on the N. E.; the Atlantic is on the S. E., Bryan on the S. and W., and Effingham on the N.—Savannah is the capital, and the most considerable seaport in the State. Certain inhabitants of this county distinguished themselves for their love of liberty, in the early part of our struggles as a nation. [See Biographical sketch of Lyman Hall.] Academy funds received, \$921 15; Poor School do. \$1,309 58.

Chattahoochee River is one of the largest rivers in the State, and is formed by two principal branches, the Chota and Sokee. These both rise in the northern part of Hab-

ersham, and unite eight miles below Clarkesville. The western branch now, however, is called Chattahoochee, instead of Chota, as it was by the Indians. The Chestatee, enlarged by the Tessentee, falls in from the west, eight miles above Van's ferry, and eleven below Gainesville. The course of the Chattahoochee is S. W. ; but about the 33°, it bends abruptly to the south, and pursues a winding channel 360 miles, where it unites, at the southwest corner of the State, with the Flint, to form the Appalachicola.

This river was first navigated by steamboats in 1827. It has six feet of water at its confluence with the Flint, is 250 yards wide, and is about 560 miles in length. The principal rapids are between Columbus and Miller's bend, a distance of thirty miles. To this last spot boats descend, with produce from De Kalb, and the neighboring counties. When the stream is quite low, all the water just at Columbus is contracted into a channel of thirty or forty feet, and rushes over the falls with wonderful impetuosity.

One branch issues from a spring in the mountains, 300 yards from the origin of the Highwassee, which runs west into the Tennessee. The Unicoy Turnpike crosses the river in Habersham twenty-eight times in the distance of eight miles, its windings are so serpentine among the hills.

The papers published the following anecdote when steamers first begun to run on this river : A woman with a child in her arms, followed by a large dog, went to see a boat in motion ; the dog bayed at the strange *animal* stoutly. One of the crew cried out, in his quaint way, " Don't let that are dog bite this ere boat." The woman involuntarily dropped her child, and caught the dog to prevent him."

Cherokee Corner is the point in Oglethorpe county, eight miles west of Lexington, on the Athens road, beyond which civilization had not penetrated till 1784.

Cherokee Indians, a nation which occupies several thousand square miles in the N. W. part of the chartered limits of this State.* Within the last twenty years, the

* In 1802, Georgia ceded to the United States all that territory which now forms Mississippi and Alabama ; and, as a part of the consideration for such cession, the United States promised to extinguish,

Cherokees have rapidly advanced towards civilization.— They now live in comfortable dwellings, cultivate large farms, and raise large herds of cattle, which they sell to the neighboring States. Many mechanical arts have been introduced among them; they have carpenters, blacksmiths, &c.; and their women spin and weave, and make butter and cheese. The population instead of *decreasing*, as is the case generally with tribes surrounded by the whites, *increases* rapidly. There were, in 1826, 13,563 natives in the nation; (i. e. covering all the territory claimed by them, not only in Georgia, but also in Alabama, North Carolina, and Tennessee,) 147 white men, and 73 white women, who had intermarried with them, and 1,277 slaves. Total, 15,060 souls; increase in the six preceding years, 3,563.

By a convention of delegates in 1826 or 7, a written constitution was formed, by which the power of government is vested in three departments, Legislative, Executive, and Judicial. The Legislative is in a Committee and Council, answering to our Senate and House of Representatives. The territory is divided into eight districts, in each of which are to be elected, on the first Monday in August of every other year, *two* members for the Committee or Senate, and three for the Council. These are to meet annually at their *Metropolis*, New Echota, on the second Monday in October. The members of the Committee are to receive for their services, per day, two dollars and fifty cents, and those of the Council two dollars.

The supreme executive power is in a principal chief, who is chosen by the General Council, that is, both Houses united.

The supreme judicial power is vested in three judges, who hold their sessions annually at New Echota, commencing on the second Monday in October. There are also in the nation circuit judges and magistrates.

The mission at Spring Place was established in 1801;

“for the use of Georgia, as early as can be peaceably obtained, on reasonable terms,” the Indian title to all the other lands within the State of Georgia.

and since that time, several establishments have been made among them, and a number of the Indians converted to the Christian faith. The missionaries have translated the New Testament into the Cherokee language. A Mr. Guess, a native, has invented an Alphabet, consisting of 86 characters, and by which many of the older Indians have learned to read and write. A weekly paper, called the "Cherokee Phoenix," is issued at New Echota, part in English and part in Cherokee. The editor received his education at the missionary establishment in Connecticut. Their superstitious notions are leaving them. Bigamy is quite common among the older men. Property is not vested in the male; and the woman, on marrying, does not forfeit her title to her stock, &c., but property is held distinct by husband and wife.

In his last message to Congress, President Adams seems to discover the impropriety of allowing an independent nation to rise up in any of the States; and no doubt measures will be adopted to remove the Cherokees *peaceably* to lands beyond the Mississippi, where we hope they may be the means of extending the light of the gospel to surrounding tribes.

Some words in their language are very long, as is the case with most languages in their rude state. One or two words are here inserted to keep in remembrance the *sounds* which were used by the Cherokees, when, perhaps, they shall have faded from the earth :

Culchota, a house.

Soquillah, a horse.

Yonah, a bear.

Chestatee, pine torch.

O-se-sa-nawlah, good morning.

Cherokee County [14] was so named to keep in remembrance a large tribe which once occupied the northern part of the State. Unprincipled men, guilty of crime, would secrete themselves in the nation, and could not be brought to justice. Georgia conceived it her duty to extend her laws over it, so far as civil jurisdiction was concerned, and for this purpose attached it to contiguous counties. She also

enacted that no persons should reside there, except those in the service of the United States, without taking an oath to obey the laws and constitution of the State. To this Messrs. Worcester and Butler, two missionaries, objected, and maintained that Georgia had no right to extend her laws over the Cherokees.

[From the Christian Index.]

"Imprisonment of the Missionaries to the Cherokees."

BROTHER BRANTLY,—In regard to this subject, the editors of periodicals, seem to me, to have made themselves busy-bodies in other men's matters, understanding neither what they say nor whereof they affirm. It is truly to be regretted that such an event should have ever transpired. But before Georgia should be criminated, it ought to be demonstrated to be the legitimate result of her laws; and not the sheer consequence of insubordinate feelings, and unloyal conduct in the Missionaries towards them.

The right of Georgia to extend her government over that part of her State, which was in the occupancy of the Cherokees, I do not pretend to determine; and it seems to come with a very ill grace, from any individual, unhesitatingly to denounce the judicial proceedings of a sovereign State, as "unconstitutional, unjust and wicked." But it may, however, be asked, what right that was, which Georgia conveyed to the United States, by the cession of 1802? And whether the United States did not take jurisdiction over the territory ceded, and all the Indian tribes therein, by virtue of said contract? If so: then it was always right in Georgia to exercise the same jurisdiction within that part of her territory not so ceded; and the United States could constitutionally have no control over it, but by her consent. Under this consent, impliedly yielded, the United States have had a governmental agency over the Cherokees, till they attempted the establishment of an independent, national Government within the limits of Georgia. Now it is believed, no State would look on such a Government, rising up within her bounds, with approba-

tion. Georgia did not approve of it, and has resisted it. And who can blame her?

They who know any thing of the affairs of the Cherokee country, as it lies under the agency of the United States, know that no white person (except he belonged to the nation) was permitted to reside among the Indians, without a license both from the United States and the Indians; and that yet intruders were constantly insinuating themselves among them; not only to serve themselves of the Indians, but to eat the fat of the land; and that the United States' troops had frequently to scour the country and drive them out. It became Georgia therefore, in taking the government of her territory, to act on the same principle; and to see that no white person (not otherwise authorized) should reside therein, who was, either disposed to gratify his own licentious interests, or was inimical to her cause. This was necessary, both for the safety of the Indians and the good of the State. It was therefore, provided by law, that after a given time, all white persons, residing among the Indians within her jurisdiction (United States' and State's agents, persons renting improvements of Indians emigrated west of the Mississippi, all females and children excepted) should have obtained a license or permit from the Governor, or his agent for that purpose; and have subscribed the following oath: "I, A. B. do solemnly swear (or affirm, as the case may be,) that I will support and defend the constitution and laws of the State of Georgia, and uprightly demean myself as a citizen thereof, so help me God;" or on failure thereof, should be deemed "guilty of an high misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by confinement in the Penitentiary at hard labor, for a term not less than four years." This is the obnoxious law, to which, the Missionaries, not yielding, as pious Christians should, a quiet submission, but opposing their resistance, have fallen under its penalty, and are imprisoned in the Penitentiary! But, brother editor, what can there be in this law, so offensive to these Missionaries? Its requirements bind them to do nothing but what all good men are morally bound to do; and to which

all the disinterested motives, inducing these men to engage in the missionary enterprise, should have influenced them to yield a ready compliance; not only because the law of God requires it, but because the very constitution and laws, they would thereby bind themselves to support, do guarantee to, and defend them in "the inestimable privilege of worshipping God in a manner agreeable to their own conscience." Thus it will appear these men were only required to support the laws, which in turn would have supported them in their missionary labors. Why then resist them? And why is Georgia denounced, as highly criminal in this affair, even by Christian editors?

I have seen in the "Pioneer" of the West, some harsh and even cruel things on this subject, which would have better suited an infidel paper. I had thought the editor, a brother of more candor, and dispassionate argument.

But more than all I have sickened at reading a piece, under the above caption, in the "American Baptist Magazine." The publishers are men of undoubted worth, deep and liberal piety. And it is the more to be regretted, that they should have been led to publish this libel on Georgia, so derogatory to the genius and objects of the Magazine; but especially, as they had its refutation, not merely within their reach, but in their very grasp! It would have been less painful if they had no missionary in the same territory, and subjected to the same laws; but he promptly met the requirements, and so far from sinking, he stands higher in the estimation of all parties: So that they had a practical demonstration under their own patronage, that the evil complained of was neither in the design, laws, nor administration of Georgia; else their missionary would have been imprisoned too!

They say, "the periodical publications have furnished the disgraceful fact, that Dr. Butler and Mr. Worcester, Missionaries among the Cherokees, have been sentenced to the Penitentiary in Georgia, for residing among the Indians." This is part true, but to a stranger it conveys what is not true. These men were not sentenced to the Penitentiary, merely for residing among the Indians; but

for residing within the jurisdiction of Georgia, in defiance of her laws: but whether this is a disgraceful fact to Georgia remains to be proved. If however, it is wicked in a State to execute her laws, and cause them to be respected within her own bounds—if Missionaries, as such, are unaccountable to any laws, human or divine, and if it is virtuous in them to despise dominion and speak evil of dignities, then it is a disgraceful fact, that Georgia has reduced them; but if otherwise, then these nominal Missionaries are suffering only the reward of their own temerity!

The managers of the Magazine have adverted to "the imprisonment of Mr. Judson, in Burmah, and of John Bunyan, in England," as analagous, it should seem, not only the more to disgrace Georgia, but to "arouse feeling of the most decisive disapprobation in the breasts of every Christian and patriot!" against her. But is there any parity in the cases? Is the Government of Georgia a despotic Barbarism? Has she made any laws "forbidding Ministers to preach the Gospel," or to prevent Missionaries "remaining on the Indian lands, and exercising their missionary functions." If she has, the fact is disgraceful; but, if not, then they should have remembered what that means—I will have mercy, and not sacrifice.

But they further say, "perhaps no event has occurred in the country which has excited greater surprise and displeasure among good men, than the degrading manner in which the Missionaries of the cross have been arrested, conducted in chains to trial, and consigned to the Penitentiary." But it remains to be proved, that these professed "Missionaries of the cross" received any mal-treatment—especially that they were "conducted in chains to trial;" as the conducting officer assures me, there never was a chain on them, except while in bed, and that only for safe keeping, as other prisoners were.

The managers seem to take for granted what is not true, and therefore have been led into error; that is, that Georgia has passed laws forbidding missionary operations among the Indians; and have condemned these men as Missionaries. But no such laws exist, nor has any judicial proceed-

ing been had with these men, in any other character than white men, offending against her laws. Georgia regrets, we all regret, that they were Missionaries !

Since writing the above, I have been informed, that the Supreme Court of the United States (or a majority of the Judges presiding) have sustained the writ of error against Georgia, and decreed that the sentence of the Superior Court here should be reversed, and the prisoners released. But this decree makes the case neither better nor worse in a moral point of view : circumstantially it may make it a great deal worse. It will be viewed in Georgia as an interference with her internal rights, which has no constitutional basis ; may, as a direct infringement of her constitutional right, and an infraction of her sovereignty within her own judicial bounds. As the Governor and Legislature of Georgia considered the writ nugatory, and confiding in the wisdom and justice of the Supreme Court, determined not to appear in the case, it is probable her Judges will pay as little attention to the decree. If so, and it should be attempted to be enforced, none need be surprised, should it prove the scissors that clips the cord that binds our Union, and the pen that writes Ichabod on it forever.

Dear brother, I tremble while I write at the prospect before us. I have always been an unionist, and have resisted all ideas of dissolution as desperate. But when I hear Solomon say " Surely oppression maketh a wise man mad ;" and James, " Behold how great a matter a little fire kindleth ;" I can but fear the signs of these times ! I hope however, that there may yet be " a redeeming spirit" in the United States, " and that she may adopt a course, which may allay the just excitement which exists in the public mind" of Georgia, and preserve our beloved Union. Our last, and only sure resort however is—

" God our refuge in distress, a ready help when dangers press,
 " In him undaunted we'll confide ;
 " Tho' earth were from her centre tost, and mountains in the
 ocean lost,
 " Torn piece-meal by the swelling tide."

JESSE MERCER.

It may be stated that Rev. Duncan O'Brian, a Baptist missionary in the nation, took the requisite oath, and remained peaceably instructing the Indians until after two or three years his church removed west in a body.

It is not pretended but that some acts since 1831 have borne hard upon the Cherokees ; but the act so loudly complained of was in strict accordance with most of the laws enacted by Congress, New-York, and other States, touching the Indians.

Of the right of *occupancy* Georgia did not deprive the Indians : the right of soil she has ever claimed since the country was first settled by Oglethorpe. A large portion now have removed west of the Mississippi.

In 1831 the country was surveyed into sections, and in 1832 divided into 10 counties : Cherokee, Cobb, Forsyth, Floyd, Gilmer, Cass, Lumpkin, Paulding, Murray, and Union. Murray was afterwards divided and the western part named Walker. A small strip of Paulding was added to Campbell, in 1832.

Chestatee River is the most westerly branch of the Chattahoochee, into which it flows eleven miles below Gainsville.

Chickamauga Creek rises in the Cherokee nation, and passing north over the line, falls into the Tennessee river.

Chota River.—This name was given by the Indians to the middle fork of the Chattahoochee ; but it is now called Chattahoochee, being the largest branch, and the eastern one Sookee.

Clark County, [15] is bounded on the N. by Jackson and Madison ; E. by Oglethorpe ; S. by Greene, and W. by Madison. The Oconee cuts in twain the north part, and is the eastern boundary for ten miles. The Appalachee did form its western boundary, till several miles were cut off and attached to Walton. Population, 9,386.

Watkinsville is the capital.

Villages, &c. are Athens and Salem. The College is in this county. Academy fund received, \$811 87. Poor School, do. \$1,384 09.

Clarksborough contains a P. O. and house or two, in Jackson co., seven miles N. W. Athens.

Clarksville, p. t. and capital, Habersham county, was named after Gen. John Clark, formerly one of the Governors of this State. It stands near the S. E. bank of the Sooker river, eight miles above its confluence with the Chattahooche, 133 N. Milledgeville; 23 S. Clayton; 12 S. Tallulah Falls; 12 N. N. W. Currahee Mt.; 11 N. W. Tockoa Falls; 30 N. N. E. Gainesville; 44 N. E. Jefferson; 28 N. W. Carnesville, and 62 N. Athens. Clarksville contains twenty-three houses, four stores, six mechanic and two doctor shops, four law offices, C. H., Jail, and a neat two-story Academy. This place was laid out in 1823, and is as healthy a spot as is in these United States. Here you are in full view of the Alleghany mountains, some parts of which are not more than twelve miles distant. Indeed, this town and Clayton may be said to be on the southern acclivity of these mountains; for they are probably one thousand feet higher than any other town in the State. The best road from the low-country to this spot, is via Athens and Jefferson. The scenery around, though wild, is grand and imposing; and a low-countryman gazes upon those mighty piles of rock with a rapture and an admiration which cannot be expressed.

Clarksville has greatly improved. There are in Clarksville 187 whites and 83 blacks. Total, 270 inhabitants. 41 dwelling houses; 3 houses of entertainment, one of them larger and more commodious than any other in the State above Augusta; 8 stores; a large brick court-house, and a jail; an academy two stories high, having four apartments, and a promising classical school, under the direction of Mr. S. S. Erwin, an accomplished teacher; a Methodist church in the town, and a Baptist church three-quarters of a mile from it; there are 8 lawyers; 1 physician; 3 carpenters; 3 blacksmiths; 2 tailors; 1 tanner; 1 saddler; 1 shoe maker; 1 cabinet workman; 1 brick mason; 1 cooper; and one tinner.

Clarksville is situated on the eastern bank of the Souque river, a branch of the Chattahooche, about six miles above their junction. It commands an extensive and romantic view of the Blue Ridge, which may be seen on the

north and west in the form of a semicircle, at a distance varying from twenty to forty miles from the Town, the mountains rising one above another from near the ground to the summit of the Ridge.

There is no part of the world which has a finer summer climate than this, a healthier region, or one better calculated to repair the shattered constitutions of those who have been prostrated by bilious diseases prevalent in the lower and middle sections of the State. There was also discovered last summer, in the town, a spring of common chalybeate water, fully equal to, and like that of, the Helicon and Madison springs. Nor are there wanting objects in its vicinity of interest both to the man of business and to the man of pleasure.

Stroup's Iron works are situated three miles below the town on the Souque river, and consists of a forge and furnace, and various workshops, to consume that part of the iron which is not sold in bars or castings. There are annually made about twenty-five tons of iron, and sixty tons of castings, for which ready sales are always found.

The situation is remarkably good for any kind of machinery, the river here running over a solid rock inclined at an angle of about forty-five degrees, and thus descending about eighty-feet perpendicularly, at the foot of which the forge and furnace are situated.

The water power is sufficient to propel as much machinery of any kind as can be placed on both sides of the river, contiguous to the rapids: and the ore and wood for making coal are both convenient and in inexhaustible quantities. In the north-west of the county are situate those gold mines first discovered in this State, several of which continue to yield extravagant profits to the labor expended on them. From the tops of the Currahee and Yonah mountains are most extensive and sublime views of the most romantic mountain scenery, as well as from the tops and sides of hundreds of others. The celebrated Tockoa and Tallulah falls are in the north-eastern part of the county, about thirteen miles from the Town, and the same distance from each other. The Tockoa is a small creek, which in its course towards the Tugaloo river falls over a precipice in one unbroken sheet, one hundred

and eighty-six feet perpendicular, forming one of the most beautiful cascades in the world. The scenery around it consists of frightful cliffs, towering mountains, and an unbroken forest, striking the beholder with the most pleasing as well as sublime emotions at the same time.

The Falls of Tallulah are the greatest natural curiosities of the kind in the State. The Tallulah river rises in the Blue Ridge, and receiving constant accessions from every mountain rivulet, is soon increased to a considerable stream, and flows with a very rapid current the whole distance to the Falls. From the commencement of the Falls to the Tugaloo river at the mouth of the Chattooga, a distance of six miles, the Tallulah falls a thousand or twelve hundred feet, thus accomplishing in that distance one-third of the descent which it makes in its whole course to the ocean. In this distance of six miles are situate the Falls. The river seems to have washed its way down to its present bed through the Hickory Nut mountain, and left the rocks on either side piled one on another, precipice above precipice, and cliff on cliff, to the height in some places of a thousand feet. There are three principal perpendicular Falls, varying from forty to seventy feet high, and several hundred yards apart, situated so deep down in this tremendous yawning chasm in the mountain, that their continued and incessant roar is not heard a short distance above or below them on the brink of the precipices.

When the traveller approaches them he is not warned of it, but descends the mountain gradually without noticing any thing remarkable till he stands on the edge of the precipice, and looks down into the chasm at the river, which seems a small brook flowing quietly and gently a thousand feet below him. All is yet still and quiet, for the Falls are a mile above him, and so completely buried in that immensely deep and crooked chasm, yawning at his feet, that their thunders are not heard, or, if heard, have "died away in hollow murmurs." The unbroken silence adds to the grandeur and sublimity of the scene. No one can look around without a deep feeling of awe and reverence of the Almighty, and no one can look down into the abyss without *shuddering* and trembling. The descent into this chasm is

at all places both difficult and somewhat dangerous, and in many places impracticable. The rapid descent of the river is not overrated. Capt. Bache, of the United States Engineers, in 1829 took the levels of the Chattooga river and found that from the celebrated Rabun Gap, in the Blue Ridge, to the junction of the Chattooga with the Tallulah river, a distance of fifteen or sixteen miles, the descent was upwards of fifteen hundred feet. Col. Brisbane, during the last summer, in surveying a route for a Railroad to the west, through the Rabun Gap, passed just above the Falls, and ascertained that from them to the Rabun Gap he had to overcome an ascent of less than four hundred feet, making the descent of the river from just above the Falls to the mouth of the Chattooga about twelve hundred feet or two hundred feet per mile.

The idistance of Clarksville from Carnsville, in Franklin county, is 28 miles, from Gainesville, Hall county, is 31 miles, from Dahlonega, Lumpkin county, is 30 miles, from Blairsville, Union county, is 37 miles, and from Clayton, in Rabun county, is 24 miles. There is a mail stage running from Athens by way of Carnesville to Clarksville, twice a week, and the amount of postage paid annually at Clarksville is about six hundred dollars.—*T. H. T.*

Clayton, p. t. and capital, Rabun county, received its name in honor of Augustin Smith Clayton, the present Judge of the western circuit. It is 156 miles N. Milledgeville; 23 N. Clarkesville; 12 Tallulah Falls, and 20 S. Franklin, a small village in Haywood county, North Carolina, and contains about twenty-five houses, stores, &c., C. H. and Jail, and Academy.

Like Clarksville this is a high and healthy spot; and it would be a kind of generous charity, to leave with the tavern-keepers in those two places, some of the loose change which is bestowed so freely on our northern *haunts* of pleasure: provided, *nevertheless*, that they will make their houses of entertainment as comfortable and desirable as have their neighbors at Athens, and at Pendleton and Greenville, in our sister State. What is the state of the public houses at Clayton and Clarksville, I know not.

There is at least one good one at Gainesville; but there is so little attention paid to them in some places, that I will leave one remark for those who conduct them: Sheeting is easily made, and chickens easily raised: give a genteel traveller a clean bed, a broiled chicken, and a cup of *coffee*, (not stained water,) and he will not complain: no, he will forego the gratification of his appetite for the luxuries and sweet things of Savannah and Augusta, and remain the summer with you, to inhale your mountain air, and drink your pure water; but give him a dirty bed, sheets that any one else has lain in, without washing, and he is gone! Let the tavern-keepers of these two places repair the road to Athens, prepare comfortable accommodations (if they have not already) for genteel company, and they need not fear but that in a few summers as many visitants will flock to them as do now to Pendleton and Greeneville.

Clayton is the most northerly town in the State, being not more than ten miles south of the 35°.

Clinton, p. t. and capital of Jones county, was named after Dewitt Clinton, a distinguished citizen and Governor of New-York. It contains fifty-six houses, ten stores, four taverns, five law offices, three doctors' and eight mechanic shops, and is situated 22 miles W. S. W. from Milledgeville; 25 E. Forsyth; 28 N. Marion; 12 E. N. E. Macon; 28 N. W. Irwinton; 55 N. Hartford, and 28 S. S. W. Eatonton. The public buildings are C. H., Jail, Academy, and Methodist M. H. The first framed house built in Clinton stood on the spot now covered by an elegant three-story brick building on the N. W. corner of the Public Square. The stage from Milledgeville to Macon passes through this town, though it is three miles west of the direct route. A good road hence to Macon is much needed. Clinton has a most excellent female school, one of the first in the Southern States. It is a private concern, owned and conducted by Mr. T. B. Slade. A Baptist M. H. was erected here in 1836.

Colerain is a small village in Camden, on the St. Marys, 45 miles above the town. In 1831 it was reported to be in a thriving condition, and a place of some trade, receiving

the fur, beef, hides, &c., of adjacent counties. Now it is said to be defunct, and not the residence of a single soul. Centreville has since risen up, and it seems has supplanted it.

Corinth, a village of some 20 or 30 houses and stores. Post office in the S. E. corner of Heard county. It is possible that some of the buildings are in the edge of contiguous counties. This place is 11 miles from Franklin; 16 Newnan, and 12 Lagrange. There is an Academy and three or four stores at this spot; one doctor. It is west of the direct road from Newnan to Lagrange.

Cobb County [16] is a part of the Cherokee purchase. Marietta is the capital.

Cobham was the seat of justice for Columbia county, when the county was first erected from Richmond, in 1790; but it was not a central location—the people did not like the spot, and it is believed they burned the C. H., and then obtained the removal to Applington. A few houses are still here.

Colhman's Ferry, $9\frac{1}{2}$ miles N. W. Greensboro, on the Oconee.

College, (see Athens.)

Columbia County [17] is separated on the N. from Wilkes and Lincoln by Little river; the Savannah is on the N. E.; Richmond on the S., and Warren on the W. The soil is rich, and channelled by several large creeks, is quite uneven. Population, 11,345. Applington is the capital. This county was the place of residence of Abraham Baldwin. Academy funds received \$919 88. Poor School do. \$735 58.

Columbus, p. t. and cap., Muscogee county, and named after Christopher Columbus, is situated at the foot of the falls* on the east bank of the Chattahoochee river, 300 miles above its confluence with the Flint. The river just below the falls is only 354 feet wide, but soon widens to 250 yards.

The town, elevated 60 feet above the ordinary height of

* The Indians called the falls We-tump-kah, signifying, in their language, troubled waters.

the river, covers 1,200 acres. Two of the streets, running parallel with the river, and directly N. and S., are 165 feet wide, and six others 132; those intersecting these at right angles, twelve in number, are 99 feet in width. The Commissioners laid off 614 half acre lots, (beside ten acre and one hundred acre lots in the reserve,) and began to sell on the 10th July, 1828, and they brought, each, from 100 to 1,359 dollars! At that time there were 800 or 900 persons on the ground, some living in temporary cabins, and others in good two-story buildings, which they afterwards removed to the lots, as they purchased. In December, Columbus contained about 100 framed buildings, most of which were finished and neatly painted, beside two good brick buildings under way.

The water of the river is clear and good; and as there is an ascent of 111 feet in four miles up the stream, facilities will be afforded to conduct it to any part of the town by aqueducts, giving thereby freshness to the air and pleasure to the sight, by *jets d'eau*.

There is an easy and safe steamboat communication between this town and the Gulf of Mexico; and boats are plying between it and New-Orleans. The distance to the confluence with the Flint is 300 miles; to the Appalachicola Bay 430. The Steubenville, 133 feet in length, 117 in the keel, carrying 1,100 barrels, and drawing five feet water, it is said, can navigate the river at any season. Passages to the bay are made in 52 to 86 hours.

Columbus is 128 miles W. S. W. Milledgeville, and 11 above Ft. Mitchell. The best road for carriages, when the season is dry, is via Clinton and Forsyth.

Columbus contains the usual public buildings—C. H. Jail, and houses of worship for Methodists, Baptists, Presbyterians, Episcopalians, and Catholics; and Academies. A fine bridge connects the town with a small one on the Alabama side, called *Girard*. In 1830, population was 1152; in November, 1835, 3,624. Now it is estimated at 5,000.

Cross Roads is a cluster of houses and one store, in the S. W. corner of Wilkinson; a Baptist M. H. called *Cool Spring* is near. Roads from Irwinton to Hartford;

from Marion to Dublin; from Blair's Ferry to Hartford, &c., meet and cross at this point. Twenty miles from Irwinton; 25½ Hartford; 15 Marion; 22 Dublin, and 50 Macon.

Concord is a small village in W. part Baker, 35 miles from Fort Gaines, 20 from Newton.

Commissioners Creek rises in Jones, separates the S. W. corner of Baldwin from Jones and Wilkinson.

Connesauga River rises four miles above the 35° of N. Lat., in Tennessee, near the Bullfrog Mt., and crossing the line several times, bends abruptly to the south, and unites in the Cherokee nation with the Coosewattee, to form the Oostenaula. This stream is 50 miles E. of Nickojack, on the 35°, and is the only water course which, rising in Tennessee, passes through Georgia; the others near the line, the Amoy, Notlee, Little, and Highwassee, all fall into Tennessee river.

Coosewattee River rises E. of the Connesauga, S. of the 35°, and unites with it to form the Oostenaula. New Echota is on this river.

Covington, p. t., and cap., Newton county, named after General Covington, an officer in our late war, is situated on a ridge of land 3½ miles E. of the Yellow river, 3 W. of the Alcovee, and about 15 above the confluence of those rivers; 67 N. W. Milledgeville; 20 S. Lawrenceville; 24 N. W. Madison; 28 E. Decatur; 18 S. W. Monroe, crossing the Alcovee at Whilley's, 13 miles from town, but 22 via Quert's Bridge, 3 miles from Covington. This latter way is the best road for carriages. It contains 52 houses, C. H., Jail, Academy, 15 stores, beside offices and shops, meeting houses for Baptists and Methodists. The road is good to Lawrenceville and to Madison.

Covington has increased rapidity in size, and greatly in its tasteful appearance. It has now 70 families, and a population of about 800. The Protestant Methodists have erected a house of worship. A book store, with a good assortment of books and stationery, is established here. Six lawyers, 3 doctors, and 50 mechanics. *Distances*—36 Eatonton; 25 Jackson; Social Circle 12; Newborn 12.

The Georgia Conference Manual Labour School is located near this place, and Emory College to be erected 2 miles N.

Coweta County, [18] is situated in the N. W. part of the State; bounded by Carroll and Campbell on the N.; E. by Fayette; S. by Merriwether and Troop, and W. by Carroll. This is one of the new counties, and the census not taken. Newnan is the capital.

Crawford County, [19] is bounded on the N. by Upson and Monroe; E. by Bibb; S. by Houston; and W. by Talbot and the corner of Marion. The Flint river is the western boundary. The soil is sandy, and much of it poor. There is a pottery in the eastern part, near the Ichocconaug, where large quantities of earthenware are manufactured. Knoxville is the capital. Population 2,360. Academy funds received, \$1267 05; Poor School do. \$319 02.

Crawford County now embraces some territory on the W. side of the Flint, as far W. as Patsaliga creek.

Crawfordville, p. t. and cap., Taliaferro county, named after Wm. H. Crawford, is on the road from Greensboro to Augusta, 19 from the former place; 20 S. W. Washington; 28 S. S. E. Lexington; 45 N. E. Milledgeville; 10 Powelton; 22 Wrightsboro; 18 Warrenton; and contains 32 houses, 3 stores, 2 lawyers, 3 doctors, an Academy, with 100 pupils, houses of worship for the Baptists, which is 60 by 40 feet, and cost \$2,000; for the Methodists 46 by 36, cost \$500; C. H., Jail; C. H. cost \$5,600. The lots contain $\frac{1}{4}$ of an acre each, and were sold on 13th March, 1826. The county of T. was formed out of those contiguous to it, in the fall of 1825.

Crawfordville has greatly improved since it was determined to run the railroad from Augusta to Athens through the place. Property has advanced 100 per cent.

Creek Indians once inhabited Georgia: a few now live in Alabama and Florida, and many have gone west of the Mississippi. A few words are here inserted, with the meaning:

Ichocconaug, the name of a creek, signifies deer trap. The banks of this creek are very steep; the deer go in at the fording places in August, to eat moss from the rock;

the Indians would stand, some above and some below the ford; others would go in, attack and kill the deer: hence the name deer trap.

Pin holloway. There is a creek of this name, and it borrowed it from this circumstance:—an Indian shot a turkey on a high tree by its bank: *holloway*, high up, and *Pin-away*, a turkey.

Towelaggee River. The Indians had killed some white people, and returning to the nation in July, the scalps began to spoil through intense heat: they encamped on this stream, and roasted or dried them over fire to prevent it. *Tow-elaggie*, signifies roasted scalps.

Tobesofskee Creek. Sofskee is an Indian dish prepared of meal or corn. An Indian was crossing the creek in his canoe and lost his provision: hence the derivation, *tobe*, I have lost; *sofskee*, my sofskee.

Ocmulgee River is a Creek name; *oc* or *och*, signifies water, and *mulgee*, boiling or bubbling.

Foosa-hatchee, from *foo-so-wan*, a bird, and *hatchee*, a cock.

Woc-co-coie, from *woc-co*, a blue heron, and *coie*, a nest.

Took-to-can-gee, from *took-to*, a corn house, and *can-gee*, fixed or standing, because here was a place of deposit for corn for the hunters.

Marriage of the Creeks, (from Col. Hawkin's manuscripts.)—A man who wants a wife, sends his sister, mother, or some female relation, to the female relatives of the fair one he desires; they consult the male connexions, but the father's approbation is not necessary to the contract. If the friends approve of the match, a favorable answer is carried back by the messenger, and the lover sends his intended a blanket and some other small presents; if she accepts these, she is considered as betrothed, and he may go to her house when he chooses. When he has assisted her to plant her crop, the ceremony of courting ends.

Crooked Creek.—Creeks of this name are in Camden, Putnam, Laurens, Telfair, &c.

Cullodensville, a cluster of houses, with a p. o., and some shops, in the S. W. corner of Monroe, 16 miles S. E.

Thomaston ; 17 S. W. Forsyth ; 13 N. Knoxville ; 32 W. Macon. The best road from Thomaston to Knoxville passes through this place, though it is a crooked way.

Culloden, as it is now called, contains 25 families ; Methodist Meeting-house ; male and female Academies ; and is situated about half a mile S. of the big Macon and Thomastown road, 30½ miles from Macon.

Cumming is the seat of the C. H. in Forsyth county, 24 miles from Gainesville, and contains 25 dwelling houses, and some stores, shops, &c. This place was named in honor of Col. Wm. Cumming, of Augusta. Its growth has not been so rapid as that of other new villages, as it is difficult of access,—situated about 9 miles W. of the Chatahoochee.

Cuthbert is the capital of Randolph county, in the 6th district of old Lee, 22 miles S. of Lumpkin. It contains some 25 to 30 families, C. H., &c. It was named in honor of Col. J. A. Cuthbert, formerly a member of Congress, and afterwards editor of the Federal Union.

Cumberland Island belongs to Camden county. It is sixteen miles long, and from one to five broad, containing 30 white and 200 black population.

Currahee Mountain is near the S. line of Habersham. As you approach it from the S. it appears to have risen up entirely alone, for no other high lands are discoverable ; but by ascending it, you find that it is the southern termination of one ridge of the Alleghany. At a distance it resembles a cone. It is six or seven hundred feet higher than the country below, and attracts hundreds to visit it. This mountain is 4 miles S. W. Toccoa falls ; 16 N. W. Carnesville. A house of entertainment is just at its base, where probably lodge some hundred guests during the summer season.

D.

Danielsville, p. t. and cap., Madison county, so named after General Allen Daniel, who many years represented this country in our Legislature, is situated 87 miles N. of Milledgeville ; 22 E. Jefferson ; 16 N. N. E. Athens ; 21

S. Carnesville ; 45 N. W. Washington ; 22 N. Lexington ; 21 via Dennie's ferry, on Broad river, to Elberton, 9 to the ferry, and 12 afterwards ; 7½ S. W. Madison springs. The place contains C. H. and Jail, (both need repairing with new ones,) Academy, and 15 houses and stores, many of which seem to be going to decay.

Darien City and cap., McIntosh county, is on the N. channel of the Alatomaha river, 12 miles from the ocean ; 190 miles S. S. E. Milledgeville ; 62 S. S. W. Savannah. It contains a Bank ; Presbyterian Meeting-house ; Academy ; C. H. ; Jail, and about 500 inhabitants. At the bar are fourteen feet water, and some foreign vessels come here for produce ; but no purchasers resort to this spot, and the market, of course, is not good.

The cotton which goes down the Oconee and Ocmulgee on boats, is landed here, and shipped to Savannah. Vessels find a safe inland passage, along the sounds and rivers, to Savannah, without going out into the ocean. Cotton brought here and forwarded in 1824-5, were 16,002 bags ; in 1825-6, 27,332 ; in 1826-7, 47,065. Freight per bag to Savannah, is fifty cents ; wharfage, landing and shipping, five cents ; commission for receiving and forwarding is seven and a half cents. More than 50,000 bags will probably stop here of the crop of 1828. A weekly paper is printed here.

Darien does not increase. Four regular packets are advertised as plying between this and New-York. A Baptist Meeting-house was erected here about 1834. This town became the capital in 1818. A place called *McIntosh*, about 1 mile distant, it seems, was subject to the police of Darien.

Danville is a village, chiefly in Sumter county, on both sides of Flint river, two miles below Drayton ; 16 miles E. of Americus ; 25 N. E. Starkeville.

Davidsonborough is a small village in Washington county, 13 miles from Sandersville, and 12 from Louisville ; it contains a few houses and an Academy.

Double Cabins is a well known spot, containing a few houses and stores, and p. o., in Henry county ; 11 miles S. McDonough ; 18 S. W. Indian Springs. The lot on which it is built adjoins Pike county.

Decatur County [20] lies chiefly in the fork of the Flint and Chattahoochee rivers, in the S. W. corner of the State. Early and Baker are on the N. ; Thomas on the E. ; Florida on the S. ; and the Chattahoochee on the W. This county was taken from Early in 1824.—Population, 1,463. Flint river runs diagonally through the county. Bainbridge is the capital. Academy funds received, \$767 05.

Decatur, p. t. and cap., De Kalb county, received its name in honor of Stephen Decatur, a daring naval officer. It is 95 miles N. W. Milledgeville ; 28 N. W. Covington ; 25 S. W. Lawrenceville ; 12 E. Standing Peachtree, on the Chattahoochee ; 9 W. S. W. Rock mountain, and contains C. H., Jail, Academy, and about fifty houses and stores. This is a healthy spot, though it was visited for the first time by the bilious fever in 1828.

Decatur has a Methodist and Presbyterian Meeting-houses, and one for Baptists, one and a half miles distant. Improved in few past years.

Dahlonega is the capital of Lumpkin county. It is an Indian word, signifying *gold*. It is 24 miles from Gainesville, on lot No. 950, in 12th district of 1st section, 40 miles from Ellijay. Besides the usual public buildings, it contains the United States' Mint for coining gold, large quantities of which are dug in that vicinity.

Danburg is a p. v. in the N. E. part of Wilkes. It contains 2 stores ; 2 doctors, and half a dozen houses.

Devereaux's is a public place, and p. o. store, shops, &c., on the road from Milledgeville to Sparta, 16 miles from the former, and 7 from the latter place. Here is a block-house which stood on Thornton's plantation in 1785, and removed to this place for a store ; the port holes for rifles, &c., are all visible. It stood out near Farmer's Academy, two miles S. W. at a fort. The building is in good repair.

Deep Creek.—Many streams of this name.

De Kalb County [21] is bounded N. by Gwinnett ; E. by Newton ; S. by Henry and Fayette, and W. by Campbell and the Chattahoochee river.—Population, 3,569. Decatur is the capital. Academy fund received, \$1,267 05.—Poor School do., \$639 30.

Dogsborough, a cluster of houses and a dram shop, in the N. E. corner of Morgan, three miles W. of the Appalachee.

Dooly County [22] is bounded on the N. by Houston ; E. by Pulaski ; S. E. by Irwin and a corner of Baker ; and W. by Lee and a corner of Marion. The Flint was the boundary between this and Lee ; but a narrow strip has been annexed to the latter county on the east side of the river, so that Pinderton is now in Lee.—Population 772. Berrien is the capital. Academy fund received, \$1,267 05. Poor School do., \$163 22.—94 poor children instructed in 1828 at eight schools ; \$273 expended.

Drayton is the capital of Dooly, and is situated on E. side of Flint river, on one side of the county, in the 9th district. *Berrien*, in a central part, was the seat of justice, till 1835, but in the hope of rendering the Flint navigable, the public buildings were removed. Mr. Berrien was not very popular with the dominant party at the time of the change, and it is possible that political prejudice might have influenced some of the Legislators. Col. Drayton, of South Carolina, after whom the new town was named, was looked upon as belonging to the party which directed the change. It is 30 miles from Americus, and 27 from Starkville. The place is yet new.

Dry Fork Creek rises in Oglethorpe, and forms the boundary between this county and Wilkes till it loses itself in Long creek.

Dublin, p. t. and cap., Laurens county, is situated half a mile from the west bank of the Oconee, 48 miles S. S. E. Milledgeville ; 28 S. Irwinton, and contains C. H., Jail, Academy, and 35 houses and stores. This place was a depot for cotton ; and ware-houses are on the bank of the river, but no business is done. The stage from Macon to Savannah passes through this place.

Dublin has grown but little since the last edition was published. It has a Baptist church. The town is situated on lot 232, 1st district, of old Wilkinson—became the capital in 1811. Sumterville was formerly the capital.

E.

Early County [23] is bounded on the N. by Randolph ; E. by Baker ; S. by Decatur ; and W. by the Chattahoochee. Soil sandy, but suitable for cultivation of sugar, of which considerable is now raised. Large herds of cattle are kept on the wild lands of this and contiguous counties. Population 1,366. Academy funds received, \$1,267 05. Poor School do., \$237 87. Blakely is the capital. Ft. Gaines is in this county, on the Chattahoochee, and where formerly courts were held.

Eatonton, p. t. and capital, Putnam county, named after General Eaton, for some years consul in the Barbary States, is situated 21 miles N. N. W. Milledgeville ; 22 S. W. Greensboro ; 22 S. S. E. Madison ; 18 E. Monticello ; 28 N. N. E. Clinton ; 28 N. W. Sparta, and contains C. H., which cost 6,000 dollars ; Jail ; two Academies ; brick Masonic Hall ; a branch of the State Bank, and one of the finest houses of worship in the up-country. In this, which cost \$6,000, the Baptists, Methodists, and Presbyterians worship. To the M. H. is attached a fine toned bell, weighing three hundred pounds. A good bell is a great convenience in a village. The Academies and M. H. are situated in a most beautiful grove. With the Academies is connected a Library, which cost 600 dollars, and which has since been enlarged, and a Philosophical Apparatus purchased in London for \$2,500.

The citizens have evinced considerable taste in their public buildings, and much public spirit in erecting them. The fence around the grove needs repairing.—Population in November, 1828, 726 ;—379 whites, and 347 blacks. The number of houses is 69 ; doctors 6, lawyers 7, shops, &c. 35 ; four-wheel carriages 13.

Among the “venerable dead” in the cemetery near the M. H. lie the remains of Stephen W. Harris, for a number of years Judge of our Superior Court.

The lots for this town were sold on the 14th April, 1808. The first *framed* building was erected during this year, by

Wm. Williams, and is now occupied by Mr. Holt, as a shoe store.

Eatonton has not improved since 1829, except it has enlarged the Female Academy, and made it a first rate school, under the superintendence of Major Armstrong. The apparatus and library were sold a few years past, not much to the credit of the county.

Ebenezer, v., in Effingham county, on the bank of the Savannah river, 25 miles above Savannah. It contains a large house of worship, and a few dwelling houses, and was settled by Germans in 1735. The resident minister of this place has in contemplation a particular history of the first settlers, and has sent to Germany for materials, old records, &c. During the war, the Legislature resolved at Augusta, to meet here; but a quorum could not be assembled, and after adjourning from day to day, the body finally met in Savannah.

Ebenezer is in a state of dilapidation. The old town was out west some ten miles, and this, the new one, was built before the war. It is 24 miles from Savannah. The Ebenezer creek, crossed on a toll-bridge, is one mile north; this is said to be owned by persons in Germany. From this place to Savannah, the whole country looks old and dreary, and needs the hand of industry and the heart of enterprise.

Evansville is a small village in S. W. part of Morgan, two miles from Old Factory on Little river. It is on the Greensboro and Monticello road, near the Putnam line, and contains a P. O., store, shops, 1 doctor, house of entertainment, and three or four other houses.

Ellijay is the capital of Gilmer county. Dwellings, 20; stores, 3; C. H.; Academy; M. H., and Jail; 1 lawyer; no doctor. Distances, Cassville, 48 miles; Dahlonga, 40; Blairsville, 42; Spring Place, 30; 22 S. of the N. C. line; 16 from Talona; once a Missionary station on the Federal road. It is built just at the confluence of Ellijay and Cotica rivers, which forms the Coosewattee, on the W. side.

Edinburgh, a cluster of houses, and two stores, on both

sides Cold Water creek, in Elbert, on the Savannah river, four miles E. of Ruckersville.

Effingham County [24] is bounded by Scriven on the N.; Savannah river on the E.; Chatham on the S.; and the Ogechee, which separates it from Bulloch, on the W. Population, 2,666. Springfield is the capital. Academy fund received, \$725 98. Poor School do., \$129 73.—Funds now in bank stock and bonds, \$15,000.

Elbert County [25] lies in the fork of the Savannah and Broad rivers. Franklin is on the N.; South Carolina on the E.; Wilkes and Lincoln on the S., and Oglethorpe and Madison on the W. Though this county is in the northern section of the State, the soil in the south part is a red loam.—Population, 14,500. Elberton is the capital. Academy fund received \$811 87. Poor School do., \$1,147 48. Seventy-six poor children taught in 1827-8, at 11 schools.

Villages, &c. Ruckersville, Edinburgh, and Petersburg.

Elberton, p. t. and cap. Elbert county, named after Gov. Elbert, is 90 miles N. N. E. Milledgeville, 26 N. E. Lexington, 8 Webb's ferry, on Broad river, 7 W. Ruckersville, and 21 E. S. E. Danielsville. It contains C. H., Jail, two Academies, M. H., and 21 houses and stores.

Elberton v. was the seat of justice in Effingham for a large territory, but it is now like Ninevah—not to be found.

Emanuel County [26] is bounded on the N. by Jefferson and Burke; S. E. by Bulloch; S. by Tattnall; W. by Montgomery and a part of Laurens, and N. W. by Washington. Emanuel touches 8 counties, viz: Scriven, besides those mentioned above. Population 2,967. Swainsboro is the capital. Academy funds received \$1,051 67; Poor School do. \$445 73.

Etow'ah, or Hightow'wer river, is a considerable tributary of the Oostenaula. It rises in the Cherokee nation, and falls into the Oostenaula, 20 miles from the western line of the State.

Etow'ah. This word is emphasized on the second syllable, and the Indians pronounce it so that you do not

hear the first : Etow'ah, as pronounced by a Cherokee, is not very dissimilar from Highto'wah, or Hightower as it is spelled : *Hightow'ah* is probably the original way of spelling.

F.

Fairplay. There are two spots by this name, one near the Walton and Morgan line, and one in Hancock, on the lower Milledgeville road to Sparta. They each contain a dram shop, those pests to our country, and a house or two. Near this latter one, about Christmas, 1827, an old man, having become drunk, staggered off into the woods in the night. He was found by some negroes, who in kindness made a fire for his comfort, for it was excessively cold ; but in the morning he was nearly consumed by the fire ! Let drunkards beware of such places.

Fairfield, a store, P. O., Academy, and cluster of houses in Putnam, on Milledgeville road, $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Eatonton. It used to be called Cross roads, Lamar's store, &c.

Falling Creek. There is one in Jasper, Oglethorpe, Elbert, &c.

Fayette County, [27] is bounded on the N. by De Kalb ; on the E. by Henry ; S. by Pike, and on the W. by Merriwether, Coweta, and Campbell. This county lies chiefly in the fork of head streams of the Flint. Population 2,588. Fayetteville is the capital. Academy funds \$1,455 70 ; Poor School do. \$568 23.

Fayetteville, p. t. and cap. Fayette county, and named after the Marquis de Lafayette, in 107 miles N. W. Milledgeville ; 21 W. McDonough ; $44\frac{1}{2}$ S. W. Carrollton ; $22\frac{1}{2}$ S. W. Pumpkintown ; and contains C. H., Jail, 50 houses and stores, &c. This place is rising into importance.

Federal Town, [See Washington county.]

Fishing Creeks are in Wilkes, Jones, Oglethorpe, &c.

Flint River. The western head branch of this river is in Campbell, and the eastern in De Kalb. Its whole length is 300 miles ; its depth when it flows into the Chattahoochee, 6 feet, and its breadth there 150 yards. Steamboats come up to Bainbridge, 50 miles above the confluence. Obstructions to the navigation have been cleared in this

river, to a considerable extent, between Bainbridge and Danville. A steamer, built at the old Agency, in Crawford, just west of Knoxville, called "Henry Crowell," sailed down in May, 1836, and another went down in June, drawing three feet water, while the river was low. Merchants were building boats at the Agency to carry down their crops.

Flat Shoals, on this river, is a noted spot. The toll bridge here is 639 feet long, cost but \$700, and yet the income is about \$2,000 per annum. The water is shallow as it is spread out, about a quarter of a mile. The scenery is quite romantic: 12 miles W. Zebulon, 12 E. Greeneville. Here is a kind of store and *drunkery*.

Florence is a small village on the Chattahoochee, in Stewart Co., 8 miles above the site of Roanoke, which was burned by the Creek Indians in May, 1836. It is 16 miles from Lumpkin, and contains 8 families, 5 stores, 2 confectionaries, 2 taverns, 1 ware-house, 1 lawyer. All these buildings were erected in a few months. The place was first named Liverpool.

Floyd County, [28] lies N. of Paulding. Livingston, on the Coosa, was the capital, but Rome became so in 1834. [See Rome for a more particular description of the county.]

Forsyth County, [29] is cut in twain by the Etow'ah; Cumming is the capital.

Forsyth, p. t. and cap., Monroe Co., named after our present Governor, is on an elevated situation, below the Towelaggee, in Lat. 33° 12'; 50 W. N. W. M., 27 W. S. W. Monticello, 25 N. N. W. Macon, 27 N. E. Zebulon, and 20 S. Jackson. It was laid out in 1823, and now contains seventy houses and stores, an Academy, a house of worship for the Baptists, an elegant C. H., Jail, &c. Most of the houses are handsomely built. Indeed almost all the towns on the West side of the Ocmulgee seems to have sprung into existence as if by the plastic hand of magic. Four or five years ago the whole territory was a solitary wilderness; no voice was heard save that of the Indian hunter; but now industry has converted it into beautiful

plantations, and ornamented it with many lovely villages. The follower of Jesus, who migrated from the settled country, did not forget the vows that were upon him when he reached the wilderness, for in all of the villages lots are provided for a house of God, and in most of them such buildings are erected. If we may judge from appearances, these villages will not suffer in point of morality, by a comparison with those which have stood 30 and 40 years.

Forsyth has grown since the last edition. The Methodists and Presbyterians have erected houses of worship; the projected railroad, from Macon to this spot, has furnished the occasion for a great rise in real estate. The railroad will soon be finished.

Fortville is a small village in Jones, E. of Clinton. It contains an Academy and few houses.

Franklin is the capital of Heard Co., and is situated on the E. bank of the Chattahoochee. It contains the usual public buildings, Methodist M. H., 30 houses, 3 stores, 2 doctors, 3 lawyers; 18 miles from Lagrange, 27 Carrollton, 20 Newnan. The maps generally represent this place on the W. side of the river. Incorporated in 1831.

Fort Argyle is on the west bank of the Ogechee, in Bryan Co., 4 miles above the mouth of the Canoochee, and 6 above Ogechee bridge. This Fort was built in 1733, to protect the early settlers from invasion by the Spaniards, but it is now in ruins. Here the canal from Savannah enters the Ogechee.

Fort Barrington is on the east bank of the Alatomaha, 14 miles above Darien, built by the Carolinians in 1720 to prevent the escape of negroes to the Spaniards at St. Augustine.

Fort Early is on the Flint, below Fort Lawrence.

Fort Gaines is on the Chattahoochee, in the N. W. part of Early county.

Fort Gaines is situated on a high bluff of the Chattahoochee, and contains about 500 permanent inhabitants, 10 merchants, 2 inn-keepers, 3 doctors, 4 confectionaries, 1 house of worship, 2 local preachers, and 1 stationed, 1 Academy, 2 ware-houses. One third of the population are

mechanics. About 2,000 bags of cotton shipped from the ware-houses annually; 25 miles from Cuthbert, 20 Blakely, 40 Bainbridge, 55 Newton, 35 Porter's ferry, 25 below Irwinton, Ala.

Fort Hawkins is on the E. side of the Ocmulgee, half a mile from the bank, opposite Macon. Colonel Hawkins, for a long time the benevolent agent of the Creeks, resided at this spot.

Fort James, on the W. bank of the Alatomaha, is 50 miles above Darien, and 12 below the mouth of the Ohoo-pee.

Fort Jackson, on the W. side of the Savannah, and three and a half miles below the town, is kept in repair.

Fort Lawrence is in Crawford county, on the Flint river, and was for some years, till 1826, the residence of the agent for the Creeks. Here a treaty was concluded on the 22d January, 1818, for two tracts of territory, one W. of the Alatomaha, the other embracing De Kalb, Newton, &c. Boats have ascended to this spot.

Fort Perry is in Marion county, 30 miles W. of Fort Lawrence.

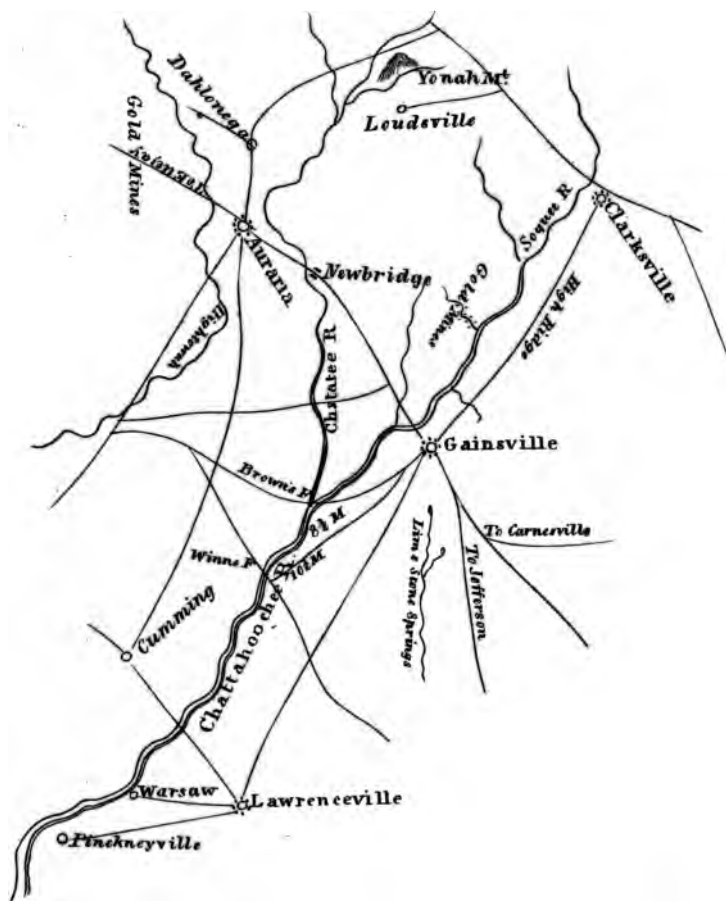
Fort Scott is in Decatur county, on the W. side of the Flint River.

Fort Wayne is in the southern part of Savannah, and is kept in repair to defend the town.

Fort Wilkinson is on the Oconee, three miles below Milledgeville. Here a treaty with the Creeks was held on the 16th June, 1802, by which a considerable portion of the land between the Ocmulgee and Oconee was obtained.

Franklin County [30] is separated from South Carolina chiefly by the Tugalo; Elbert is on the S.; Madison and Jefferson on the S. W. and W., and Habersham on the N. The first Superior Court for this county was held in December, 1788. Carnesville is the capital. Academy funds received \$546 50. Poor School do. \$1,951 35.

Franklin. There was a village of this name opposite West Point, in Troup, on the E. side of the river; but it was called West Point, in 1832: i. e. this name covers both villages by direction of the Legislature. There are more



houses and more business done on the E. than W. side. The name *Franklin* had been chosen for the site of the C. H., in Heard Co., and the occasion would have been afforded for more mistakes than now.

Franklinville, p. t. and cap., Lowndes county, contains C. H., of hewn logs, cost \$215, one house, store, &c. It is situated near Little river, a tributary of the Alapahaw, 140 miles W. N. W. St. Mary's, to which place there is a good road; 36 N. E. Thomasville; 50 W. S. W. Waresborough. The country is new, and this site for the public buildings lately selected. Place grown since 1829.

Franklin Springs. [See Mineral Springs.]

Frederica, p. v. and Fort, built by General Oglethorpe, in 1736, on St. Simon's Island. The Fort is gone to decay, but there are ten houses in the village.

G.

Gainesville, p. t. and cap., Hall county, named after Gen. Gaines, is situated 3 miles E. of the Chattahoochee; 111 N. N. W. Milledgeville; 22 N. W. Jefferson; 40 Athens; 30 N. N. E. Lawrenceville; 30 S. Clarksville, and 45 W. Carnesville. It contains 31 dwelling houses, 8 stores, 4 law offices, 3 doctor and 5 mechanic shops, C. H. and Jail. Colonel Reed built the first house in this place in 1821. The first Court for the county was held one mile from this spot.

Gainesville has much improved since the last edition was printed. The town now contains 3 houses for public worship, for Baptists, Methodists, and Presbyterians. *Distances*—24 to Dahlonega.

This is a place of considerable resort during the summer season. Two lime-stone and a chalybrate spring, are frequently visited.

Population—200 whites and 90 blacks. There are gold mines in this county, quite near to the C. H.

The road to Lawrenceville is uneven for ten miles; then it is pretty good. The road from Clarksville to this town is *tolerable* for 12 miles; then it is rough, passing along on

the ridge which divides the tributaries of both the Oconee and Chattahoochee. The head springs of the Oconee are not more than 200 yards from some streams flowing into the Chattahoochee. The creeks falling into the Chattahoochee are all short, for the ridge is not more than 8 and 10 miles from that river. With a little work the way may be made *smooth*, but it will ever be *hilly*. You have a fine view of the Yonah Mt., on the road to Clarksville.

Gilmer County, [31] borders on both N. C. and Tennessee. N. C. extends about one-third the distance of the northern boundary: Tennessee bounds the remaining two-thirds. Ellijay is the capital, on the west side of a river of same name. The population is about 1,300: votes, 175. The old Federal road passes through the S. W. corner, and a new road is in progress from Dahlonga through Ellijay to Murray county. Toco river runs N. W. through the N. E. corner of Gilmer.

Gladesburgh is a dram-shop and house or two; N. E. Eatonton, 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles, on the road to Park's Bridge.

Gibson's is a public place and house of entertainment, in eastern part of Harris. It is equi-distant from Marshall's Ferry to Columbus; 22 miles to each place, 12 to Talbotton, and 12 to Hamilton. Here a road from Gray's Ferry falls into the big Columbus road.

Georgetown is a small village in Randolph, near Chattahoochee river, 25 miles N. Fort Gaines—not far below Irwinton, in Alabama.

Garner's Ferry, on the Oconee, 11 S. W. Greensboro; 11 N. E. Eatonton.

Glynn County [32] lies S. of McIntosh: the Atlantic is on the E.; Camden on the S.; and Wayne on the W. Population 3,418. Brunswick capital. Academy funds received \$489 17.

Golphinton was the residence of an Indian family. The *old* place was on the Ogechee, below Louisville; the *new* one 6 miles above Louisville, on W. side of the Ogechee, and is memorable as the spot where a treaty was concluded in 1784 or 5.

Goose Creek falls into the Alatamaha, at the corner of

Appling and Wayne, and famous as being the point of demarcation in one or two treaties.

Goshen, p. v. in Lincoln, on the stage road from Augusta to Carnesville. It is 6 miles N. E. Lincolnton, contains an Academy, M. H., for Baptists, and 10 dwellings and 2 stores.

Graves Mountain is a sugar loaf peak, about 300 feet high, on the Western line of Lincoln county, 14 miles E. Washington; 5 S. W. Lincolnton. It can be seen 20 miles, and Petersburg, 15 miles distant, can be discovered from the top of it.

Greene County [33] is bounded on the N. by Clark and Oglethorpe; E. by Taliaferro; S. by Hancock, and W. by Putnam and Morgan. Part of this county lies in the fork of the Oconee and Appalachee, and the northern boundary of this part is a line from the mouth of Rose creek, at Poullain's bridge, to Walker's ford, on the Appalachee. Population 13,535. Greensboro is the capital. Academy funds received \$1,051 67. Poor School do. \$533 97.

This county was surveyed in 1784, and settlers began to construct their rude cabins the same year. Maj. Porter and Mr. Willson settled in the northern part. For a number of years the people were compelled, for self-defence, to live in forts. Gen. Thomas Dawson is the first person born in the county. In this county Peter Early began and ended his political career; and his bones now rest in the fork, one mile below Poullain's bridge. Greene county has furnished three Judges for the Ocmulgee Circuit.

Villages, Public places, &c. Scull Shoals, Newhope, Haralson's, Beman's store.

Greensboro, p. t. and cap., Greene county, was so called in honor of Gen. N. Greene, is on an elevated spot, between Richland and Beaverdam creeks, 40 miles N. Milledgeville, by the road, 29 in a straight direction; 22 N. E. Eatonton; 18 E. S. E. Madison; 25 S. S. W. Lexington; 31 W. S. W. Washington. It contains C. H., Jail, brick Clerk's Office, Female Academy with rooms for a family, a Methodist Chapel, Male Academy, new house of

worship for the Presbyterians and Baptists, 68 dwelling houses, 10 stores, 6 law offices, 4 doctor and many mechanic shops, 910 inhabitants in 1826;—382 whites, and 528 blacks. This town is 76 miles N. W. Augusta, 19 from Crawfordville, 23 Powelton, 6 E. of the confluence of the Oconee and Appalachee.

The lots were sold in 1786. The first C. H. was merely a cabin.

Greenesboro was once burned by the Indians; and in '91 it contained about a dozen cabins, built on the ruins of the old town. Col. Jonas Faushe erected the first framed building here, the same in which Mrs. Park now lives, near the Bank. The fort, to defend the town, stood, in '94, on the spot long occupied by Mr. Woodruff as a dwelling and storehouse. A Mr. Furlow went out of it one morning to get roasting-ears, was fired upon by the Indians, and wounded in the arm; but he made safe his retreat into the fort, closely pursued.

It behoves the people of this place to construct a direct road to Milledgeville, as one can be made less than 30 miles in length. The difference between the amount they *now* pay for postage, and what they would if a straight road were made, would soon cover a great portion of the expense of such a road. Albany was always said to be 160 miles from New-York, and the postage on a single letter 18 $\frac{1}{2}$; but within the few past years, the distance has been reduced to 144, by straightening the road, and now the postage is but 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents.

Greeneville, p. t., and cap., Merriwether county, contains 7 or 8 houses, C. H., and Jail, is 108 miles W. Milledgeville, 25 N. Talbotton, 12 N. W. Flat Shoals, on the Flint.

Greeneville now contains 47 houses, 10 stores, 6 drunks, 2 doctors, 7 lawyers, Academy, and Methodist and Baptist Meeting houses.

Godard's, a noted dram-shop in Pike. It is 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles W. of Monroe line; 10 miles from Zebulon; 10 Towelaggee river; 18 Indian Springs. Some coarse goods are also kept here for sale. It is on the big road from Indian Springs

to Zebulon and to Thomaston, and near where they fork. In former days there were some *fisty-cuffs* at this spot.

Griffinsville is the *name* of a village begun at the confluence of the Oconee and Ocmulgee: it is presumed it has little else than a *name*.

Gullettsville is a village in Monroe county, near the mouth of the Towelaggee river. It contains 2 stores, 1 doctor's shop, tavern, Academy, P. O., and 3 or 4 families: 12 miles N. of Forsyth.

Gwinnett County [34] is bounded on the N. by Hall, N. E. by Jackson, S. E. by Walton, S. W. by De Kalb, and W. by the Chattahoochee. Population 7,863. Lawrenceville is the capital. Academy fund, \$1,455 70. Poor School do. \$1,243 06.

H.

Habersham County, [35] is in the N. E. part of the State, cornering on Haywood county, in North Carolina, on the 35°. Rabun bounds it on the N., except the half mile where it touches Haywood county; the Tugalo is on the E., Franklin is on the S., and a corner of Hall and Cherokee lands on the W. This is a mountainous county, and the head waters of the Chattahoochee are in it. But little cotton is cultivated. The Legislature, in 1828, cut off a few miles from Rabun, embracing nine families, around the Tallulah Falls, and attached them to this county. One would suppose the patience of that body would be quite exhausted, to gratify the whims of every petitioner. The first Court in this county was held in 1820. Clarksville is the capital.

Public places, &c. Tallulah Falls, Toccoa Cascade, Currahee Mountain. Academy funds \$1,455 70. Poor School do. \$704 86.

Half Acre, or *Devil's Half Acre*, is in Putnam, 10 miles S. W. Eatonton, 12 Monticello; contains 3 houses, dram shop, 2 shops, and P. O. called Sanford's \bowtie Roads. A half acre of land was purchased here in the first settlement of the country, say in 1806, a dram shop and store erected,

and it became the theatre of so much vice that the distinctive name above was given it. It is gratifying to state, that since the revival of 1827—8, it has become quite a moral place.

Half Acre has increased in size, has now 3 stores, a Methodist M. H., Academy and several houses.

Hall County [36] is bounded on the N. and N. E. by Habersham, E. by Jackson, S. by Gwinnett, and W. by the Chestatee and Chattahoochee. On Wahoo creek, in the fork of the above rivers, is some of the finest land in the State. Population 8,245. Gainesville is the capital. Academy fund \$1,267 05. Poor School do. \$683 63. In passing along the road from Gainesville to Clarksville, you have, 12 miles from the former place, a beautiful view of the Yonah mountain; and if the sun shine upon it as brightly, and give it as enchanting an appearance as when the author saw it, you will be well repaid for the twelve mile ride.

Hamilton, p. t. and cap., Harris county, is situated about 3 miles below the Pine mountains, 15 E. Chattahoochee, 25 S. S. E. Lagrange, 23 N. Columbus, and contains C. H. Jail, 10 houses and stores. The *best* road from Lagrange to Columbus passes through this place, though the *nearest* follows the river.

Hamilton is situated on the western extremity of the Oak mountain. It was named after Gen. Hamilton, late Governor of S. C., and not Alexander Hamilton, as stated in last edition. It has 35 families; male and female Academies; 3 doctors; 4 lawyers; 5 stores, shops, &c.; 22 miles Columbus; 23 Lagrange; 16 Merriwether Springs; 22 West Point; 22 Greeneville; 22 Talbotton; 34 Marshall's Ferry. It has houses of worship for Baptists, and Methodists.

Hardwick, a cluster of houses in Bryan.

Hardwick is a port of entry, with an officer residing in the place, in Bryan county, on south side of the Ogeechee.

Hawkinsville is the cap. of Pulaski county, by act of Legislature, in 1836. It has a Bank, and is a place of some importance.

Hancock County [37] has Greene and Taliaferro on the N., the Ogeechee, which separates it from Warren, on the E., Washington and a part of Baldwin on the S., and Putnam on the W. Academy funds \$1,267 04. Poor School do. \$1,503 79. Sparta is the capital.

Villages, &c. Powelton, Mount Zion, Sanford's Store, Shiver's Mills. 132 pupils at the three academies in the county.

Harrisburgh Village is rather a continuation of the town of Augusta, on the big western road.

Harris County [38] is bounded N. by Troup and a part of Merriwether, E. by Talbot, S. by Muscogee, and W. by the Chattahoochee. The Pine mountains terminate in this county. Hamilton is the capital.

Hartford, p. t. and was cap., Pulaski county, is on the east side of the Ocmulgee river, 61 miles S. S. W. Milledgeville, 44 N. N. W. Jacksonville, and contains 25 dwelling houses, and 12 stores and shops. Sea-shells are found in great abundance on the banks of the river at this place, though it is 130 miles distant from the ocean.

Hartford has dwindled since last edition was issued; several houses removed over the river. It has a Baptist M. H., but has ceased to be the capital: Hawkinsville, on opposite side of the river, now contains the public buildings.

Heard County [39] was formed out of Troup, Coweta and Carroll, in 1830. It lies on both sides of the Chattahoochee. Franklin is the capital. Corinth, a pleasant little village, is in the S. E. corner of the county.

Henry County [40] is bounded N. by De Kalb, N. E. by Newton, E. by Butts, S. by Pike, and W. by Fayette. Population 5,480. Academy funds received \$1,455 70. Poor School do. \$785 74. McDonough is the capital.

Hermon v. in Oglethorpe, 7 miles W. S. W. Lexington. It contains 7 houses, a store, and an Academy. This village, like many others in the State, was built for the purpose of supporting the Academy, and providing means for the instruction of the young.

Hermon has declined, and almost lost its existence.

Highwassee River rises near the corner of Habersham

county, in the Cherokee nation, and runs N. into the Tennessee.

High Shoals is the most westerly point purchased of the Creeks till 1802. It is a rapid in the Appalachee, 12 miles S. W. Athens.

Hillsborough, p. v. in Jasper, 9 miles S. E. Monticello, containing 10 houses, 4 stores, and an Academy. It has quite a pretty appearance to the traveller.

Hillsboro v. was the seat of justice for Baldwin county, for 2 or 3 years. It is now in Putnam, 6 miles E. Eatonton, and contains 3 log houses and a store.

Hinesville is the capital of Liberty; became so by an act of Legislature, in 1836. It is situated some 10 miles N. E. of Riceboro, the former capital, on the pine lands. The public buildings are not yet completed.

Holmesville, p. t. and cap., Appling county, contains C. H., Jail, &c. C. H. removed in 1836, to spot unknown.

Houston County [41] is bounded N. by Crawford and Bibb; E. by Twiggs and Pulaski; S. by Dooley, and W. by Marion. A narrow strip was annexed to Pulaski in 1828. Academy fund \$1,267 05. Poor School do. \$255 78. Perry is the capital.

Hudson's River is a branch of Broad river.

I.

Icheconnau Creek rises in Monroe, forms the boundary between Crawford and Bibb, and falls into the Ocmulgee, below Macon. [See *Creek Indians* for meaning of Icheconnau.]

Indian Creek. There are several of this name.

Indian Springs. [See Mineral Springs.]

Irwin County [42]. Dooley and Telfair are on the N.; parts of Telfair, Appling, and Ware on the E.; Lowndes and Thomas on the S., and Baker on the W. The C. H. is in the north part of the county, near the Ocmulgee, 12 miles W. Jacksonville. Academy funds \$815.

Irwinton, p. t. and cap., Wilkinson county, and named after Gov. Irwin, is on a gravelly ridge, between Commis-

sioners' and Big Sandy creeks, 20 miles S. Milledgeville, 28 N. N. W. Dublin, 39 W. S. W. Sandersville, 20 E. Marion. It contains 30 houses, besides stores, C. H., Jail, &c., Academy, and Methodist chapel.

Irwinton is about equi-distant from Commissioners' and Big Sandy creeks. There is a quarry of beautiful soft whitish stone, of which most of the chimnies are constructed.

The Baptists have erected a house of worship since last edition was published.

Irwinville is the capital of Irwin county. It is a small village, containing the usual public buildings, some 3 miles from the Ocmulgee.

J.

Jacks Creek rises in Walton and flows into the Appalachee in Morgan. A battle was fought on this creek with the Indians in 1787. Gen. Elijah Clarke commanded our troops: several Creeks were killed, and the rest routed.—Benjamin Wootten, a brother of Col. Thomas W. of Wilkes, was killed here.

Jackson County [43] is bounded on the N. E. by Franklin; E. by Franklin and Madison; S. by Clark; W. by Walton and Gwinnett, and N. W. by Hall. Jefferson is the capital. Academy funds, \$811 87. Poor School do., \$1,290 20. 10 schools in the county, where 320 pupils were taught in 1828; 70 of them on Poor School fund.—Population, 9,576.

Jackson, p. t. and cap., Butts county, named in honor of General Andrew Jackson, 7th President of the United States, is situated 55 miles N. W. Milledgeville; 8 W. Cargill's ferry, on the Ocmulgee; 4 N. Indian Springs; 20 W. Monticello; 25 E. Zebulon; 17 S. E. McDonough, and contained, in February, 1828, seventeen houses, nine stores, two doctors, and nine mechanic shops, three law offices, houses of worship for the Methodists and Presbyterians, C. H., Jail and Academy. This latter building, 45 by 25 feet, and two stories high, was erected

and finished, except chimneys and plastering, for \$475 ! Carpenter's work will fall in price when we have mechanics enough to hold more competition. The C. H. of brick, nearly completed in February, 1828, was consumed by fire, to the loss of the contractor, Col. Hitchcock, of four or five thousand dollars. A negro was at work at night, dropped a candle, which fell through the loose floor, among the rubbish below, and the roof was in a few minutes in a blaze.

Jacksonborough, p. t. and cap., of Scriven county, also named after General A. Jackson, is on Beaverdam creek, just before its entrance into Briar creek, 130 miles S. E. Milledgeville ; 69 N. N. E. Savannah ; 54 S. E. Augusta, and contains C. H., Jail, Methodist chapel, and 15 houses and stores. There has not been till lately much taste discovered in the exterior of the buildings in this place.

Jacksonborough has a new C. H. It is presumed that this place was named after Gen. *James* rather than *Andrew* Jackson : for it must have been in existence many years before Gen. Andrew became distinguished for his prowess in war. This place is 53 miles from Augusta ; 72 Savannah. This used to be a "*torn-down*" place, to use our Georgia phrase. It was reported that in the mornings after drunken frolics and fights, you could see the children picking up *eye-balls* in *tea-saucers* ! i. e. there was so much gouging going on ! But civilization and grace have changed all for the better.

Jacksonville, the capital of Telfair, on lot No. 340 in 8th district, of old Wilkinson, was so called in 1815, to "perpetuate the hero of New-Orleans."—[Acts Legislature.]

Jacksonville, p. t. and capital, of Telfair county, and named in honor of the same individual mentioned above, is one mile from the left bank of the Ocmulgee, 104 S. Milledgeville ; 44 S. E. Hartford, and contains C. H., Jail, and about 30 houses and stores.

Jasper, (olim Randolph) Jones, Laurens, Putnam, and Telfair, organized in 1807—all Baldwin and Wilkinson prior.

Jasper County [44] is bounded by Morgan on the N. E. ; by Putnam on the E. ; by Jones on the S. ; by Monroe and Butts on the W., and by Newton on the N. W. This is a populous and wealthy county, 30,000 bags of cotton have been raised in a year in it! Monticello is the capital. Academy funds received, \$811 87. Poor School do., \$2,726. 120 poor children taught in 1828, at an expense of fourteen hundred dollars! There must be *poor* or *unfaithful* accountants in Jasper.

Villages, &c., Hillsboro.

Jefferson, p. t. and cap., Jackson county, also named after Mr. Jefferson, is 87 miles N. N. W. Milledgeville ; 18 N. W. Athens ; 30 S. Gainesville, and contains C. H., Jail, Academy, 20 houses, 11 stores, offices, &c.

Jefferson, in Jackson, became the capital in 1806, and incorporated in 1812.

Jefferson, p. t. and capital, Camden county, named in honor of Thomas Jefferson, the author of the Declaration of Independence, contains 50 houses and stores, C. H., Jail, &c., and is on the S. side of the St. Illa river, 25 miles W. N. W. St. Mary's, 28 S. W. Brunswick, 50 S. W. Darien. Sloops sail up to the town.

Jefferson, in Camden, must have been incorporated prior to that period. It is strange the Legislature should incorporate two town of the same name. The town in Camden is now written and post-marked *Jeffersonton*.

Jefferson County [45] has Richmond on the N. E. ; Burke on the E. ; Emanuel on the S. ; Washington on the W., and Warren on the N. W.—Population, 7,083.—Academy fund, \$731 34. Poor School do., \$1,103 78. Louisville is the capital.

Jeffersonville, a small village, formerly called Raine's store, is in Twiggs county. Lots were sold out in 1836, though there had been two stores here for ten or fifteen years. Here is a P. O., and an Academy near by. Several roads diverge from this point. 22 miles from Macon, 6 Marion, and 6 from the line of the Savannah and Macon railroad.

Jones County [46] is bounded by Jasper and a part of Putnam, on the N., by Baldwin on the E., by Twiggs and a corner of Wilkinson on the S., and by the Ocmulgee and Bibb on the W.—Population, 16,498. Academy funds received, \$1,051 67. Poor School do., \$801 86. Three incorporated Academies in the county; but two have ceased operations. Clinton is the capital.

Public Places. Blountsville, Freeman's store, and Fortville.

Jykill Sound separates Jykill Island from the main land in Glynn county.

K.

Kettle Creek rises in Wilkes, and falls into Little river. A bloody battle was fought on this creek on the 14th Feb., 1779. Col. Boyd commanded the British, and Cols. Pickens, Dooly, and Clarke, the Americans, and obtained over their enemies a signal victory.

Kiokee Creek. There are two of this name in Columbia county.

Kingston, p. v., in Morgan, near Sugar creek, 3 miles W. Park's bridge, on the Oconee, 14½ miles N. E. Eatonton, 10 W. Greensboro, 11 E. Madison, contains 4 houses, 2 stores, some shops, and a house of worship for the Baptists and Methodists, and seldom used.

Knoxville, p. t. and cap., Crawford county, named after Gen. Knox, a distinguished soldier of the Revolution, is situated 7 miles E. Fort Lawrence, on lot No. 14 of the second district of Houston originally, 52 miles W.S.W. Milledgeville, 27 S. Thomaston, 28 N. W. Perry; and contains 20 houses, 7 stores, 2 law offices, 2 doctors, and 2 mechanic shops, C. H., Jail and Academy. The C. H. cost \$2,400, and the Academy, a neat two-story building, painted and enclosed, with out-houses and a well, cost \$1,500. It would be desirable to see a house of worship in this place.

The lots on which the town is built were sold in May, 1824.

L.

Lagrange, p. t. and cap., Troup county, so called to keep in remembrance the residence of La Fayette in France, is a new place, situated 130 miles W. Milledgeville, via Clinton, Forsyth, and Zebulon, 5 E. Wheatley's ferry on the Chattahoochee, 22 W. Greenville, 25 N. Hamilton, 35 N. W. Talbotton, 40 N. Columbus, and 16 N. E. Miller's Bend. It contains 7 houses, C. H., and Jail, and Methodist Meeting-house. Three doctors and three lawyers are settled in the place.

Lagrange has greatly improved. It contains now about 1,000 inhabitants, and several elegant dwellings, houses of worship for Presbyterians, Baptists and Methodists. Besides a flourishing Female Academy in town, Dr. Brown, formerly of Scottsboro, has established one about two miles distant. Rev. Otis Smith has a High School, of established character, one mile east. It has few superiors in the southern States; both sexes are instructed in it.

Laurens County [47] lies on both sides of the Oconee. Wilkinson and Washington bound it on the N., Emanuel and Montgomery on the E., the latter on the S., and Pulaski on the W.—Population, 5,884. Dublin is the capital. Academy fund received \$811 87. Poor School do. \$649 14.

Lawrenceville, p. t. and cap., Gwinnett county, and named after a distinguished naval officer, is situated between the head waters of the Alcovee and Yellow rivers, 90 miles N. N. W. Milledgeville, 8 from the Chattahoochee, 30 N. Covington, and 30 S. Gainesville. It contains 40 dwelling-houses, 10 stores, 10 mechanic shops, 3 law offices, and 3 doctor shops, and a flourishing Academy and Methodist Meeting-house. From the cupola of the Academy, (even from the base of it,) you have a fine view of the Rock mountain, 16 miles to the S. W. The Presbyterians have a Meeting-house two miles distant, and the Baptists one a mile and a half. The spring on the E. side of the town flows into the Alcovee river, and that on the W. side into the Yellow river.

Lafayette is the cap. of Walker. It is situated on the W. side of Chattooga river, in the N. part of the 7th district, on lots No. 26 and 27. The former name was Chattooga. It contains 7 stores, C. H., Jail, Academy, houses of worship for Methodists and Baptists, and nearly 100 dwellings, 2 doctors, 5 lawyers. *Distances*, 40 miles N. Rome, 60 N. W. Cassville, 40 W. Spring Place, 20 S. Tennessee line, 16 E. Alabama line.

Leakesville is a cluster of houses and P. O., in Newton, just on the Jasper line. Mr. Leake opened a store here in the first settlement of the country.

Lee County [48] is bounded on the N. by Marion, E. by Dooly, the Flint being the boundary part of the way, for a strip has been annexed to Lee from Dooly; S. by Baker, and W. by Randolph. Courts are held in the 16th district, not far from the centre of the county. Pinderton is in Lee, E. of the Flint.

Lexington, p. t. and cap., Oglethorpe county, and so called probably after a little town in Massachusetts, where the first blood was spilt in the American Revolution, is 64 miles N. N. E. Milledgeville, 25 N. Greensboro, 76 N. W. Augusta, 25 Washington, 16 Athens, 22 S. Danielsville, 26 S. W. Elberton. It contains C. H., Jail, 2 Academies, houses of worship for the Presbyterians and Methodists, 38 dwelling-houses, 15 stores and shops, &c., and a public Library. The male Academy is a substantial brick building, two stories high, built in 1806 or 7, through the liberality of Mr. Meson, who gave \$8,000, beside several town lots. The building cost \$4,000, and the trustees now have \$4,000 in Bank stock. This is called "Meson Academy," out of respect to the benevolent individual who endowed it, and whose remains now sleep just west of the building, covered with a slab of marble, with a suitable inscription. I would rather have the fame of Meson than that of Alexander; *his* talents and time were employed to render the world more enlightened, and, consequently, happier. Alexander's to augment the quantum of wretchedness.

Liberty County, [49] in shape, is similar to the letter .

L, and is bounded N. E. by Bryan, E. by the Atlantic and McIntosh, and S. by McIntosh and the Alatomaha, and N. W. by Tattnall county. Population, 7,429. Academy funds, \$974 85. Poor School do., \$450 41. Two Academies in the county, at Sunbury and Wallhourville, both flourishing.

Lisbon v. in Lincoln county, containing 3 or 4 houses, separated by Broad river from Petersburg, and by Savannah from Vienna. These three little villages are not half a mile distant, at the confluence of the Savannah and Broad rivers.

Lincoln County [50] is bounded N. by Elbert, from which it is separated by Broad river, N. E. and E. by the Savannah, S. by Little river, separating it from Columbia, and W. by Wilkes county. Population, 6,019. *Lincolnton* the capital.*

Livingston was the capital of Floyd county, but since the site at the confluence of the rivers has been chosen, called Rome, the other has declined. It was west down the river a few miles.

Lincolnton, p. t. and cap., Lincoln county, is named after General Lincoln, 90 miles N. E. Milledgeville, 40 N. N. W. Augusta, 18 E. Washington, and contains C H., Jail, Academy, Baptist Meeting-house, and 15 houses and stores.

Little River rises in Greene and Oglethorpe counties, runs E., receiving many tributaries. and discharges its waters into the Savannah, on the line between Lincoln and Columbia. In its course it separates parts of Warren and Columbia from Wilkes, and a part of Columbia from Lincoln. It is 60 miles long, and the rapids in it furnish some fine mill seats.

Little river has its origin in Walton, runs S. through Morgan and Putnam, then bending E., is the boundary be-

*NOTE.—In Lincoln the facetious John M. Dooly, long Judge of the Northern Circuit, resided and died. He was once challenged by Mr. Tate, who had one wooden leg, to fight a duel: he answered that he would not fight unless he could stand in a gum, (i. e. a section of a hollow tree,) so as to be on a footing with his antagonist. It was threatened to publish him as a coward: his answer was, he would rather fill a *dozen* newspapers than *one* coffin.

tween Putnam and Baldwin, and flows into the Oconee, 8 miles above Milledgeville. It is about 60 miles long, and so rapid is its current when swollen by rains, that the bridges over it need repairing every year.

Long Creek rises in Oglethorpe, serves as the natural boundary between Wilkes and the above county for some miles, and falls into Broad river.

Lookout Mountain is chiefly in Georgia, extending 2 miles into Tennessee. It is 13 miles E. of Nickojack.

Loudsville is a small village in the western part of Habersham, in the gold region.

Louisville, p. t. and cap., Jefferson county, on Rocky Comfort creek, just before its entrance into the Ogechee, is 54 miles E. S. E. Milledgeville, 26 E. Sandersville, 25 W. Waynesboro, 40 S. W. Augusta, and 28 Swainsboro. It contains now 27 families, 9 stores, 3 lawyers, and 4 doctors, and was the seat of Government from 1795 till 1807. Here the famous *Yazoo Acts* were burned by a sun-glass, 13th February, 1796. [See Biography of Jackson.] The public buildings are C. H., Jail, house of worship, and Academy. The old State House has been purchased by the county, and converted into a C. H. Louisville is destitute of that life which obtained in her while the Legislature held its sessions in this place.

Ten thousand dollars, raised by private subscription, have been expended to clear the obstructions to navigation in the Ogechee; and although boats have descended from this town to Savannah, with 200 and 300 bags of cotton, nothing now is done. When the canal connecting the river with Savannah is completed, the navigation may be revived.

Loundes County [51] was taken from Irwin in 1825. Irwin is on the N., Ware on the E., Florida on the S., and Thomas on the W.

Several districts of this county were annexed to Thomas. Franklinville is the capital. Academy fund \$500.

Lumpkin County [52] contains the richest gold miles of any other. Dahlonega is the capital. Auroria is in this county.

Lumpkin, named after the ex-Governor, is the capital of Stewart county, situated in the 23d district of Lee, originally on lot No. 82: 16 miles from the Chattahoochee, 1 from the W. side of a small creek, (whose Indian name I shall not *write*, because I cannot *pronounce* it,) 22 Cutlibert, 35 Columbus, 60 Talbotton, 50 Starkville, 45 Americus, 28 Irwinton, Ala., 16 Florence, which was called Liverpool when first commenced. The first house was built in August, 1830, and the place incorporated December following. It contains 36 dwellings, 14 stores, 3 confectionaries, 3 taverns, houses of worship for Methodists and Baptists, male Academy, C. H., Jail, 1 blacksmith shop, 3 lawyers, and 2 doctors.

M.

McBean's Creek forms the boundary between Richmond and Burke, and falls into the Savannah.

McDonough, p. t. and cap., Henry county, so called to perpetuate the memory of Com. Thomas McDonough, the hero of Lake Champlain, in 1813, is situated between the Towellaggee and S. Ocmulgee, 70 miles N. W. Milledgeville, 33 N. N. W. Forsyth, 21 E. Fayetteville, 22 S. Covington, crossing at Butler's ferry, on S. Ocmulgee, 9 miles from the ferry, and 13 afterwards; 18½ N. W. Key's ferry on the Ocmulgee, 27 S. Decatur, 27 N. Zebulon, 17 N. W. Jackson, and 33 N. W. Monticello. In February, 1828, it contained 46 houses, 8 stores, 7 mechanic shops, 4 doctor shops, 3 law offices, Academy, houses of worship for the Baptists and Methodists, C. H., and Jail. The C. H. cost \$8,500. The Academy is a two-story brick building, and cost \$2,200, and is in a flourishing condition.

McDonough is a healthy spot, and several respectable and wealthy inhabitants from the lower sections of the State make it a *summer*, and others a *permanent* residence. There is scarcely a family that makes any use of ardent spirits, except as medicine! The society, though not so refined as in some older places, is quite a desirable one, on account of its religious cast, and disuse of that which would render even paradise a place of discontent and wretchedness.

McDonough is somewhat enlarged, the Presbyterians have erected a house of worship, and the inhabitants a female Academy, with rooms for a family. For some years a small paper, the *Jacksonian*, by Mr. Minor, was issued at this place.

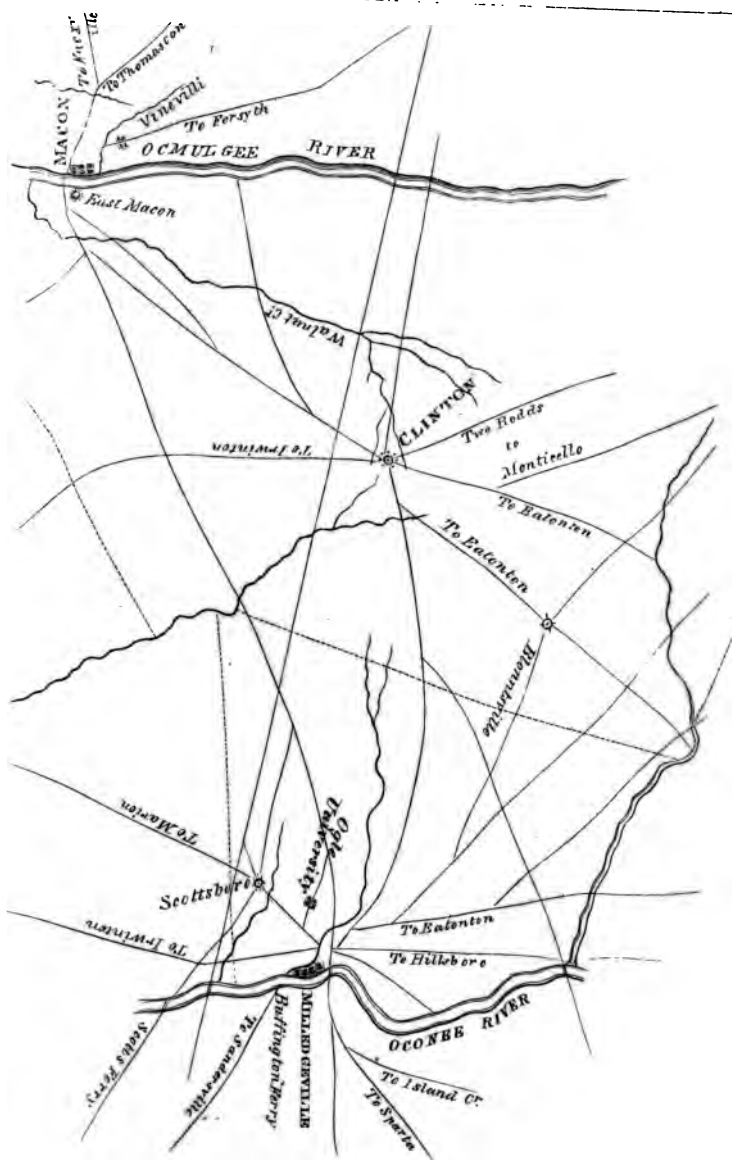
Macon, p. t. and cap. Bibb co., and named after Nathaniel Macon, of North Carolina, long President of the U. S. Senate, is situated on both sides of the Ocmulgee river, 32 miles W. S. W. Milledgeville; 12 S. W. Clinton; 30 N. E. Perry; 22 E. Knoxville; and 25 S. E. Forsyth. Estimated population, 3,500.

No place has risen up with greater rapidity than Macon. The first lots were sold 6th and 7th March, 1823. The first cabin was built here by Thomas Tatum, in 1822, on Walnut street, on the lot now owned by Maj. Napier. Now it contains more than 200 inhabited houses, many of which are neat and some very large, 43 stores, 11 groceries and confectionaries, beside druggists, and mechanics of all kinds, 8 doctors, and 12 lawyers.

The Court House stands on Bridge street,—three stories high, 93 by 47 feet, with a cupola, and has a fine appearance from Fort Hawkins, on the east side of the river. In the basement story are apartments for offices of various descriptions; in the second are large rooms for the Superior Court and for county purposes; in the third the offices of the clerks. The Methodist M. H., is just at the N. end of Mulberry street, and the Presbyterian on the corner of Fourth and Poplar streets, and the Baptist, not yet erected, is to be on the corner of Second and Mulberry streets.

The streets in Macon run N. W. and S. E., and are alternately 180 and 120 feet wide, i. e. Wharf street, the one parallel with the river and near it, is 180 feet, the next parallel one is 120: so those which meet at right angles. Until the spring of 1828, the incorporation covered only the West side of the river; then, 20 acre lots, beside many ten acre ones, were sold, and the purchasers are putting up good buildings.

A fine bridge connects both parts of the town. This



was built by the State,—cost \$9,200,—was rented the first quarter of 1828 for \$1,802 50, and the second for \$925. It is now sold to the town for \$25,000, and ten years allowed to make the payments. Cotton and corn pass over toll-free.

As a commercial place, Macon has many advantages: it is in the heart of a thickly settled and fertile country, and on a navigable river. Though steamboats have been up, the produce and merchandise are transported on flat-bottomed boats. Thirty or forty boats are owned here, and they carry at a time from 400 to 700 bags of cotton, and return with 70 and 80 tons. On both sides of the river are thirteen ware-houses.

Macon received as the crop of 1824, 4,000 bags cotton; of 1825, 17,000 bags; of 1826, 30,000; of 1827, a dry year, 1,700; of 1828, about 39,000. The price of freight to Savannah varies from 62½ to 75 cents per hundred, and has been as high as a dollar.

Within nine miles of Macon are 14 Saw and 9 Grist mills; five are on Swift creek. The Macon Bank is a fine three story building. There are also here branches of the Darien Bank, of the Fire Insurance, and an agency of the State Bank. The net amount of postage accruing to the United States in this place for 1827 was \$1,665 12, and for 1828, \$2,124 47.

Hitherto Macon has been very healthy, though its friends have entertained fears that it would be sickly.

Several attempts were made in the Legislature to remove the seat of Government from Milledgeville, and make Macon the metropolis;—but a final decision was made in 1827, and \$20,000 appropriated to enlarge the State House, and which has been accomplished. But this has not repressed the anxieties of the people to settle in this thriving town, for new houses are starting up all around almost as rapidly as the mushroom of the night.

Two weekly papers are published here, and there is a book store with a pretty good assortment of books.

Population of city, in 1837, including E. Macon, which is the 4th Ward, 4,000; Population of Vineville about

500; Population of environs about 500;—Total, about 5,000. Number of families W. side of the river, about 275; E. side 30; Vineville 40; environs 40;—Total about 385.

Estimated value of goods in store at this time \$1,500,000. Same amount sold in the course of the year. Goods are not sent to any towns from this place, but sold out to farmers and country merchants. No wholesale business carried on. This is considered a favorable fact, as respects the safety of business transactions.

Seven steamboats come up to Macon, and two to the junction of the Oconee and Ocmulgee; nine connected with Macon. About 60 tow-boats. Lawyers 15, doctors 10, dentists 3, merchants 100, blacksmiths' shops 7, master masons 7, master carpenters 10, journeymen 2 to 300.

Female College in progress; to be completed in 1838. Situated on what was N. W. Common, on College street, commanding a fine view of city and Vineville. It is to be of brick, 160 by 60, four stories, including the basement. Probable cost \$50,000. Walls now going up.

4 Churches, viz: Methodist Church, corner Mulberry and 1st streets, 440 members; Baptist Church, corner Cherry and 6th streets, 230 members; Presbyterian Church on 4th streets, between Poplar and Plumb streets, 120 members; Episcopal Church, on Walnut street, 30 members; A new Presbyterian Meeting-house is about being finished on 4th street, near the new market; brick; Northern style; covered with tin; will accommodate about 800 or 1,000 persons. Cost \$15,000.

Schools 6, whole number pupils W. side of the river, about 250; E. side 50; Vineville 100; Total 400.

New bridge completed in 1834.—Town's patent, cost \$17,000; length 389 feet; width 25 feet; two tracks, 12 feet each. Income (yearly) \$7,000.

Ware-houses 9;—W. side 6; E. side 3.

Freight, from Macon to Charleston, \$3 00 per bag; Savannah 2 50; Darien 2 00; From Savannah to Macon \$1 25 pr. 100 wt; 34 cents per foot; from Darien to Macon 1 00 pr. 100 wt; 30 cents per foot.

Cotton receipts, further back than 1832, I have not been able to obtain ; 1832, 30,000 ; 1833, 59,980 ; 1834, 69,595 ; 1835, 59,783 ; 1836, 78,600 ; 1837, to April 1st, 77,843 ; to June 1st, 86,500 ; highest price paid for cotton this season 17½ cents.

Banks 8 ; agencies 1 ; insurance and trust companies 2. Banking capital not far from \$1,500,000.

Stages, daily 6 ; every other day 1 ; hacks, every other day 3.

Government of City,—Mayor and Aldermen, styled City Council. Incorporated in 1832.

Deaths,—Sexton's report 1835, 61 whites, 37 blacks ; fair estimate for each year.

Two weekly papers, three printing offices, two book stores, two book-binderies.

"Macon Lyceum and Library Society," Incorporated December 26, 1835.—Organized November 16, 1836. Reading room opened March 1, 1837, 50 papers, 12 reviews and periodicals. Dr. A. Baber, President, N. C. Monroe, Secretary and Treasurer, 12 Directors.

One furnace for casting and repairing steamboat machinery ; and one lathe for turning iron, owned by James Goddard. Ten confectionaries, 3 drug stores, 3 Jewellers' shops, 2 auction rooms, 3 livery stables, 4 taverns, 1 hard-ware, and 1 hat store.

New market completed in 1836, brick, plastered, 100 by 40. Council room, and Clerk of Council's room, on second story. On the centre of the building is a cupola, in which is the town clock. Bell weighs about 1200 pounds ; situated in the centre of Mulberry street, where it is crossed by 4th street. A contract is about being made, for building a new Jail on Court House square.

Two volunteer corps, (1 cavalry, 1 infantry.) Two fire engine companies.

In the winter of 1817 and '18, Mr. Roger McCall, went down the river with 500 bags of cotton, principally from Jones's county. This was the first cotton that went from Macon, (that now is.)

1818, Roger McCall and Harrison Smith, built three

boats carrying 300, 350, and 400 bags; first boats built here.

1822, Town was laid out and surveyed. James Webb, Surveyor.

1823, First lots were sold; 1828, last lots, with reserve, were sold. Lots were sold in each intermediate year.

1825, First bank located here.—Darien branch, Samuel Wood, Cashier.

1827, First steamboat came to Macon, owned by Jno. T. Lamar. Steamer run but a short time; resumed in 1833.

1834, Commons (70 lots) sold by order of Council.

1837, Commons (100 lots or more) sold by order of Council.

The Monroe railroad is in progress, and it is supposed, will be in successful operation during next year. This road leads from Macon to Forsyth.—*A. T. H.*

Arrival of the first steamboat.—Arrival, at this port, on Friday morning last, the new boat Pioneer, of Macon, captain McCormick, 8 days from Darien, bringing up the two large boats, Bonnets o'Blue, and Lalla Rookh, with full freights of groceries, &c., to Day & Butts, owners, and others.

The city of Macon is under lasting obligations to the perseverance of Messrs. Day & Butts, and their fearless enterprise in prosecuting an experiment so often pronounced chimerical. The public had been so often told that the Ocmulgee could not be navigated by steam craft, that many believed it. But the arrival of this handsome boat in the short passage of eight days, on her first trip, without any difficulty whatever, shows conclusively the erroneousness of this opinion, and that the Ocmulgee, as we have always contended, is entitled to all the benefits of steam navigation.

The machinery of the Pioneer is on a new and different construction from that used on most boats—and is believed to possess decided advantages over any heretofore used.—One great improvement for narrow crooked rivers like ours, is the position of the wheels, which are placed *in the stern of the boat*, instead of being on the sides. And as the boat

draws but 24 inches water, it is believed there can be no obstacle in the way of her navigating the river during the whole of the business season.

The celerity with which this boat has been built and furnished, is highly creditable to the skill and industry of those who have had the management of her; it being yet scarcely four months since the timber was standing in the forest, and a little over two since she was launched—since which, she has carried a load of cotton to Darien, received her machinery, and returned with a valuable cargo.

This arrival marks the commencement of a new era in the history and business of Macon and the country adjacent. It shortens the distance to the seaboard more than one half; it brings the country nearer a market; and raises the value of its productions at least 25 per cent. And thereby insures the permanent prosperity of Macon—placing it on a foundation as durable as the soil on which it stands, and the river that bathes its feet.

A revolution in the mode and manner of transshipping goods must take place. The slow, tedious and expensive process of pole-boating will be exploded. Instead of goods being three or four weeks on the way from Savannah to this place, we shall hereafter receive them in as many days. It is needless to say how greatly business will be promoted, and the comforts and happiness of our citizens increased.

On Monday, through the politeness of the proprietors, the steamboat, accompanied by the Macon band, made several pleasant excursions down the river and back, with large parties of ladies and gentlemen on board—to most of whom this mode of travelling was an agreeable novelty.—*Macon Telegraph*, 30th January, 1833.

Madison County [53] is bounded on the N. by Franklin; on the E. by Elbert; on the S. by Oglethorpe and a corner of Clark; and on the W. by Jackson. Mineral Springs are in this county. Danielsville is the capital.—Academy fund \$1,455 70. Poor School do. \$819 08.

Madison, p. t. and cap. Morgan county, named after the fourth President of the United States, is 43 miles N. N. W. Milledgeville; 22 N. Eatonton; 27 S. S. W. Athens; 18

W. N. W. Greenesboro; and contains male and female Academies, Masonic Hall, C. H., Jail, and Methodist Chapel. The Presbyterians worship in a room of the male Academy. The number of houses is about 60, besides stores and offices. There is a library attached to the Academies.

Madison begins to look up since a branch of the Georgia railroad is to pass through her. The Baptists built a M. H. about 1833.

Magnolia is a cluster of houses, one or two, on the east side of the Chattahoochee, 4 miles, by the river, below West Point. Cane creek falls into the river between the two places.

Mallorysville, p. v. 14 miles N. W. Washington, containing an Academy, 7 dwelling houses, 2 stores, and several shops.

*Marietta** is the cap. of Cobb county. It contains a small C. H. and about 30 dwelling houses and stores; 16 miles from Standing Peach Tree, in De Kalb; 26 S. Cassville.

Marshall's Ferry, on the Flint, is a noted spot: 16 miles from Talbotton; 22 Gibson's; 34 Hamilton. Marshall, a half-breed Indian, first owned the ferry. Marshall's stand, where he resided and kept a public house, is 18 miles S. west.

Mayfield is given as a name to Shiver's Mills, on the Ogechee, 12 miles E. of Sparta. Here are 3 or 4 houses, store, P. O., mills, &c. Mr. Lattimer has lately purchased the place.

Marion County [54] is bounded on the N. by Talbot; on the E. by Houston; on the S. by Lee and Randolph, and on the W. by Muscogee. New county—no census taken.

Marion, p. t. and cap. Twiggs county, named after Gen. Marion, is situated about 8 miles E. of the Ocmulgee; 36 S. W. Milledgeville; 28 S. Clinton; 20 S. E. Macon; 30 N. Hartford, and 20 W. Irwinton. It contains 14 houses,

* This place, it is said, was named after Mrs. Mary Cobb, wife of Judge Cobb, after whom the county was named. Cobham or ville would have suited better.

6 stores, 4 law offices, 4 doctors' shops, 2 taverns and an Academy.

McIntosh County [55] is bounded N. E. by Liberty; E. by the Atlantic; S. by Glynn and Wayne, and W. by Liberty. Pop. 5,129. Academy fund \$1,211 19. Poor School do. \$112 40. The Academy is removed in the summer season from Darien to Piedmont, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles distant, where it is healthy. Darien is the capital.

Medical Society for the State was incorporated by the Legislature in 1825.

The Board, consisting of 20 Physicians, 7 of whom form a quorum, is required to meet annually at the seat of Government and there examine and license applicants to practice Physic and Surgery. Such as have received a Diploma from any Medical College may be licensed without examination. All bonds, notes, promises and assumptions, made for medical services to persons, not regularly licensed, shall be void; and persons so practising for reward shall be liable to be indicted and fined not exceeding \$500 for the first offence, and for the second, imprisoned. No Apothecary, unless he be a licensed Physician, may sell drugs or medicine without license. Merchants, however, may sell medicines already prepared. Persons selling medicines and Physicians practising before passing the act, of course, are not affected by it. An individual member of the Board may license applicants temporarily, but this license shall continue in force only till the next session of the Board.

Medical Societies had been in existence in Savannah and Augusta many years, but these could prevent quackery only within the cities.

Medical Academy was incorporated by the Legislature in 1828. Students are to study two years, and hear lectures at this Academy, rather than be with a private physician: then it is expected that they will be qualified to receive a Diploma on attending *one course of lectures*, either at Charleston, or at some other Medical school. This institution is located at Augusta, and three Professors are appointed to commence instruction in October. The advantages over private instruction must be obvious to all.

Medical College of Georgia, located at Augusta. In 1828, on application of Dr. Milton Antony, the Legislature of Georgia created a corporation of 24 Trustees, under the name of "The Medical Academy of Georgia," with the authority to confer the degree of Bachelor of Medicine upon its pupils, under certain conditions. This Academy continued in operation for two sessions, of eight months each.

But in consequence of the refusal of the Medical Colleges, then existing in the U. S., to receive as second course pupils, those on whom this institution shall have conferred the Bachelaraureate after a proficiency in their studies, similar to that on which the Colleges conferred the Doctorate, the same individual, in 1830, procured of the Legislature an extension of its powers, so as to authorise the conferring of the degree of Doctor of Medicine, and to place it in every respect, on the same footing with the other Medical Colleges of this country.

In 1832, the Trustees, pursuant to the charter, established six Professorships; and ever since the College has been in successful operation—the class increasing every year—the students of the last session, 1836—7, amounting to 48.

In 1833, the Legislature granted to this institution the sum of \$10,000, and altered its name to "The Medical College of Georgia."

In 1835, the Legislature again conferred on this institution certain privileges in the Bank of Augusta; from which it has realized the further sum of \$23,200. The City Council of Augusta granted the sum of \$5,000, and the Richmond Academy a building lot, the site of the present noble edifice of the Medical College in Augusta. The institution has been thus liberally patronised by the State, and the city of Augusta, having received the sum of \$38,200.

The College edifice is 80 by 70 feet, built of brick, and covered with Roman cement, and is equally remarkable for its convenience, adaptation to its purpose, and its beauty; commanding the attentive observation of every traveller through the prospering city in which it is located. The

style of the architecture is Grecian Doric, which is carefully preserved, both internally and externally, and is a standing monument of the genius and skill of the architect, Mr. Charles B. Cluskey.

The anatomical museum is equal, if not superior, to that of any other Medical College in the United States. The chemical apparatus is ample, and of the best quality, being purchased partly at the north, but chiefly in Europe, and not a small proportion of it, made to special order by the best artists in Paris. The cost of the museum, apparatus, and library was about \$10,000; to the last of which constant additions are being made. The constant and increasing usefulness and reputation of this institution, are illustrating the wisdom of the liberal policy of the city and the Legislature to it. It only now remains for the citizens of the State to duly inform themselves of the excellent privileges for medical education in their own State, to enable them to do justice to their own economy, as well as to this promising institution, which has been thus liberally provided for them.

The Faculty consists at present, of

Dr. Alexander Cunningham, M. D. Professor of Theory and Practice of Medicine.

Jos. A. Eve, M. D., Prof. Therapeutics and Mat. Med.

L. A. Dugas, M. D., Prof. Anatomy and Physiology.

P. F. Eve, M. D., Prof. Principles and Practice of Surgery.

Milton Antony, M. D., Prof. Obstetrics and Diseases of Females and Infants.

L. D. Ford, M. D., Prof. Chemistry and Pharmacy.

It is contemplated to establish two new Professorships:

Medway, a settlement in Liberty county, made by emigrants from Dorchester, in S. Carolina, in 1752. Their house of worship is on the stage road from Savannah by Ogeechee bridge to Darien. Their cemetery is surrounded by a substantial wall, ornamented with beautiful slabs of marble; but ah! it is nearly filled! For 74 years death has made this a garner and has frequently found a rich harvest to bear to it. The brave Gen. Scriven was killed in

this settlement, 24th Nov. 1778. The British were commanded by Colonel Provost. The inhabitants of but few settlements have done more according to their means, to advance the happiness of man.

Among the "venerable dead," here are the remains of Rev. Joseph Osgood, the first Pastor of the Medway Church; of Hon. John Elliott, late Senator in Congress, and his grandfather; and of the Rev. Thos. Sumner Winn, Pastor of the Newport Church, a *youth* in years, but a man in *knowledge*.

Merriwether County, [56] was created out of Troup, in 1827, and is bounded by Coweta on the N.; E. by Pike and Upson; S. by Talbot and a part of Harris, and on the W. by Troup. The southern boundary is a crooked line crossing the Pine Mountains. Greeneville is the capital.

Mickasukee Lake is chiefly in Florida, but on the State line it is half a mile wide in Thomas, 22 miles E. of the Och-loch-onne river.

Midway, a village around the Oglethorpe University, some 2 miles S. of Milledgeville; half way between Scotsboro and the latter place. It contains some 10 or 12 families, some of whom remain there the *whole*, the others *part* of the year.

Milledgeville, p. t. and cap. Baldwin county, and named in honor of Governor Milledge, is the seat of Government for Georgia, and is situated on the west side of the Oconee river, at the head of steamboat navigation, in Latitude $33^{\circ} 4' 10''$. West Long. from Washington, $6^{\circ} 19'$. This town is 659 miles S. W. Washington City; 1,534 S. W. Robinstown, in Maine; 158 N. W. Savannah; 89 W. S. W. Augusta; 193 N. Darien; 71 S. Athens; 32 E. N. E. Macon, and 125 E. N. E. Columbus.

The act of the Legislature, in which Commissioners are appointed to lay off the town, was passed in May, 1803, and by the original plan contains twenty streets, to most of which are given names of distinguished patriots. The first building, constructed of logs, was erected in 1804, on Franklin street, on Mr. Baxter's lot; and the first framed house was put up by Gen. Scott, in 1805, and is now standing, a

two story building, on the corner of Franklin and Elbert streets, diagonally from *Jackson Hall*. For some years, most of the buildings were erected and business done east of the State House ; but now the town is travelling westward from the hurried atmosphere of the river and Fishing creek, and the hum of activity is heard on Wayne street.

At this time Milledgeville contains 170 occupied houses, (several having been deserted on the east part of the town) 1,599 inhabitants, 14 dry goods stores, 20 groceries, wholesale and retail, besides offices, shops, &c., 5 doctors, 15 lawyers.

The State House stands on an eminence, three-fourths of a mile from the river, exhibiting a tasteful appearance of Gothic architecture. In this are rooms for the Legislature during its sessions, the offices of the Governor, Secretary of State, Treasurer, Comptroller and Surveyor General, beside apartments for Clerks and Committees, and several *fire proof* rooms for public records.

The Representative Hall is 60 by 54 feet, ornamented with full length portraits of Franklin and La Fayette, and the Senate Chamber with those of Washington and Jefferson. In the Executive office is an old portrait of Oglethorpe, sitting, dressed in an antique costume, and examining the map of Georgia. This building, with the wing erected at the N. end in 1828, cost \$115,000. The cost of an excellent clock in the cupola was \$1,000.

The other public buildings are, a State arsenal, three stories high, containing implements of war ; Governor's house, (in a line on the north side of State House Square,) houses of worship for the Methodists, Baptists and Presbyterians, the dimensions of which are about 60 by 40 feet, a Market House, containing a room for the meeting of the town police, Penitentiary, C. H., Jail, Academy, and three Banks.

Milledgeville contains a number of large establishments for entertainment, the most spacious of which are *La Fayette Hall*, of brick, fronting on both Jefferson and Hancock streets, 110 feet, containing 31 rooms, and cost about \$25,000 ; *Farmer's Hotel*, to which is attached a *Reading*

Room, and *Eagle Tavern*, on Wayne street, in the centre of business; *Capt. Jaratt's*, at the north end of this street, near a spring of excellent water; *Jackson Hall*, E. of the State House; *Mansion House*, towards the Bridge, and *Planter's Hotel*, lately revived, near the Penitentiary.—There are some other taverns and several private boarding houses.

Since the seat of Government has become permanently fixed here, considerable improvements have been made in buildings, and some new ones erected. The river opposite the town is 550 feet wide, over which is an excellent bridge, private property, and which cost about \$20,000,—the income for tolls is about \$3,000. The principal cotton warehouses were a mile and a half from town till 1828, when a lock was completed, so that boats can ascend to the bridge. From 4,000 to 8,000 bags only are deposited in Milledgeville annually, and yet it is in the heart of a cotton country.

Freights, per bag, in February, 1828, were \$2 to Savannah, and \$2 50 with insurance. There seems to be no spirit to invite the planters here,—no purchasers are waiting, and yet 5 and 600 bags can be taken down the river at a time, and 70 tons brought back in return.

Let good roads be constructed to Athens, Greensboro and Madison,—let fair prices be given for cotton in this town, and the article transported to Savannah for reasonable freights, and the hum of Augusta and Macon will soon be heard on Wayne and Hancock streets. 50,000 bags would go to this place, because of its contiguousness to fertile counties, if such attractions and conveniences were held out as interest and public spirit might adopt and prepare.

From the three presses in this town, there go forth weekly 6 or 7,000 newspapers.

The surface of this place is quite uneven, the soil is red, and but few of the streets have good side-walks. It has been healthy for the two past years, scarcely a case of fever having been known. Should it be sickly, a healthy retreat is found in the distance of three miles in the pine lands

south. Augusta also is supplied with a safe retreat on the sand hills.

The Legislature held its first session here in 1807. The net amount of postage accruing at the post-office here in 1827 was \$2,240 45; in 1828 \$2,489 26.

Milledgeville was constituted a city by the Legislature, in December, 1836, and is now governed by a Mayor and six Aldermen. An addition has been made to the State-House, a wing has been added to correspond with that at the north-western end. A large Masonic Hall, with stores in the basement story, has been erected. A new Bank, the Milledgeville Bank, with a branch in Augusta, has been established. At present the operations are carried on in the Masonic Hall.

Mrs. Allen's is now known as the State Rights Hotel. The house called the *Governor*, is more properly the *Government* house. A new one is now in a state of forwardness. Two new Academies were erected on Penitentiary square, in 1835, by the proceeds of lots on the town Common.

In the Penitentiary is a font for baptizing: this was prepared while some excitement existed among the convicts, during the superintendence of Col. Mills; a few were baptized in it. It is believed that the religious influence exerted by the Missionaries imprisoned here, was salutary on several of the prisoners.

Through the enterprise of Messrs. Nichols and Deming a steamboat, the *Wave*, was propelled up to this town 17 February, 1836, though none had been up for fifteen or twenty years. Immediately salt, and other heavy articles, fell from 33 to 50 per cent. The steamer generally takes two tow boats, and is from two and a half to three days *descending* to Darien, and from five to seven in *ascending*, in return. Freight, 75 cents per hundred to Savannah,—100 upwards, to Milledgeville.

The steamer, with two tow boats, can bring about 150 tons at a trip. Few obstructions are found in the river.

Millhaven contains a P. O., store, and the dwelling of

Col. A. S. Jones, on Briar Creek, 6 miles from Matthew's Bluff.

Miller's Bend is a crook in the Chattahoochee, in Lat. $32^{\circ} 52' 16''$, and Long. $8^{\circ} 12' 49''$. At this spot the line between Georgia and Alabama diverges from the river and runs N. $9^{\circ} 26' 36''$ W. to Nickojack, a distance of 146 miles. This line was run in 1826, by Commissioners from Georgia alone, Alabama having declined to meet them.

Mineral Springs. There are but two of this kind that are much celebrated for their healing virtues.

The Indian Springs, in Butts county, 10 miles W. of the Ocmulgee, in the fork of two creeks. The chief ingredient in the waters is *sulphur*, though they contain many others, and are considered infallible in the most obstinate cases of rheumatism. They are said also to be a remedy for the gravel; they cure all cutaneous disorders, and are efficacious in removing the effects of a too liberal use of calomel. This is at present the most fashionable watering place in the State. From 600 to 800 are frequently here at a time. There is a large public hotel, capable of accommodating 100 persons, besides 30 or 40 cabins, which are comfortable buildings, and rented every year to one or more families. The treaty by which the late purchase was acquired, was concluded at this place.

Madison Springs, in Madison county, are 23 miles N. W. Athens, 7 N. W. Danielsville. The waters are strongly impregnated with iron, and are effectual in the cure of rheumatism and cutaneous disorders. This has been a fashionable resort, but is not at present so much frequented as the Indian Springs. Here is a spacious hotel, capable of affording accommodation to 150 or 200 persons. Several lots have been purchased of the proprietor, and comfortable houses erected on them for a summer residence. A school is kept here during the summer season. People in search of health can find no purer water, nor healthier climate than are found in this section. The soil is very poor around the Springs.

Franklin Springs are 8 miles N. of the above, in Franklin county ; and the quality of the water is quite similar.— Here are several cabins, and many persons resort here to spend the sultry season.

In the neighborhood of Athens are several springs highly impregnated with iron ; so much so as to render the water quite unpalatable

In Wilkes is also a spring, which formerly was a place of considerable resort.

Cobb's Mineral Spring in Jefferson, has been visited by many.

In Greene are several springs, having much chalybeate in their waters.

In Wayne county are also mineral springs.

In Taliaferro is a spring.

In Pike, near the Flint river, is one called the *Thundering Spring*. The waters have effected cures in several obstinate cases of rheumatism.

Warm Springs, Meriwether, county, 23d April, 1837.

DEAR SIR,—Your letter of the 13th inst., came to hand yesterday, and I hasten to give the information you ask for. The largest warm spring flows out of a spur of the Pine mountain, through a fissure of a large Flint rock, making a stream sufficiently large to turn an over shot mill one mile from the spring ; there are a number of other warm springs making out of the same hill, which are smaller and unimproved, all of them of the temperature of 89° Fahrenheit's thermometer, besides several others, of cold free stone water, and in some instances within a few feet of a warm spring. There is also a chalybeate spring of cold water within sixty steps of the large warm springs, said by visitors to possess the qualities of the Madison spring, of this State ; from the analysis of scientific gentlemen, from various sections of the country, its mineral properties are said to be muriate of lime, muriate of soda, muriate of magnesia, iron, and carbonic acid, so abundant that *impressions* may be made on the surface of the *skin*, whilst in the bath, as *intelligible* as though they were marking on a bed of *sand*.—

This warm water is a *specific* for all *cutaneous diseases*, and one of the best remedies for chronic rheumatism, chronic diseases of the liver, kidneys, and bladder; and the last summer effected an entire cure of *dyspepsia*, of three or four years standing. Dr. W. F. Hadnett (now of Alabama,) who practised here during the watering season, the past year, informed the proprietor, David C. Rose, that there was not a *case* of dyspepsia, that came under his knowledge, but was more or less *benefitted* from the use of this water, in proportion to the length of time they remained. The proprietor settled here in December, 1832, he found a few old cabins on the premises, which have been thrown away and comfortable buildings erected in their places. There are two large two-story buildings on the premises, 50 by 42 and 52 by 30 feet; the largest is the tavern, situated two hundred yards from the springs, on an elevation of 150 or 200 feet above the surrounding country; there is a large framed store-house, and confectionary, both occupied; a doctor's shop, occupied by Dr. M'Cune, a post-office, (mail twice a week,) route from Talbotton to Newnan, a blacksmith's shop, shoe-maker's shop, &c., a commodious dining room, 50 by 26 feet; the other buildings consist of single storied log cabbins, with shingle roofs, neatly put up, intended for lodging-rooms, about 20 in number; there are a number of other necessary out-buildings, not necessary to mention. The proprietor has sold a few building lots to gentlemen in Columbus and Apalachicola, some of them has been well improved. There are two bath-houses, situated a few feet below two of the largest springs; the largest bath is 10 by 12 feet, the other 4 by 12, so constructed that they will, by lowering the gate, raise the water to the depth of four feet, in a few minutes, or, by the time a person would undress. The accommodations, in every way, at this time, are sufficiently extensive for 200 persons. The Legislature of the State incorporated an Academy here three or four years since, and a school has been usually taught here during the watering season.

Distance from Columbus to this place	37 miles
“ “ Hamilton “ “	15 “

Distance from West Point to this place,	35 miles.
“ “ Lagrange “ “	26 “
“ “ Greeneville “ “	10 “
“ “ Gray's Ferry “ “	15 “
“ “ Marshall's “ “	18 “
“ “ Talbotton “ “	20 “

T. L.

Montpelier Springs are in Monroe county, 17 miles W. Macon, on the Thomaston road. Here is a large house for entertainment.

The force of the upward current at the *Thundering Spring* is said to be so strong that a person cannot *sink*, he cannot *dive* even far,—he is propelled back.

The Indian Springs, in Butts, are in the fork of Sandy creek. The two branches meet just west of the spring, and both flow east into the Ocmulgee. The direction of both is so diametrically opposite, and their course so straight, that you are not aware of the amalgamation of the waters; and you pursue the stream and the downward current, as you suppose, without perceiving that it has changed its direction. At the confluence there is no widening of the stream and indication that the two branches have united and are passing off together.

A town was laid off at the Indian springs, and many lots sold, in 1828, but few of them are occupied.

Mechanicsville is a small village in Jasper, with a store, P. O., and a few houses and shops, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles E. of Key's ferry, on Ocmulgee; 1 mile W. Bethlehem M. H.; 11 W. Monticello.

Monroe County [57] is bounded N. by Butts, E. by the Ocmulgee, S. by Bibb and Crawford, W. by Upson and Pike.—Population, 9,284. Academy funds, \$1,267 05. Poor School do., \$535. Forsyth is the capital. Three Academies—Forsyth, Cicero, and Rock Spring, with 133 pupils.

Monroe, p. t. and cap., Walton county, named in honor of the 5th President of the United States, is situated $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles E. of the Alcovée river, 65 N. W. Milledgeville, 20 N. E. Covington, 25 W. S. W. Athens, and contains 41

houses, C. H., Jail, Academy, and 11 stores, shops, &c., and a Baptist Meeting-house, erected in 1828.

Monroe has improved since 1829. It now has a Methodist and Protestant Methodist Meeting-houses. The Rock mountain can be seen from the western part of the town.

Mount Pleasant, is a P. O., and a cluster of houses in the Graves' settlement, 7 miles from Covington, in Newton.

Montpelier Springs.—[See Mineral Springs.]

Montgomery County [58] is cut in twain by the Oconee river. Laurens is on the N. W., Effingham on the N. E., Tattnall on the S. E., Appling on the S., and Telfair on the W.—Population, 1,618. Mount Vernon is the capital.

Monticello, p. t. and cap., Jasper county, named after the residence of Jefferson, in Virginia, contains 55 houses, 19 stores, 8 shops, 3 doctor shops, 5 law offices, female Academy, C. H., Jail, and houses of worship for the Baptists and Methodists. It is 35 miles W. N. W. Milledgeville, 27 N. E. Forsyth, 25 N. Clinton, 25 S. W. Madison, 18 W. Eatonton, 28 S. Covington, 20 E. Jackson, 17 E. Indian Springs, and 33 S. E. McDonough. From Milledgeville to this place are two roads; one via Blountsville is the best, for it crosses no large water-courses; the other via Low's mills, on Ceder creek and Half Acre. The lots for this town were sold in 1808. The first framed house was on the spot now occupied by Cargill's tavern.

Morgan County, [59] is bounded on the N. E. by Clark, E. by Greene, S. by Putnam, N. W. by Walton.—Population 13,869. Academy funds received \$811 87. Poor School do. \$1,290 42. Poor children instructed in 1826–7–8, 109. Madison is the capital.

Villages, &c. Kingston, the Factory Dogsboro.

Mountains. [See Alleghany, Rock, Currahee, Pine, Graves, Yonah, Rackoon and Look Out.]

Mount Enon Village in Richmond, 14 miles S. W. Augusta, near Bath. This was once a considerable village, having a flourishing Academy, and which was designed to be converted into a College, but now it contains only 7 houses, and these are occupied as a summer retreat.

Mount Vernon, p. t. and cap., Montgomery county, and named after the residence of the illustrious Washington, on the Potomac, is 85 miles, S. S. E. Milledgeville, 100 W. N. W. Savannah, and 100 N. Darien. It contains C. H., Jail, a few houses, and store, 35 N. W. Tattnall C. H.

Mount Zion, p. village, in Hancock, 29 miles N. E. Milledgeville, 7 N. Sparta, 10 W. Powelton, contains Academy, houses of worship for Presbyterians, Baptists, and Methodists, 18 dwelling houses, stores, shops, &c. The Academy was opened here in 1811, and has given existence to the village. At this place, a religious paper, called "The Missionary," was published 1819, the first paper of the kind, in the State. Mr. Gildersleeve removed it to Charleston, where it became the Observer.

Mulberry Grove was the residence of Gen. Greene, about 10 miles from Savannah, on the river. But no mulberries are there now: it is a grove of pines and laurels.

Muscogee County, [60] is bounded on the N. by Harris, E. by Marion, S. by Randolph, and W. by the Chattahoochee. Columbus is the capital.

Murray County, [61] lies between Walker and Gilmer, and is bounded by Tennessee on the N., and Cass on the S.; Spring Place is the capital; New Echota has been cut off and attached to Cass.

Murder Creek rises in Newton, runs S. into Little river. It is 60 feet wide, and gives motion to many mills.

IV.

Newnan, p. t. and cap., Coweta county, named after General Daniel Newnan, a brave soldier in the late war, is situated 126 miles N. W. Milledgeville, 45 N. N. E. Lagrange, and contains eight or ten houses and stores, offices, &c., C. H., and Jail. The lots were sold in 1827, 44 of which brought \$7,774 50; the highest was \$611 50, and the lowest \$43.

Newnan is much enlarged since 1829. It now contains 45 dwellings, 9 stores, 3 confectionaries, 3 houses of worship, 2 doctors, 4 lawyers, 3 smith, 2 carriage, and 2 shoe shops, 1 sadler, 3 taverns.

Newbridge is a small village with a P. O., on the Chetatee, in Lumpkin.

Newburn is a store, P. O., and house or two, in Newton, 12 miles from Covington.

Newton is the capital of Baker county, on the W. bank of Flint river. Byron contained the C. H., and other public buildings, till a change was effected by Legislature in 1831. Byron is in the N. part of the Co., but Newton is more central. It is but a small place, of some 30 to 40 buildings. It is situated on Lot No. 9. of 8th District, of old Early.

Newport River (north) is not more than 25 miles long, yet it is navigable for sloops to Riceboro, near its origin.

Newport River (south) is the natural boundary for a few miles between Liberty and McIntosh. Both these rivers flow into St. Catherine's sound, in Liberty.

Newton County, [62] is bounded N. by Walton, E. by Jasper, S. by Butts, W. by Henry and De Kalb. Academy fund received \$1,455 70.—Poor School do. \$1,484 02. Covington is the capital.

Newtown, or *New Echota*, p. v., and seat of Government in the Cherokee Nation. It is situated at the confluence of the Coosawattee and Connasauga, on the S. side, where these two streams form the Oostenaula. This place contains the council house for the Legislature of the nation, built of hewn logs, two stories high, 7 houses, an Academy and printing-office. The Cherokee Phoenix, a weekly paper, having some columns in English and others in Cherokee, is published at this place.

New Echota was as described above, but most of the Cherokees have now removed West; the village is now in Cass county, but formerly in Murray.

Nickojack, it is said, was the residence during the war of an old negro named Jack. The Indians used to call him *Nicko* instead of *Negro* Jack. His hut was on the creek. This is the origin of the name of the creek and cave.

Nickojack Creek issues from the Rackoon Mt., $\frac{1}{4}$ of a mile N. of the 35°, in the N. W. corner of this State, and runs N. one mile into the Tennessee river. Its rise is in

Georgia, though its passage is subterraneous. This creek was explored in May 1818, by the Commissioners who ran the line between Georgia and Tennessee, and the substance of their description follows, for which I am indebted to the politeness of Judge Stocks :

The mouth of the *Cave* whence the stream issues, is 80 feet wide and 50 feet high, and the solid rock above is 45 feet in diameter. The party proceeded S. 10° E. for 100 yards, following an uneven channel ; but the rock above is perfectly smooth. One hundred yards from the cave, their course was S. 45° E. On the left side is an avenue, leading N. into a large round room, and from this there is a narrow passage back to the mouth of the cave, hardly passable. Opposite to this room the cave or channel is 150 feet wide, and several small rooms are around, presenting columns, arches, &c. The creek at this place is sixty feet wide, clear and beautiful. Distant from this spot $\frac{1}{4}$ of a mile, the cave closes in upon the edge of the stream, and is about 30 feet high and 30 feet wide. Here our adventurers took a canoe, and proceeded in it *one mile* further, till the creek became so shallow that their slender bark was difficult to move. After six hours excessive fatigue, they returned from their *uneventful* expedition. They carried large torches with them, for the light of heaven does not penetrate that dreary abode.

North Fork River the chief branch of the Oconee, on which Athens is situated : the others are Middle and Mulberry.

Nicholsville is a cluster of houses in Lumpkin county.

O.

Oak Mountain begins W. of the Flint river, just above Marshall's ferry, in Talbot, and extends W. to Hamilton, which is built on the east or the western spur. This mountain runs pretty much parallel with the Pine mountain, leaving a valley between the two, from 6 to 8 miles wide. It is not so high as the other, but is covered with oak trees, instead of pine. The valley is bounded on the N. by the

Pine, on the S. by the Oak mountain. From the top of either of these mountains the view is grand. You can trace the channel of both the Flint and Chattahoochee. From Marshall, up to Gray's ferry, a distance of some ten miles, the mountains jut upon the river on both sides, and in some places they are 200 to 300 feet in height.

Where the road from Mr. Donough to Covington crosses S. Ocmulgee, there is in that river so large and short a bend as to form a peninsula. When you ascend the bank half a mile, the river on both sides is but a few yards distant, but some hundred feet beneath you. Below this, some miles is a beautiful rapid, called *Snapping shoals*.^{*} The clear water passes down the rocks very rapidly.

Och-loch-onne River rises in Irwin, passes S. through Thomas, serves as a boundary for a few miles between this county and Decatur, and falls into the Appalachee bay, in Florida. This river is the boundary in Florida between Leon and Gadsden counties. It is 170 feet wide on the State line, and is 150 miles long. The Indians pronounce the word as if it had but three syllables.

Ocilla River rises in Thomas, E. of the Och-loch-onne, and has more the appearance of a lake than a river, being on the State line a mile and a half wide, with but little current. It runs through Leon county, in Florida, and has five feet of water at the bar. There is a natural bridge across it, near its mouth.

Ocmulgee River rises in De Kalb and Gwinnett. One head spring of south Ocmulgee [see Alcovee and Yellow rivers,] is 8 miles S. W. Decatur; the other heads are in Gwinnett. The three streams unite N. W. of Monticello, about 50 miles above Macon; and here the river is navigable for boats of 30 tons. The course of the river is south for 150 miles, when it bends almost into a semicircle, and unites with the Oconee about 32° of Latitude. It is freer from obstructions than the Oconee. From Macon 700 bags of cotton are carried down, and 70 tons brought back.

^{*} The following circumstance was the origin of the name; several hunters, in a damp rainy day, attempted to fire at a deer on the shoals, but every rifle *snapped*: the deer escaped.

Ocmulgee River (little,) a tributary of the above, rises in Twiggs, and falls into it on the line between Telfair and Montgomery.

Oconee River rises N. E. of the Ocmulgee, in the mountainous country which separates the waters flowing into the Atlantic from those that flow into the Gulf of Mexico. Two considerable streams, the head waters of the river, the North and Middle forks, unite below Athens, and the Apalachee, from the S. W., falls in opposite Greensboro, 35 miles further south. In removing obstructions from the river in 1820, a large keel boat, 60 feet long, ascended to Barnet's shoals, near Watkinsville; but no produce has been floated on it above Milledgeville. To this town they bring 70 tons. The general course of the river is S. S. E. till it unites with the Ocmulgee, 280 miles below Milledgeville, and here they both lose their names in the Alatomaha.

Ogechee River rises in Greene, 7 miles N. W. Greensboro; separates Warren from Hancock and a part of Washington, passes through Jefferson, separates Burke and Emanuel; Scriven and Effingham from Bulloch, and also Chatham from Bryan, and discharges its waters into Ossabaw sound, 17 miles south of the Savannah. It is more than 200 miles long, and navigable to Louisville for boats of 30 tons burden. Sloops ascend 30 or 40 miles. The canal from the Alatomaha to Savannah passes this river near Fort Argyle, and when completed, will much enhance the value of lands on the Ogechee. Ten thousand dollars have been expended to clear this river of obstructions;—raised by private subscriptions.

Ogechee River (little) rises in Scriven, and falls into the large one from the N. E. at the S. W. corner of the county.

Ogechee River (little,) has its origin in Hancock, and flows into the large one from the S. W., near the N. E. corner of Washington.

Ogechee Canal, [See Canals.]

Oglethorpe County [63] was named in honor of the first Governor of the State. Madison is on the N., Elbert, sep-

arated by Broad river on the N. E. Wilkes on the E., Taliaferro on the S. E., Greene on the S., and Clark on the W. Population 13,808. Lexington is the capital.

Ohoopce River rises in Washington, passes through Emanuel, and falls into the Alatomaha, from the N. E. in Tatt-nall county, 12 miles above Fort James. Its length is about 120 miles. Navigable 40 miles, near to Jack's creek, in Emanuel.

Ohoopce River (little) falls into the other in Emanuel county.

Oke-fno-kau Swamp lies chiefly in Ware Co., and is about 30 miles long by 17 broad. The St. Mary's river issues out of the eastern part of it. The head waters of the Little St. Johns, one branch of the Suwaney, pass through the western part. This swamp was supposed to be much larger; but several districts have been surveyed and laid off into lots in that part which was heretofore considered impassable.

Oke-fno-kau Swamp (little) lies N. E. of the other, in Ware and Camden counties.

Oke-walkee Creek rises in Laurens and falls into the Oconee in Montgomery, opposite Mill creek.

Olico Creek is in Upson, and falls into the Flint river.

Onslow Island is in the Savannah river, at the N. E. corner of Chatham.

Oostenaula River is formed by the union of the Connesauga and Coosawattee, in the Cherokee nation. The Etowah unites with it 30 miles below the union of the Connesauga and Coosawatee, and here it takes the name of Coosa. Newtown is on this river, just at the confluence.

Ossabaw Island is 10 miles long and 8 broad, in Bryan county, immediately S. of Ossabaw sound, which is the mouth of the Ogeechee.

P.

Palmetto Creek rises in Twiggs and Wilkinson, and falls into the Oconee, 12 miles below Dublin, in Laurens. It has many tributaries.

Palmetto Creek, the southern fork of the above. They unite 10 miles before their entrance into the Oconee.

Palmyra, a village on the line of Newton and Jasper, 12½ S. E. Covington; most of the buildings are in Newton, though the Academy is in Jasper. Here are several houses and shops, 1 store, and P. O. The place was known many years as Broome's store. The proprietor gives those who wish a building spot, requiring them not to suffer *ardent spirits* to be sold on it. The Academy is flourishing.

Parke's Bridge is a noted spot on the Oconee, 8½ miles from Greensboro, 14 Eatonton. Here are mills, store, P. O., &c. The Oconee is crossed on an excellent toll bridge, and the river is just 41 miles in length to Athens. The price for crossing is only half what it is at most ferries.

Paulding County [65] is in the S. W. corner of the Cherokee purchase; very long from Cobb on the E. to Alabama line, and will no doubt be divided. The C. H. was removed from near the centre of the county, on Ukalee creek, in 1836, within 5 miles of Cobb line, in hopes of organizing a new county, but the scheme failed. Cedar valley and Cedar town are in this county.

Panther Creek falls into the Tugalo above Mullen's ford.

Panther Creek unites with Cedar creek in Baldwin, near its entrance into Little river.

Parker's Creek flows into the Oconee, in Jackson.

Patterson's Island is a small spot of land in McIntosh, below Creyton's island.

Pearson's Creek, in Habersham, loses its name in Grove fork, a head branch of Broad river.

Pendleton's Creek, a tributary of the Ohoopée, into which it flows above Tattnall C. H. Its rise is in Laurens, and it separates Montgomery from Emanuel.

Penitentiary, the State prison, located in the W. part of Milledgeville. The buildings, two and three stories high, cover more than an acre of ground, surrounded by a brick wall 20 feet high. The number of convicts is about 90, who are incarcerated for stealing, manslaughter, &c. Until this was established, horse-stealing was punishable with death. This mode of punishment has failed in a great de-

gree to accomplish the ends aimed at—the penitence and reformation of offenders. All the convicts are compelled to labor; and those having no trade when entered, are obliged to learn one. The principal keeper purchases materials for carrying on carriage making, cabinet work, &c.; and the prisoners prepare carriages, shoes, saddles, &c., and these are sold. The expenses have been *more* than the *income*. About \$10,000 have been annually appropriated to support the institution, and yet the men labor daily. Less than \$5,000 would maintain 90 convicts, their guards, &c., if they were *idle*; yet they *work*, and the penitentiary system is a pecuniary loss of near \$10,000 each year. In other States, such institutions are a source of considerable revenue—say \$5,000 in some of them; and why may not ours be profitable, if rightly managed? There are many advantages attendant on solitary confinement; and it is hoped that *cells* will be prepared for each convict. The whole system is now under somewhat new regulations, and a new keeper, and we do hope for the better.

Perry, p. t. and cap., Houston county, named in honor of Commodore Oliver H. Perry, the hero of Lake Erie, is situated between the Flint and Ocmulgee rivers, on lot No. 49, in the 10th district, 67 miles W. S. W. Milledgeville, 35 S. W. Macon, 23 N. W. Hartford, on the N. bank of big Indian creek. It contains 10 families, C. H., Jail, and Academy.

Perry now contains houses of worship for Baptists and Methodists, 30 to 40 families, 8 stores, 3 lawyers, 2 doctors; 25 miles from Macon, 22 Hawkinsville, 33 Traveller's Rest, 25 Berrien, 22 Marion C. H.

Petersburgh, p. v., at the confluence of the Savannah and Broad rivers, in Elbert county, 75 miles N. E. Milledgeville, just below the 34° N. L., 56 N. N. W. Augusta. This was once a large and flourishing village, and the great depot for tobacco raised in the country north, and thence floated to Augusta. Lisbon, across Broad river, in Lincoln, and Vienna, in South Carolina, soon sprung into existence, under the same expectations that created Petersburgh; but the culture of tobacco have yielded to that of

cotton, which is thrown upon boats all along the river without being inspected, these little towns have dwindled almost to nothing. Vienna seems to have more life than the others.

Pinckneyville contains a store, and house or two, and P. O. in Gwinnett county, near S. W. corner.

Pittsburgh is a cluster of houses in Monroe county, 10 miles from Forsyth.

Pittsburgh is a cluster of houses in Baldwin, and has a P. O. W. of Milledgeville, on the Clinton road.

Pleasant Hill is a cluster of houses, with 2 stores, and a P. O., 3 or 4 miles W. Marshall's ferry, in Talbot county; Baptist Meeting-house is near.

Pondtown is a cluster of houses in Sumter, 14 miles N. of Americus.

Pike County [65] is bounded N. by Fayette and Henry, E. by Monroe, S. by Upson, and W. by Flint river.

The line between this county and Upson passes over the mountains. Academy funds \$1,455 70. Poor School do., \$513 90. Zebulon is the capital.

Pine Mountains begin on the E. side of the Flint river, between Gray's and Marshall's ferries, in Upson and Pike counties. You cross them in travelling from Zebulon to Thomaston, *ascend* them about four miles, and *descend* about the same distance; and the highest summits are 800 feet higher than the river. W. of the river they rise again in Merriwether, and extend S. W. through Harris to the Chattahoochee, about 25 miles above Columbus. Hence the Chattahoochee is rapid and impassable from Columbus, till you ascend above these mountains. From Decatur and contiguous counties, produce is floated down to the neighborhood of *Miller's Bend*, where the mountains strike the river; thence it is carried on wagons to Columbus.

Pinderton is a cluster of houses on the E. side of the Flint river, formerly in Dooly, but now in Lee county, 9 miles below Fort Early. Here is a P. O., and the Tallahassee stage stops the night at this place. Fare from Milledgeville \$12; to Tallahassee \$13.

Powelson, p. t., in the N. E. part of Hancock county,

named after Mr. Powel, long a resident of that neighborhood, is one mile and a half from the Ogechee, 35 N. E. Milledgeville, 14 N. E. Sparta, 25 S. Washington, 56 W. Augusta, 12 W. Warrenton, 10 E. Mount Zion, and 23 S. Greensboro. It contains two Academies, to which are attached a Library and Chemical Apparatus, houses of worship for Baptists and Methodists, 26 dwelling houses, three stores, two doctors, and four mechanic shops. The Schools were established in 1815, and were the attractives which drew the people here, to afford their children the advantages proffered.

Pulaski County [66] is bounded on the N. by Twiggs and a corner of Wilkinson, E. by Laurens, S. by Telfair, and W. by Dooly and Houston. The Ocmulgee was formerly the boundary; but within a year or two, a narrow strip has been annexed to Pulaski from the two last named. Population 4,211. Academy funds, \$815. Poor School do., \$660 83. Hartford is the capital.

Putnam County [67] has Morgan on the N., Greene and Hancock on the E., Baldwin and Jones on the S., and Jasper on the W.—Population 15,673. Academy funds received, \$811 87. Poor School do., \$2,080 58. In 1828 there were taught 71 pupils on Poor School fund, at 16 Schools.

This county was erected from Baldwin in 1807. The first Superior Court was held at Hillsboro, by Judge Early, in February, 1808; and the next session in Eatonton, in August, in the building lately occupied by Mr. Randall, as a store-house. The first election was held in January, 1808, and 540 votes given for county officers. Eatonton is the capital.

Public Places, Hillsboro, Half Acre, X Roads.

Pumpkintown, a cluster of 5 houses, and *store of course*, at Hammond's ferry, on the Chattahoochee, in Campbell county, 22½ miles N. W. Fayetteville, 22 S. E. Carrollton.

Q.

Quaker Springs, a small cluster of houses on the Washington road, 7 miles from Augusta. Here a settlement was

made by the Quakers in 1750; but they were alarmed at the murders committed by the Cherokees, and fled.

R.

Rabun County [63] forms the N. E. corner of the State. North Carolina is on the N., Chatuga, the eastern head stream of the Savannah, is on the E., separating it from S. C.; Habersham, separated most of the way by the Tallulah, is on the S. and W. Academy funds received, \$1-267 05. Poor School do., \$195 06, and all expended. Two Academies in the county. It is cheering to see new counties preparing means for the instruction of the rising race. Clayton is the capital.

Rackoon Mountain is in the N. W. corner of the State. One spur of it extends within 30 feet of the Tennessee river; and being 150 feet in perpendicular height, frowns awfully on the trembling traveller as he passes along what is called the *Narrows*; for there is but 30 feet for the road between the mountain and the river. Nickojack creek issues from this mountain, W. of the Narrows. On the summit of this mountain, *one mile and seven chains* south of the Tennessee river, is "*Camac's Rock*," the N. W. corner of the State, marked on the N. side, "Tennessee, 1st June, 1818," and on the S. side "Georgia." The Georgia Commissioner, who assisted in fixing the rock here and running the line, was Judge Stocks, of Greene, and General Cocke was the other, from Tennessee. James Camac was mathematician, and Col. Hugh Montgomery surveyor.

Railroads. [See list in History.]

Randolph County [69] was taken from Lee in 1828.—Muscogee and a corner of Marion are on the N., Lee on the E., Early on the S, and the Chattahoochee on the W.

Raysville, a cluster of houses on both sides of Little river, in Lincoln and counties cornering there. The river is crossed on a toll-bridge.

Raytown, a cluster of houses in Wilkes, on the Wrightsboro and Crawfordville road.—Here are three stores and

dram shops within less than two miles. If one dram shop makes 10 widows, 50 orphans, and corrupts a whole neighborhood, what will be the influence of *three* united? I propose this sum to the sober and respectable inhabitants of that vicinity. A stream two feet deep and six wide might not drown a man; but let the waters of *three* be poured into one channel, and it would drown the tallest of us!—Dram shops, those sinks of pollution, are the fellest curses that infest our land. The *plagues* of Egypt were a *blessing* when compared with the pestilential vapors which issue from dram shops; because *those* destroyed life *instantaneously*—*these* do it in a *lingering manner*, and render the living all around miserable; *those* extinguished *life* merely; *these* extinguish *reason*, which is worse than death in its most terrific forms; and after the wretched victim of intemperance has evinced to the world what man would be if abandoned by God, and given up to be the prey of his own foul and hellish passions, the sun of life goes down in a black cloud of despair.

Raytown has improved since 1829. It is a subject of gratulation to ascertain that the 4th of July was celebrated here 5 or 6 years ago on lemonade! The author had no wish to offend the inhabitants by severe remarks in a former edition; but he certainly had the right to paint the deadly influence of dram shops in as glowing colors as he was capable.

This place is now in Taliaferro, though it was not in 1829: since then that part of Wilkes in which it was situated, has been annexed to Taliaferro. Gen. Grier has erected a splendid mansion at this spot. It is 8 miles from Crawfordville; 13 Washington; 12 Wrightsboro; 14 Warrenton; 14 Powelton; 28 Greensboro; 35 Lexington.

Rebel Town, [See Biography of Emanuel.]

Riceborough, p. t., Liberty county, on the Newport river, 190 miles S. E. Milledgeville; 31½ S. S. W. Savannah; 28½ N. Darien. 13 dwelling houses and stores; 30 whites and several blacks. Sloops come up to the town, 20 miles from the ocean by the river.

Richland Creek rises above Greensboro, pursues a ser-

pentine course generally S. W. into the Oconee, in the S. W. corner of Greene county.

Riedsville is the capital of Tattnall county, and contains the usual public buildings. The name was sanctioned by Legislature, in 1832: prior to this the place was called Tattnall C. H.

Richmond County, [70] is bounded on the N. W. by Columbia; N. E. by the Savannah river; S. by Burke, from which it is separated several miles by McBean's creek; W. by Jefferson, parted by Briar creek. Population 9,204. Augusta is the capital.

Roanoke was a village of considerable size in Stewart county, incorporated in 1832. It contained some 20 to 30 families, several stores, &c., but in May, 1836, it was attacked in the night by the Creek Indians, who crossed the Chattahoochee for that purpose, and burned it to the ground. Many goods were carried off. *Florence* has sprung up about 2 miles above, since the destruction of Roanoke.

Rock Landing is the spot where a treaty was held—just below Scott's Ferry, on east side of the Oconee.

Rome, January 15th, 1837.

Dear Sir—I take pleasure in responding to your call for information in relation to the present situation and future prospects of the county of Floyd.

Our present county site was established and rendered permanent by an act of the Legislature, the 24th December, 1834, and since that time our village has continued to improve, until the present time. We have now two public taverns, and two more in the act of building; a large two story brick Court House nearly completed, and an Academy under contract; 6 stores in operation, and 2 more will commence business in a few weeks; 26 private dwellings completed and others in being built. The Western Bank of Georgia has been located at this place, and will commence business by the first of June next. We have 160 white inhabitants in this village—2 lawyers, and 2 physicians. I am unable to state to you at this time the population of the county; the number of voters at this time will amount to 400 men. The tide of emigration to this county, during

the present winter, has been rapid and large. We have no other village besides Rome in Floyd county. Livingston, the former county site, was sold to a private individual, and it has been converted into a farm, and is about 12 miles distant from this place. From this to La Fayette, the county site of Walker, it is 40 miles; to Spring Place it is — miles, by the way of New Echota, which is 25 miles distant from this place; to Cassville it is 20 miles, and to Cedar Town, in Paulding county, it is 16 miles. There is no site fixed on in Paulding county for the public buildings. We have a range of mountain entering the northwest corner of this county and running through it in a southwest direction, and separating the waters of the Chattooga from those that empty into the Oostanaula river, and known by the name of Taylor's Ridge—receiving its name from a distinguished Cherokee Chief, who lives near its base, on the border of Georgia and Tennessee—Richard Taylor. The Turnip Mountain is a spur of Taylor Ridge, and runs in a northeast direction. There are other ranges of hills of less magnitude that have never received a name. There is an elevation in one mile from this place, that rises in the shape of a sugar loaf, to an astonishing height, and overlooks the whole surrounding country. The village is spread out at the feet of the beholder as a map, and the rivers on each side of it and below it are in full view, and the farms on each river can be seen for seven miles—it is called Pisga; it is becoming a fashionable resort for travellers and visitors, and tradesmen who wish to espy at a distance the approach of boats laden with Tennessee produce. The Coosa river, from its head to the Alabama line, a distance of 30 miles by water, or the course of the river, is at least 200 yards wide, and will average from 8 to 12 feet in depth, and I have no doubt is now navigable for steamboats of ordinary dimensions at all seasons of the year, for 160 miles, without removing a single obstruction, either of wood or rock. After this the ten islands commence, and only terminate at Wetumpka, the present head of steamboat navigation. Alabama has chartered a railroad company, and I understand her citizens have promptly taken the stock, and

when this is completed from Mobile to Rome, we will have continued navigable waters and railroad carriage, and presenting the rare anomaly of a commercial mart in the midst of the mountains, enjoying all the advantages of a place of trade on the seaboard, and having none of the diseases and ills attendant on such a location in a southern climate.— There are two keel-bottom boats trading regularly to this place from Tennessee, in flour, bacon, corn, whiskey, lard, salt, iron, and castings, and a variety of smaller articles; besides these, every week brings us down from Tennessee, flat-bottom boats, laden with produce of every description.— The Oostanaula is a beautiful stream of its width and depth, but a steamboat of any size could never ascend to New Echota, 25 miles, without a great deal of work, and I doubt whether a steamboat can ever ascend the Oostanaula river at all with success. The country presents one and only one natural curiosity that has been discovered, and it is a subterranean cave, in the lower part of Vaun's Valley, about 15 miles from this place. It is situated on the summit of a lofty eminence, and the visitor before he undertakes the ascent, may refresh himself with a rich draft of pure limestone, which issues from the base of the hill in a stream, sufficiently large, to supply all the water power necessary for the successful operation of a whole manufacturing village in New-England. You ascend the hill, and about 20 feet from its summit, you meet with an entrance of 4 by 6 feet; you scarcely advance ten feet before you find yourself, by means of a light, the tenant of a large and spacious habitation, of almost innumerable apartments, and every thing exhibiting the hand of art, and even costly magnificence. But do not stop here, this is merely the entrance into this mighty and even suspicious domain; by means of a ladder, you will descend 20 feet lower, and see a much more extensive and even magnificent formation—you see the different apartments even mechanically arranged, and always studded, supported, and decorated by large fluted and ornamental columns, composed of stalactite; and now and then you may see some of the same formation, representing the busts of human beings, and as if nature designed to

give the whole an air of elegance. Over head, in the very centre of the largest apartment, an oval sky-light opens to your view this enchanted habitation, and even at its base runs this same refreshing stream of chrystal water. No man can visit this spot, and not be deeply impressed with the magnitude of nature, and nature's God.

It was in the month of July that I had the pleasure of visiting this subterranean cavern, and on entering the air again, I found myself unable to support the change; and so intense and suffocating was the heat, that I had to consult my own comfort and retire back into the entrance, and had to come out by degrees. It is about 80 feet below the summit of the hill, to the bottom of this cave, and I should think it was at least 100 feet in width and height, and the stream is at least 6 feet deep and perfectly transparent. In this cave I discovered the bones of wild animals, and even the skulls of human beings; but every visiter has brought away something as a witness for them that they had been an adventurer, until the rude hand of civilization had taken from their homes even these relics of the dead. I, myself, felt more than compensated, when I beheld the cave and pocketed a broken fragment of stalactite for my cabinet, and departed, full of thought and wonder.

There are similar caves in other counties, and I understand that they are frequent in all limestone countries.— But you will pardon me for digressing at such length, at what I consider a great natural curiosity.

The productions of our land is corn, wheat, rye, oats and cotton, flax-seed, and tobacco. Cotton has succeeded well in this county, and an average crop 1,000 weight to the acre, has been made by all the farmers; and the inhabitants are fully impressed with the belief that cotton will be successfully cultivated here every year.

The railroad chartered from Rossville, on the Tennessee line, to the southeast bank of the Chattahoochee river, will certainly pass at or near our village. I am well acquainted with the geography of the country, and the route will be up the Chickamaggee from Rossville, to the head waters of the Armachee, and thence down the valley of said stream to its

mouth, thence down the valley of the Oostanaula river to Rome, thence up the Hightower river, to the Punkenvine creek, thence up said creek to its source, and thence across to the head waters of Sweetwater creek, thence down said stream to the Chattahoochee.

I believe, sir, I have embraced in my communication the answer to all your questions, and have even troubled you with some facts and suggestions that were not sought if desired. But I wish to present every thing to you in its proper form, and even give it the proper coloring. *W. K. B.*

Rockycomfort Creek rises W. of Warrenton, runs S. into the Ogechee, just below Louisville. Shellman's mills, on it, near the town, do a great deal of business.

Rocky Creek: There are at least 13 creeks of this name in the State.

Rock Mountain is a high, solitary peak in De Kalb, just below the Gwinnett line. It is 2,226 feet above the creek, which winds around its base, and about 7 miles in circumference. The ascent on the S. W. side is easy, but on the N. it is almost perpendicular. In 1788 this mountain was visited by a British officer, when there was a fortification on the summit, standing in perfection. Now you see but the remains of it. There are no high lands within 40 miles of it. The creek, which wends its way around it, falls into the Yellow river. This rock is visited by hundreds in the summer season. A house of entertainment is near.

On the 4th July, 1828, a number of citizens celebrated the day and dined on the top of this mountain. Among other performances, a poem, entitled "Spirits of '76," was delivered.

Rockbridge is a natural bridge of solid rock, which reaches almost across the Yellow river, 6 miles N. E. from the mountain. The road from Monroe passes over this bridge, and a house of worship is near.

Rockville is a long village, with some 10 houses and 2 stores, P. O., school, &c., in Putnam, 11 miles E. Eaton-ton, 3 W. Cooper's or Carter's Bridge.

Rossville Village and P. O., in Walker county, near the N. line of the State.

Ruckersville, p. v. in Elbert county, on Van's creek, 7 miles E. Elberton, contains 10 houses, 6 stores and shops, a house of worship for the Baptists, and an Academy.

S.

Saint Andrew's Sound is between Cumberland and Jekyll Islands, and through which the St. Illa discharges its waters into the ocean.

Saint Catharine's Island lies between the sound of the same name and Sapello Sound. It is 10 miles long and 5 broad, and is a part of Liberty county.

Saint Illa River* has its rise in Appling, runs E., thence N., thence E. again into St. Andrew's Sound, in Camden. Its whole length is 153 miles, and it is navigable for sloops to Burnt Fort, in the W. part of Camden, 48 miles from the ocean, and for boats to Ellabkaw, in Appling, 60 miles further.

Saint Illa River (little) rises in Appling and Irwin, and unites with the other in the south part of Wayne. The little one is longer and larger than the one reputed Great St. Illa.

Saint Illa River rises in Wayne, serves as a boundary between Glynn and Camden, and falls into Jekyll Sound, 6 miles south of Turtle river.

Saint Mary's River has three considerable head streams; one issuing from the S. E. part of the Okefino-kau Swamp, the other two from lakes in Florida. The head of the S. fork is 30 miles from the confluence, in a beautiful lake, 9 miles in circumference, and called Lake Spalding. This lake is 30 miles south of the Georgia line. This branch discharges, per minute, 1,521 cubic feet of water; while the W. and N. E. branches both discharge but 1,158 feet in the same time. Four miles N. W. Spalding, is Lake Randolph, the source of the W. branch, 12 miles in circumference. Both the S. and W. fork are longer than the N. fork, and which has always been considered the point of demarcation from which to run the line between us and Florida. If the line were surveyed according to the terms

* I write this *St. Illa*, instead of *Satilla*, because the name was given by the Spanish, who deal much in *saints* and *relics*.

of the old treaty, starting at the head of St. Mary's river, this head is 30 miles further south than has been supposed, and thus many thousand acres of territory would be deducted from Florida and annexed to Georgia. It is hoped, however, that Georgia will not insist on this strip of land, as Florida is now *narrow enough*, and by an intimation in Gov. Duval's late Message, has nearly population enough to entitle her to admission into the Union. This account of the St. Mary's the author had from John McBride, Esq., late Surveyor General, who run the line with Messrs. Spalding and Randolph, in 1827, and who afterwards took the dimensions of the several branches of the river. Georgia will not soon forget the industry of that excellent State officer.

The St. Mary's is a crooked stream, navigable for sloops 30 miles, and for boats 60.

St. Mary's. p. t. and port of entry in Camden county, on the N. side of St. Mary's river, 7 miles from its mouth, Lat. $30^{\circ} 50'$ Lon. $4^{\circ} 51'$. The harbor is safe, and vessels of heavy burthen come up to the wharves. The country W. of it is just begun to be settled, and but little produce is sent here for market or exportation. Population 400 whites and 200 blacks. This is the most southerly town in the State. It contains a Presbyterian M. H., and an Academy. The number of dwelling-houses and stores, &c., &c., is about 80.

[From the Savannah Georgian.]

Historical and Geographical Sketch of the Town of St. Mary's, Georgia.

St. Mary's, is a port of entry and post town of Georgia, situated on the left bank of St. Mary's river, and within six miles of the Atlantic ocean. It is one of the most pleasant and healthy seaports in the Southern States—malignant or bilious fever being almost unknown. This little town is not only celebrated for its extraordinary exemption from almost every local disease, but it is conjectured that it is the very spot on which John Bibalt landed, who was sent by the Admiral of France, Chattillion, in the year 1562, to explore Florida; and who, on the first of

May of that year, entered a river, which he called May river, and it is more than probable that this is the same which we now call St. Mary's. Two years after in the month of June, Renie Landinier, a Frenchman, arrived with three ships, and built a fort, which he named Carolina; but in September of the same year this little Colony was dispersed by a formidable armament, under the orders of Pedro Melandes, the Spanish Admiral. After the first discovery of May river, by Capt. Bibalt, he coasted northward as far as Port Royal, up which river he sailed several leagues, and in his passage thither, discovered eight other rivers. This circumstance, together with his statement, that May river lay in about Lat. $30^{\circ} 30'$ N. fully corroborates the opinion that the name of May river was, soon after the dispersion of the French, corrupted, or altered, by the Spaniards into St. Marie.

The town of St. Mary's at present contains near one thousand inhabitants, who are distinguished alike for their industry and hospitality. At no seaport south of Charleston can all kinds of merchandise be bought as cheap as at St. Mary's; her merchants making annual visits to New-York, from whence they obtain all their supplies. The town has two commodious churches, viz: a Presbyterian and Methodist, and a flourishing Academy. The market is well supplied with various kinds of fish, meats and vegetables. The finest oysters in the world can be obtained here in abundance. Fish are sold at the rate of ten cents per doz.; fat hens at one dollar fifty cents per doz.; eggs at 12 cents per doz.; superior fresh beef at $3\frac{1}{2}$ cents per pound; smoked and jerked beef is furnished in abundance from the counties of Ware, Appling, Lowndes, Irwin, and from Middle Florida, at 3 cents per pound; fresh pork and bacon at 6 and 7 cents per pound, besides a great variety of vegetables and fruits. It is computed that the above four counties and Middle Florida furnished St. Mary's annually with \$50,000 worth of hides, tallow, wax and furs, besides cotton and many other agricultural products. If the late projected road to Columbus, on the Chattahoochee, should ever be completed, St. Mary's would no

doubt become a place of considerable commercial importance. St. Mary's is the very best situation for a national or private Navy Yard south of Gosport, in Virginia. Up to the present time, there has been more vessels built at St. Mary's than at any other part in Georgia. The fine and superior live oak timbered ships, Oglethorpe, Edward Bolton, Jane and Agnes, and ship Citizen, were all built at this place. The river has a bar, which can be entered at all times by vessels drawing 17 feet water, there being more than 20 feet on the bar, as certified by the Surveyor in the employ of the Navy Department. During the embargo, and when Florida belonged to the Spanish Government, it is computed that there were more than 300 square rigged vessels in the river and harbor at once; some which were upwards of 700 tons burthen; and at the close of the late war a British frigate and two bomb-ships were lying inside the sound. At the present time, there are several saw-mills on the river, actively employed sawing all kinds of lumber; and Messrs. Sadler and Albertie have lately employed a contractor to put up an extensive steam saw-mill, that will furnish 15,000 feet of boards per day; and on the banks of this obscure river, are some of the finest swamp lands in Georgia, which are now laying in their primitive state.

I would here turn the attention of the northern reader, who is afflicted with pulmonary consumption, to St. Mary's, at the best retreat in winter in the Southern States. It is true that it is not quite as far S. as St. Augustine; but it is more mild in winter, which fact can be proved to the mind of the intelligent reader. St. Augustine is situated on a narrow peninsula, which extends nearly into the sea, without any barrier to protect it from the bleak northeaster which is constantly rushing in from the vast Atlantic, and during the greater part of winter is roaring over the town to the great annoyance of the valetudinarian. Nor has St. Augustine a barrier against the cold northwest wind. St. Mary's has a formidable barrier against all eastern, northern and northwestern winds. The extensive country W. and N. of St. Mary's protects it from those winds, and

Great Cumberland Island wards off the northeaster. St. Mary's only requires one thing to make it the most valued spot in the Republic for the residence of persons afflicted with pulmonary complaints, namely, the erection of commodious buildings for their reception; suffice to say at present there is not one building in the place fitted for their accommodation. I would mention for the information of my Northern brethren, and others in the Southern States, the vast advantage that might be obtained from the investment of a few thousand dollars in erecting buildings, mainly for the advantage of those numerous persons who are laboring under pulmonary diseases. There are hundreds of persons who would remain in St. Mary's during the winter could they be accommodated; and I am informed that Mr. Greatrake, a most intelligent and respectable citizen of Philadelphia, and who is now sick in St. Mary's, says that he alone could induce about thirty persons to emigrate there in the winter, if there was a suitable house; and it is with a laudable and philanthropic view that the writer has compiled these brief sketches, in hopes that it might meet the eye of some persons disposed to take the subject deeply into consideration.

T. E. H.

St. Saville, an inconsiderable village on this S. W. bank of the Alatomaha, in Wayne county.

St. Simon's Island is between Alatomaha and St. Simon's sound, separated from the main land by Macoy's river. It is a part of Glynn county, 14 miles long and 7 broad; produces, like the rest of the islands on the coast, most of the tropical fruits, oranges, pomegranates, olives, &c., and cotton of the finest and longest staple. A lighthouse is on the S. end of the island, to direct vessels entering through St. Simon's Sound into Turtle river. Population 600.

St. Simon's Island, (little) N. of the above.

Salem, p. village in the S. W. corner of Clark county, 6 miles W. S. W. Scull Shoals, and 3 E. of Floyd's bridge, on the Appalachee, 10 S. S. W. Watkinville. It contains 21 houses, 2 stores, 3 offices, 7 shops, a male and female Academy, and a Methodist M. H. The schools have been kept in constant operation for several years.

Indeed they may be said to have *created* the village. An extensive tannery is established here, which supplies a large section of country with leather.

Salem, a small cluster of houses and a store, in Baldwin, 4 miles E. Milledgeville.

Sandersville, p. t. and cap., Washington county, 28 miles S. E. Milledgeville, 26 W. Louisville, contains C. H., Jail, Academy, and 20 houses and 7 stores.

Sandhill Creek flows into Buffaloe creek, in Washington, below Lamar's creek.

Sandhills Village, a large village, in Richmond county, 3 miles W. of Augusta, built chiefly for a summer residence, though many of the inhabitants reside here the whole year. It is on a high sandy hill, the water pure, climate healthy, and contains about 60 dwelling houses. A branch of the Richmond Academy is located at this place. Two miles further west is an extensive quarry of white marble. Tons of it are polished and disposed of every month. This spot is considered to be no more subject to autumnal fevers than the up-country.

Sapello Island is south of Sapello sound, and north of Doby inlet and sound. The finest olives were raised on it the present year. It belongs to McIntosh county, is 11 miles long and 5 broad, containing 400 inhabitants.

Savannah River forms the N. E. boundary of the State, separating it from S. Carolina. The head streams are the Chatuga from the N. E., and the Terrora from the N. W., which unite and form the Tugalo. This is joined 55 miles S. E. by the Kiowee from South Carolina, near the S. E. corner of Franklin, and here the united streams take the name of Savannah, 100 miles by the course of the river, above Augusta. The largest vessels come up to *Five Fathom Hole*, within three miles of the city of Savannah, 18 miles from the ocean; large brigs sail to the wharves; steamboats of 150 tons burthen ascend to Augusta, 127 miles by land, and said to be 340 by water; pole-boats, leaving Augusta go up 100 miles, to the junction of the Kiowee and Tugalo, and passing the mouth of the former river, make their way up the Tugalo to Mullen's ford, near

the mouth of Toccoa creek, 150 miles by water, 125 by land, above Augusta. So that the Savannah is navigable 490 miles. Boats on the Tugalo carry from 30 to 60 bags of cotton, and return with eight to ten tons merchandise. Tides flow up but 25 miles, and the water is fresh even at Five Fathom Hole. This is a great convenience to vessels taking in water for a voyage. Millions are floated on the surface of this river every year, and at some seasons every month.

This river is 250 yards wide, and 8 feet deep, on the section between Petersburg and the junction of the Tugalo with the Kiowee. Were it not for the frequent rapids, steamboats might ascend to this junction. It would seem that a little *canalling* and a few locks would render it so navigable that 50 or 100 tons might be floated on it at a time.

I am satisfied now that the distance by water is not more than 250 miles from Augusta to Savannah. Steamboats can *descend* it in 18 or 20 hours, and *ascend* it in 30. The first steamboat navigated this river to Augusta in 1817, and was gone more than three weeks.

* *Savannah City** and port of entry in Chatham county, is

* NOTE.—Below are inserted a few Epitaphs, taken from the tomb stones in the cemetery of this place :—

“ Rev. Henry Kollock, D. D., pastor of the Independent Presbyterian Church, in the city of Savannah, a most learned and faithful expounder of the Gospel. For virtue, eloquence, and letters, widely distinguished. Long conversant with men and things, he forgot nothing but *injuries*, and leaving behind him a bright example of Christian charity, yielded up his spirit to the Lord, amid the tears of the whole city, on the 29th December, 1819, aged 41 years.” He was truly a *benevolent* man.—His sermons are published in three volumes.

Beneath a British coat of arms is this inscription : (abridged :)

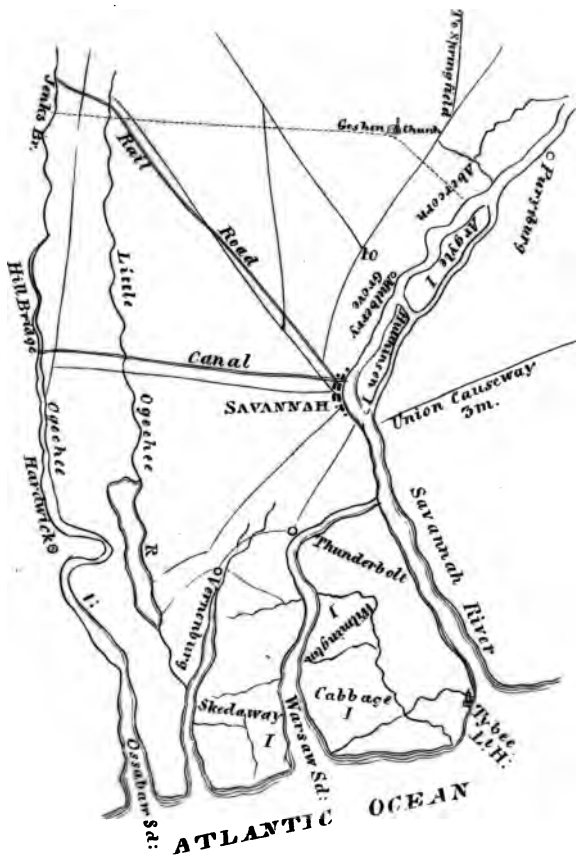
“ Sir Patrick Houston, Baronet, President of his Majesty’s Council of Ga., died 5th February, 1762, aged 64—and lady Houston, his widow, died February, 1775, aged 60.”

“ Rev. Bartholomew Zuberbuhler, 21 years minister of Christ Church Parish, died in 1776, aged 46.”

“ Rev. Samuel Frink, died in 1771, aged 36.”

“ Rev. Geo. Sweet died January 1818, aged 28, a native of Massachusetts.”

“ Major John Berrien, died in 1815. In early youth he drew his sword in defence of his country, and served with reputation in the war of the Revolution.”



1900

1900

the largest town in the State. It is on a sandy bluff, 40 feet above the surface of the Savannah river, on the S. bank of which it is situated, and was laid out in 1733, by Gen. Oglethorpe. It contains ten houses of public worship, viz: two for Presbyterians, (one is unoccupied at present,) one each for Episcopalians, Methodists, Baptists, Lutherians, Roman Catholics, Jews, and two for Africans, one of which has more than 2,000 church members attached to the congregation. The other public buildings are an Exchange, C. H., Jail, Poor House, Hospital, Theatre, an Academy, 180 by 60 feet, two Banks, and a branch of the United States Bank. The new Presbyterian house of worship is one of the most elegant in the United States.

The town is regularly laid out, the streets wide and ornamented with the China tree, which affords a refreshing shade in the sultry months.

The chief part of the exports and imports for the State are landed in this place. The amount of exports in nine months, of 1817, was computed at \$9,966,503. From 30th September, 1824, to 30th September, 1825, were exported 137,695 bags of cotton; 7,235 tierces of rice; and 14 hogsheads tobacco. From 30th September, 1825, to 30 September, 1826, 190,578 bags cotton; 11,455 tierces rice; 170 hogsheads tobacco. The value of these items of export of 1825, at the present low prices, is \$6,800,000. Other articles were exported to considerable amount. About 9 cents was the average price for cotton when the estimate of \$6,800,000 was made; but put it at 15 cents, the ordinary price, and other articles accordingly, and we have more than \$11,000,000. Since a safe inland passage has been discovered, via Beaufort to Charleston, some part of the exports from Augusta has passed by Savannah to Charleston.

In January, 1820, this town was burned, but it has risen from its ashes in new splendor and beauty. The buildings are now more elegant and of more durable materials than those that were drowned in the fiery ocean. Three weekly papers are sent forth from the Savannah press.—Population is about 7,000. Savannah is in Lat. 32° 6' Long. 4° 14'.

Savannah abounds in benevolent institutions. Among these the Union Society, for educating boys, should not be forgotten. It has just held its 80th anniversary.

Col. Campbell commanded the British when this place was taken, on the 29th December, 1778. Gen. Howe, the American commander, was compelled to retreat with considerable loss.

This town has increased in size and beauty by the erection of several fine buildings. A new house of worship for sailors has been erected, through the liberality of the late *Josiah Penfield*, deacon of the Baptist church, who willed away, also, many thousand dollars besides that for this building.

The plan of this city was drawn by Oglethorpe, and it is one of the most beautiful in the country. The streets are all wide and planted with trees, and where they cross are squares enclosed, and also surrounded by trees: the streets parallel with the river are nearly east and west. West Broad street has two rows of trees in the centre, and one on each side: those in the centre furnish a refreshing shade in the heat of summer. This street is 130 feet wide.

The monument in memory of Gen. Greene, and Count Pulaski, was finished in February, 1830. It stands south of the Exchange, in one of the squares. It is a simple obelisk of white marble. The pedestal is 8 feet 5 inches by 4 feet 8 $\frac{3}{4}$, rising 13 feet, and surrounded by a cornice of 1 foot. The needle is 5 feet 4 inches at the base, and 4 by 2 feet 3 at the apex, rising 36 feet. The pedestal is formed of 12 pieces, each 1 foot 7 inches in height. The whole weighs 56,000 pounds. Altitude of the whole 50 feet.

This monument has no inscription upon it, and is therefore the subject of much inquiry by strangers. It was designed to erect two monuments, and the corner stones were both laid when Lafayette visited the city in 1825; but it was ascertained that the funds collected would build only *one*, so the naming has been omitted till the other shall be erected. It however goes by the name of Pulaski monument, and a public house near has taken the name of "Pulaski House."

In this city, in 1802, Rev. Mr. Holcomb commenced the publication of a religious and literary periodical, called the "Analytic Repository," one of the first of the kind in the United States.

Cotton received at Savannah, from 1st October, 1835, to 1st June, 1836, 237,372 bags; from 1st October, 1836, to 1st of June, 1837, 191,674 bags.

Arrivals of vessels for one year from October, 1835.—Ships, 147; barques, 38; brigs, 184; schooners, 168; total, 538, besides State coasters.

Ships owned in 1836, by the merchants of Savannah, either in whole or part of each.—*Ships*, John Cumming, 721 tons; Britain, 630; Susannah Cumming, 554; new ship, S. W. & Co., 550; Eli Whitney, 532; Powhattan, 521; Lyons, 518; Franconis, 499; Howard, 496; Louisa, 490; Sarah and Arsilia, 402; Oconee, 463; St. Lawrence, 462; Ocmulgee, 458; Robert Isaac, 434; Angelique, 420; Milledgeville, 399; Walter Scott, 398; Monticello, 392; Olive Branch, 365; Armata, 413; Oglethorpe, 360; Macon, 360; Roman, 330; Belle, 340; Cella, 334; Newark, 300; Georgia, 276.

Barque, Gazelle, 276 tons.

Brigs, Romulus, 251 tons; New-Hanover, 221; Margaret, 143; New-York, 133; Sadi, 134; Oglethorpe, 133; Augusta, 155; Kentucky, 135.

Total, 28 ships, tonnage, 12,518. 1 barque, 276 tons. 8 brigs, 1,260 tons. Total, 14,054 tons. Also 17 schooners and sloops.

The principal owner of the following ships has resided here for several years, but has not been here the past season, though he has kept a counting house, to wit: Ships John Taylor, Tennessee, Jubilee, Mersey, and Margaret.

The aggregate tonnage of the first '8 ships is 9,018 tons, average, 501 tons each.

The railroad from this to Macon was begun in 1836,—several miles finished in the Spring of 1837, and pleasure cars running.

The city now is said to contain 11,000 inhabitants, but it is a mere estimate, and probably too high.

Scottsborough, village, 4 miles S. Milledgeville, containing 10 or 15 houses, occupied as a summer residence by the inhabitants of the town, and also by permanent settlers. The water is good, and situation pleasant and healthy.

It is at present the seat of a very respectable Female Boarding School.

Scottsborough is a delightful summer residence. Two or three schools are now in operation at this place. It is difficult to conceive of a more quiet retreat from the bustle of the capital. The society is intelligent, and refined, and hospitable. *Midway*, the site of Oglethorpe College, is half way between Milledgeville and this village; but the healthiness of the location has not been tested like Scottsborough.

Scriven County [71] is bounded N. W. by Burke, N. E. by the Savannah, S. E. by Effingham, S. W. by the Ogeechee.—Population, 4,457. Academy funds received, \$321 18. Poor School, do., \$279 75. At twelve schools in the county, in 1828, 99 poor children were instructed.

Jacksonborough is the capital.

Scull Shoals, a ferry on the Oconee, in the upper part of Greene. The road has been changed, and it now crosses the river one mile below, on Poulain's bridge. Here is a P. O., store, mills, shop, &c.

Seven Islands are in the Ocmulgee in the S. part of Jasper. The largest contains about 50 acres. This is a spot of prime land, producing 15 barrels (75 bushels) on each acre, and that too for 18 years in succession!

Shallow Ford. There are two ferries across the Chattahoochee of this name,—one near Gainesville, and the other in Gwinnett, called Lower Shallow Ford.

Shell Bluff is an elevation formed of *sea shells*, on the west bank of the Savannah river, 80 feet high.

Shell Bluff, according to Mr. Cotting's report, is composed of shell and other secondary limestone, and the formation is in a descending series, as follows: Marine sand and crag, 72 feet; ferruginous sand and clay, 88; shell, (aggregated,) 40; stratum of argillaceous lime-stone, 20; .

coarse lime-stone, containing ostrea, chama, &c., 32; depth of river at the bluff, 59; total, 311 feet.

Lime was made here years ago, but the investment was not profitable; no doubt it would be now if managed with economy.

Shoals of Ogechee is a noted spot on that river, in Hancock and Warren, i. e., some houses, and shops, and store in Warren, and a house of entertainment on west side. The river is crossed on a bridge, though formerly it was forded; 32 miles from Milledgeville, 13 Sparta, 12 Warrenton, 24 Sandersville, 53 Augusta, 28 Louisville, 17 Powelton. Georgetown, a cluster of houses, that had existence many years ago, was just below the shoals, on E. side of the river.

Shoulderbone Creek rises in Greene and falls into the Oconee, in Hancock, 60 feet wide.

Social Circle is a village in Walton, containing 14 houses, 2 stores, 2 doctor shops, Academy, &c., 10½ miles from Monroe, 12 Covington. One of the head springs of Little river is just south of this place. A Baptist church was constructed here in 1836, and house of worship dedicated 21st July, 1837.

Sooke River is the east head branch of the Chattahoochee, with which it unites 8 miles below Clarksville.

Sparta, p. t. and cap., Hancock county, is situated 23 miles N. E. Milledgeville, 14 S. W. Powelton, 22 W. Warrenton, 28 E. Eatonton, and contains 45 dwelling houses, 14 stores, offices, &c., Methodist Meeting-house, and Female Academy.

The plan of education adopted in this Academy is somewhat peculiar, and differs in some important points from the system pursued in most Female Seminaries: it is the "Rensselaar Plan of Education," the most distinctive feature of which consists in making every branch practical, and causing the pupil to take the place of teacher in all her exercises. For example, in giving the course in chemistry, the students are not taught merely by *hearing* lectures and *seeing* experiments; but they lecture and experiment themselves. Thus by a term of labor, like apprentices at a trade, they become operative chemists.

A course of lectures on Botany is given each term, by the teacher, and each pupil is required to give a full course of extemporaneous lectures, and exhibit specimens by way of illustration, and taught to analyze plants, label them, and form a regular Herbarium.

The mode of teaching Geography and History is also illustrated by experiments. Each pupil has a *black board*, on which she draws a map of the country, with chalk, and is required to point out the year of the several transactions, &c. &c.

Geometry is learned by demonstrating all the propositions on a black board. The young ladies of this school can solve every abstruse problem in Euclid.

The population of Sparta, in 1827, was 560—294 whites, and 266 blacks.

The school named above existed but a few years, and then, like most others with us, vanished away. About 1831 a "Model School," as it is called, was begun, and has attracted considerable notice, and had young ladies from all parts of the State.

Ten good houses and some offices have been erected since 1829, and a house of worship for the Baptists, and Female Academy. This latter building has a cupola and minarets around it, giving it rather the appearance of a meeting-house than place of instruction.

Spirit Creek rises in Richmond, and runs E. into the Savannah.

Spring Creek is in Crawford county, and flows into the Flint river, below Fort Lawrence.

Spring Creek falls into the Oconee, in Washington, 4 miles below the Baldwin line.

Spring Creek falls into the Ogechee from the E., below Louisville, in Jefferson.

Springfield, p. t. and cap., Effingham county, is 140 miles S. E. Milledgeville, 28 N. W. Savannah, and contains C. H., Jail, one public house, store, &c.

Springfield has increased in size. It contains now 7 dwellings, Methodist Meeting-house, Academy, and Clerk's office. The Academy is in a flourishing condition; it pos-

sesses a considerable fund to sustain teachers.—Pupils, from 30 to 50. Most of the residents of this place spend their winters in Savannah. It is considered a healthy spot. From Savannah 27 miles.

Spring Place, a missionary station and P. O., among the Cherokees, 3 miles E. of the Connessauga river, near the Federal road from Georgia to Tennessee; 194 miles N. W. Milledgeville.

Spring Place is now the capital of Murray county. It contains the usual public buildings, and some 30 to 40 families. It is 40 miles E. of Lafayette, in Walker, and 30 W. of Ellijay, in Gilmer.

Stages. [See list in Appendix.]

Starkeville is the capital of Lee, and named after Gen. Starke, the hero of the Bennington battle. It is in the 13th district, on lot No. 241, half a mile W. of Much-a-lee creek, and 7 miles E. of Kin-che-foona. It has 5 dwellings, 2 taverns, 1 store, 2 drinking houses, Academy, and C. H. In the place are 1 lawyer, 1 doctor, 4 mechanics; 10 miles W. Flint river, 25 S. Americus, 25 S. W. Danville, 27 Drayton, 10 W. Pinderton, 16 N. Albany, on Flint river, in Baker, 40 N. Newton, 15 N. E. Byron, 45 E. Cuthbert, 50 S. E. Lumpkin, 60 S. W. Hawkinsville, 90 S. W. Macon, 120 S. W. Milledgeville.

Standing Peach-tree is a noted crossing place over the Chattahoochee, in De Kalb county. Here are a few houses, and P. O.; on the great road to Cobb county. Mr. Montgomery resides at this place.

Steam and Towboats. The delegates from this State to the railroad convention, at Knoxville, Tenn., July, 1836, made the following report, on the resources of Georgia, her inland navigation, &c.:

On Savannah river, 20 steamboats, and 50 towboats.—80,000 bags of cotton, of the crop of 1835, received at Macon, in value over \$4,000,000. At other places above Darien, 20,000 bags more.

On the Oconee and Ocmulgee are 8 steam and 50 tow and pole-boats.

On the Flint 2 steamers, and 12 on Chattahoochee. 40,000 bags sent down the two last named rivers.

Regular Packets between Savannah and New-York, 15. From October, 1835, to October, 1836, $8\frac{1}{2}$ months, were shipped from Savannah to Liverpool, 125,807 bags cotton, worth, say \$55 each, about \$7,000,000.

Population of Savannah, 11,000.

Statesborough, p. t. and cap., Bulloch county, is 120 miles S. E. Milledgeville, 57 N. W. Savannah, contains the C. H., Jail, and 5 houses and stores.

Stephen's Creek runs S. into Broad river, in Franklin, and passes near Carnesville.

Stephen's Creek is in the N. E. corner of Washington, falls into the Ogechee.

Stewart County [72] was cut off from Randolph, in 1830. Lumpkin is the capital. The lands in this county have been much sought after within the last five years. Florence is in this county. Roanoke was till May, 1836, then it was burned.

Stone Creek flows into the Ocmulgee, in the N. W. of Twiggs.

Sugar Creek rises near Madison, and flows into the Oconee, in the N. E. corner of Putnam.

Sugar Creek rises in Pulaski, runs parallel with Little Ocmulgee, into which it flows in Telfair county.

Sumter County [73] was organized about 1830, having been cut off from Lee. Americus is the capital. Danville and Pondtown are villages in this county. Lands rich, country rapidly filling up with respectable settlers.

Very little sugar is raised in the county. Cotton is carried on wagons to Hawkinsville, Macon or Columbus.

Sum-mo-chi-coba Creek falls into the Chattahoochee from the late purchase, at the N. W. corner of Early county. In the treaty of Fort Jackson, 1814, the mouth of this creek was a point of demarkation.

Sunbury, p. v. in Liberty county, on the S. side of Medway river, at the head of St. Catharine's sound. It contains a flourishing Academy, house of worship for the Bap-

tists, 20 dwelling houses, 2 stores, 3 offices, &c. Population 150. It is 8 miles E. S. E. Riceboro, 40 S. Savannah. Sunbury is on a sandy elevation, and was built in 1758, and for several years a formidable rival of Savannah. Seven or eight square-rigged vessels have been seen to ride into the harbor of a day. It was taken by General Provost, during the Revolutionary war, and never afterwards became the depot for much produce. The planters resort to this place, during the sickly season, in quest of health.

Swainsborough, p. t. and cap. Emanuel county, is near the Cannouchee river, 80 miles S. E. Milledgeville; 98 N. W. Savannah. This place received its name in honor of Col. Stephen Swain, long a representative from that county, and contains C. H., Jail, and 10 houses and stores.

Swainsborough is not so large as represented above, some mistake was made by the author or him who gave the information.

Suwannee River rises in the Oke-fino-kau Swamp* and flows S. W. through Florida, into the bay. Below our State line, it receives the Alapahaw and Withlacoochee, both considerable streams. The Suwannee, on the line, is 161 feet wide and 7 feet deep. Near its mouth it is divided into many channels, none of which have water enough for navigation. The banks, in some places, are 100 feet perpendicular, of beautiful granite rock. If the water could be confined to one channel, (and this lies not beyond the power of modern achievements,) the river might be made to contribute greatly to the commercial interests of the U. States.

T.

Talbot County [74] lies in the large bend of the Flint. Merriwether is on the N., Upson on the N. E., Crawford on the E., Marion on the S., and Harris on the W. This county was formed in 1827. Talbotton is the capital.

* M'Bride informs me, that the inhabitants about the swamp assured him, that this river rises in Camden county, and flows entirely through that otherwise impassable marsh, thus forming a highway through that unmolested retreat for alligators and other amphibious and loathsome reptiles; but later adventurers assure me to the contrary.

Talbotton, p. t. and cap. Talbot county, and named after Captain Matthew Talbot, contains C. H., and is 35 miles S. E. Lagrange, and 93 W. Milledgeville.

Talbotton has become a large town, 22 miles S. E. Hamilton, 14 Marshall's Ferry, 22½ Calhoun's ferry. It has male and female Academies, Meeting-houses for Baptists and Methodists. Both the Baptists and Methodists are making preparations to establish schools of a high order in or near Talbotton.

Taliaferro County [75] was erected out of the counties contiguous, in 1825. Oglethorpe is on the N., Wilkes N. E., Warren on the E. and S., Hancock on the S. and W., and Greene on the W. The shape of the county is not governed by straight and regular lines, and therefore it is difficult to give it a just representation. Crawfordville is the capital. Population 2,372. Academy funds received \$1,219 03. Poor School do. \$188 56. Poor children taught 94.

Tallapoosa River rises in the Cherokee nation, passes through Carroll, and unites in Alabama with the Coosa.—Several severe battles were fought with the Indians in the late war on this river.

Tallulah Falls attract thousands to view them every season. Rev. Mr. Hawthorne was bathing in the river in July, 1837, and was drowned! It is a pleasant ride out to them from Clarksville, and no one will forget the impression, while the awful grandeur of the scene seals upon him.

Tarversville contains an Academy, and a few houses and stores and Post-office. It is situated in the S. W. corner of Twiggs, 3 miles E. of the Ocmulgee, 2 S. W. of Marion.

Tattnall County [76] has on the N. Emanuel county, on the N. E. Bullock, on the S. E. Liberty, on the S. W. Appling, on the N. W. Montgomery. The Ogechee is on the N. E., the Alatamaha on the S. W., and the Ochoopee runs nearly through the centre of the county. The C. H. is on the W. side of the Ochoopee, 120 miles S. W. Milledgeville, 35 S. W. Vernon. The village is quite small. Population 2,787.

Taylor's Creek rises in Tattnall, passes through the N. E. part of Liberty, and flows into the Cannouchee, near Bryan C. H.

Tazewell is the capital of Marion county, situated on the east side of Buck creek, on lot No. 230 of the 4th district, originally Muscogee; 38 miles from Columbus, 25 Americus, 25 Talbotton, 45 Knoxville. It contains the usual public buildings and 21 houses. It is W. of the centre of the county some dozen miles.

This town, it would seem, is named after Mr. Senator Tazewell, of Virginia. But what has he done for Georgia? The place was called Horry, (pronounced Oree) but changed lately to T. There is something interesting in the association of Marion and Horry—they were soldiers in the war of the Revolution, and fought together like patriots for their country. Tazewell could not be objected to, did it not separate two names, which are joined together by much that is interesting to every one who feels for his country.

In the map accompanying the second edition, this place was designated as *Marionville*, which is still the most suitable name.

Telfair County [77] lies in the semicircle of the Ocmulgee, and reaches within eight miles of its confluence with the Oconee. On the N. lies Pulaski, on the N. E. Montgomery, on the S. E. Appling, and on the S. W. Irwin.—Two or three districts have been added to this county from Appling, on the S. side of the Ocmulgee. The southernmost district reaches to Ware county. Population 1,823. Jacksonville is the capital.

Ten Mile Creek, a small branch falling into the Alatomaha, in Glynn county, above Darien.

Ten Mile Creek flows into the Alatomaha, in Appling.

Ten Mile Creek runs into the Cannouchee, in Bullock.

Terrora River* rises in the N. W. part of Rabun, forms the boundary between Rabun and Habersham, and at the

* The Indians call it *Tallulah*, which signifies awful, terrible, in their language; but the inhabitants now universally call it *Terrora*.

corners of the two counties unites with the Chatuga to form the Tugalo. There are two considerable falls in this river, 8 miles above the junction, where it tumbles down the ragged rocks 60 feet, nearly perpendicular, and in the course of a mile descends 300 feet. The thick woods which stand on the precipice, and send their sombre shadows over the stream, gives it a gloomy appearance, and strikes the beholder with awful feelings. The Toccoa creek *falls further* than this stream; but when the quantity of water is taken into consideration, this is the greatest water fall in the State, and it attracts thousands.

This river was the boundary between Rabun and Habersham its whole length; but nine families of Rabun petitioned, in 1828, to be attached to Habersham. Now who can find the cabins of these nine families, so as to give a correct map? Boundaries, which nature has made so plain, should not be altered to accommodate the freaks of every body. The name Tallulah should be retained.

Thomas County [78] is bounded on the N. by Irwin, E. by Lowndes, S. by Florida, W. by Decatur and Baker.—Thomasville is the capital. About 1,000 barrels of sugar were raised in this county last year. A Mr. Mitchell makes 200 barrels from 25 acres, and the article is worth, in Tallahassee and Magnolia, 40 and 55 miles distant, 8 and 10 cents per pound. Say that Mr. M. receives but 8 cents—\$16 per barrel; 200 barrels, from 25 acres, at \$16—\$3,200! better than growing cotton at our present price of 7 and 8 cents, or even if we could get 20 for it. We should have to cultivate 200 acres of cotton to obtain \$3,200.

Thomaston, p. t., and cap. Upson county, named after Gen. Jett Thomas, a soldier in the late war, is situated 10 miles E. Marshall's ferry, on the Flint river, 75 W. S. W. Milledgeville, 45 W. Macon, 27 N. N. W. Knoxville, 17 S. S. E. Zebulon, 30 W. S. W. Forsyth, and contains 29 houses, 10 stores, 4 law offices, 4 doctors, and 6 mechanic shops, C. H., Jail, male and female Academies, and Methodist M. H. The C. H. is brick, rough cast, and cost \$10,300. The soil in town is sandy; but in the vicinity,

a red clay, and very fertile. The plantations around, especially on Potatoe creek, are in a high state of cultivation.

Thomaston has advanced in size since 1829, but has had a severe fire, in 1834. It contains 30 families, 6 stores, 3 groceries, 4 lawyers, 3 doctors. There is a Baptist Meeting-house, 1 mile from town. 26 miles from Talbotton, 27 Forsyth.

Thomasville, p. t. and cap. Thomas county, and also named after Gen. T. is situated 9 miles E. Stamney's ferry, on the Och-lock-onne, 206 S. Milledgeville, 22 N. Florida line, 40 N. N. E. Tallahassee, the capital of Florida, 36 S. W. Franklinville, and 35 E. Bainbridge. This place contains 30 houses, 2 stores, C. H., Jail, &c. The best road from Milledgeville is via Hartford and Fort Early, and at Parker's, 15 miles below the latter place, take a left hand, leaving the river road which leads to Bainbridge. Coffe's road, crossing the Ocmulgee at Jacksonville, is 16 miles further, and has no water in a dry season.

Thomasville is much enlarged since last edition was published. It is on lot 39, 13th district, old Irwin.

Traveller's Rest is a cluster of houses in Dooly, in N. W. corner, just on the bank of Flint river. It has a P. O. and house of entertainment.

Torbertsville is 5 miles E. Marshall's ferry, at the fork of the roads. There is a house or two and store, school, and P. O. Baptist M. H. near.

Treaties and acquisition of Territory. [See page 73.]

Toccoa Creek rises in Habersham, runs S., thence E. into the Tugalo, at the S. E. corner of the county. The *Toccoa falls*, or cascade, are on this creek. It is 20 feet wide, coming S. on one of the southern extremities of the Alleghany mountains, winding its way among the rocks, and without giving you a moment's warning, all at once tumbles down a perpendicular rock, 186½ feet! The quantum of water is so small that it chiefly becomes spray before it reaches the unfathomable basin below. Five miles from this, it finds its way into the Tugalo, near the head of boat navigation on that river. The Currahee mountain is 4

miles S. W. from these falls, which are 18 N. W. Carnesville. Parties of pleasure from the Madison springs, frequently visit this cascade, taking the Currahee in their way, thence climbing the hills to catch a view of the awful Terrora. The fatigue undergone in this jaunt is of great service to some invalids, who stand in greater need of profuse perspiration and vigorous exercise than prescriptions from the shop. The party may not expect to find sumptuous fare after they leave the Toccoa falls; but they may rest assured, that there is something either in the mountain air which they inhale, or in the peculiar construction of the roads, or the direction they run, which will produce a relish for even the coarsest food.

Towelaggee River rises 7 miles W. McDonough, and flows S. E. into the Ocmulgee, in Monroe. It is 70 miles long and 90 feet wide. At the *falls*, or *high shoals*, as they are called, in the neighborhood, 12 miles N. W. Forsyth, this stream widens to 100 yards, and is separated for some rods by an island. On this are a few bushes. The descent is about 60 feet in the distance of 100 yards. The road from Indian Springs to Zebulon crosses at this spot.

Town Creek.—Six or seven creeks bear this name in many counties.

Trickem or *Trick him* is a dram shop, 3½ miles N. W. *Half Acre*, on the Monticello road. A drunken man was swindled out of a twenty dollar bill, at this place, some years ago, and he gave it the significant name of *Trickem*.

Troup County [79] is bounded N. by Coweta and Carroll, E. by Merriwether, S. by Harris, and W. by Alabama. The 14th and 15th districts of Carroll, which converged to a point on the W. side of the Chattahoochee, at Miller's bend, were annexed to Troup in 1827.—Population, 2,506. Academy funds, \$188 65. Lagrange is the capital.

Troupville, a village laid out in 1836, in Lowndes county, near the supposed line of the Brunswick and Chattahoochee railroad.

Troy Hill, an elevation and cluster of houses in East Macon.

Tuckaseeking is merely a P. O., and house, on the stop road in Effingham county, 42 miles N. E. Savannah. This was once a considerable village, and seat of justice, for the county, in 1784. In 1799 Ebenezer was the site of public business, but thence removed to Springfield.

Tuckersville is merely a P. O. in Wayne county.

Tugalo River is formed of the Chatuga and Tallulah, which unite in Habersham. This river is navigable for boats to the mouth of Panther creek, 50 miles above the confluence with the Seneca, at Andersonville.

Turtle River is but an arm of the ocean lengthened by Buffaloe creek, which rises in Wayne, and loses itself in this river in Glynn. It is navigable to Brunswick for large vessels, and affords them a commodious harbor. The water on the bar is 18 feet deep, and as that below Darien is but 14, a canal connecting this river with the Alatomaha, above Darien, is in contemplation, and the charter has been granted to a company. Probably for the want of funds they have done nothing. Sloops go up this stream into Wayne county, and take down the produce to Savannah.

Twiggs County [80] is bounded N. by Jones, E. by Wilkinson, S. by Pulaski, and W. by the Ocmulgee, and a corner of Bibb. Academy fund, \$815. Poor School do., \$1,554 46.—Population, 9,006. Marion is the capital.

Tybee Island is in Tybee sound, the mouth of the Savannah river, and contains a light-house, and a hotel, &c. It is 5 miles long and 3 broad, being the most easterly point of land in the State.

U.

University. [See Athens.]

Union County [81] lies in the N. E. part of the State, butting upon North Carolina. The following is said to be the origin of its having received the name: When the question was asked, in the Legislature, the representative from that region answered, "Union," for none but "Union men reside in it," i. e. Union men in contradistinction to States' right men or nullifiers.

Blairsville is the capital. It is a mountainous region.

Upson County, [82] is bounded N. by Pike, E. by Monroe, S. by Crawford, and W. by Talbot. Academy fund, \$640 70. This county was taken from Pike, in 1824. Thomaston is the capital.

V.

Van's (now Winn's) *Ferry*, is a well known ferry, on the Federal road, crossing the Chattahoochee, 11 miles below Gainesville. The east bank is in Hall, and the west in Forsyth.

Vernon is a small village on the left bank of the Chattahoochee, in Troup. It contains 1 store, 4 framed, and a dozen log, houses, Academy, Baptist Meeting-house; 7 miles from Lagrange.

Villa Rica is a small village, containing an Academy, P. O., and a few houses in Carroll.

Vineville, a village with an Academy, just N. of Macon, with which it is connected; it is almost a continuation of the city.

W.

Walker County [83] forms the N. W. corner of the State. Murray extends to the Alabama line, but it was cut in twain, and the western part named Walker. Lafayette is the capital.—Population is about 5,000—voters 500.

There are three or four large roads running north and south in this county, all passing between ranges of mountains.

Mountains: Armuchy or Spice-wood, lies on the eastern side of the county, and extends into Murray.

Taylor's Ridge is next west.

Lookout Mountain is on the western side, and extends S. W. into Alabama; one spur of this is called Pidgeon mountain.

Rackoon Mountain is in the N. W. corner of the county, and State.

Between these mountains are valleys of the first rate land. Some lands in that county, in 1836, yielded 10 to 12 hundred weight of cotton to the acre.

Curiosities : *Crawfish Spring* is 12 miles N. of the C. H., and affords water enough to float a vessel, where it issues from the hill. 50 yards from this it is wide enough and deep enough to float large steamers!!

"*Extraordinary Cavern in Georgia*.—We copy from the Cassville Pioneer, of the 20th January, the following description of an extraordinary work of nature, to be found in Walker county, in this State :—

"*Messrs. Editors*—While many persons are contributing from their stores of intellect, much useful and interesting matter, to enrich the columes of your valuable paper, you may, if you think proper, give publicity to the incoherent ideas of a Wanderer.

"Upon the representation of the citizens of Lafayette, a small but growing village in the county of Walker, Ga., my attention was drawn to a subterranean cavern, some five or six miles from the above named village; and being rather an admirer of the works of nature, curiosity prompted me, accompanied by some five or six others, to visit it.

"The company being met, with lighted torches we entered the cave, through a small aperture, descending a flight of natural stairs, almost perpendicularly, some ten or twelve feet. The company having all got down safe, I could not avoid, in an ecstasy of admiration and wonder, exclaiming, "O Lord God Almighty, how wonderful are all thy works," for we were then shown the grandest and most magnificent room that I have ever beheld, formed on each side with the utmost regularity, and ceiled over head with a perfectly smooth surface! and being desirous of viewing, as minutely as we could, from the amplitude of this anomaly of nature, its various curiosities, we raised a considerable light, and illuminated the room as far as we could by the means we had, when we discovered that an almost infinite number of stalactites had been formed by the almost continual dripping of the water, resembling in size and appearance various animal bodies.

"Being somewhat satisfied with our examination of this apartment, with our hearts glowing with wonder, love and praise to the Architect of nature, we moved slowly and rather pensively along, in this solitary and hitherto unexplored mansion, through devious wiles of "*incognita loca*," in quest of new discoveries.

"Having reached the extreme end of this spacious dome, we found, to proceed farther, we had to ascend stupendous and almost inaccessible heights, over craggy precipices, and yawning gulfs, to the height of some fifty or sixty feet, when, by the dim light of our tapers, we discovered through a small opening, another room less spacious, but far more beautiful and picturesque ; for there appeared to the astonished beholder, not only the representation of a part of the animal creation, but a true delineation of a great number of inanimate objects, such as cones, altars, pyramids, tables, candle-stands, with a *fac simile* of some of nature's choicest productions ; and it really appeared as if she, in her wild and playful moments, had intended to mock the curiosities of art. Whilst gazing in dumb astonishment upon this delightful scenery, I was roused from my agreeable reverie, by a hollow and reverberating sound, produced by one of the company, who being of a bold and adventurous spirit, had gone unobserved into a remote part of the room, and beat with a stick, or something else which he held in his hand, several tabular spars, which echoed through this solitary mansion with almost deafening reverberations, which, by the association of ideas, reminded me in some degree of the masticating clangor of the supper bell. We retired from our subterranean abode, determined at some future period to explore more fully this prodigy of nature.

"It is the opinion of the author of these few desultory remarks, that every visit to the place, briefly but feebly described, (for description fails in the grandeur and sublimity of the subject) is calculated to make a wiser and a better man.

"I shall conclude with the words of the Queen of Sheba, after her visit to the Temple of Solomon, who said,—"that the half has never been told."
A WANDERER."

Rackoon mountain and Nickojack creek are described under their proper heads.

There is also a mineral spring in this county.

Rossville, an old Indian town, in this county, 20 miles N., just below the Tennessee line. Gamble's Seminary is 20 miles S., just W. of Jackson's road.

Walthourville, village, on a sandy elevation, in the N. W. part of Liberty. This is a summer retreat, and some families remain during the whole year. Here is an Academy, 30 dwelling-houses, and a house of worship. The permanent residents are about 250; but in the summer this number is doubled.

Walton County [84] has Jackson on the N. E., Clark on the E., Morgan on the S., Newton on the S. W., and Gwinnett on the N. W. Academy funds \$1,455 70. Poor School do., \$1,466 92.—Population 6,323. Monroe is the capital.

Ware County [85] is bounded N. by Appling, E. by Wayne and Camden, S. by Florida, and W. by Lowndes and a corner of Irwin. There are about two hundred voters in this new county. Academy funds, \$236 67.—“The Senator reports the Academy and Poor school fund consolidated, and misapplied, and converted to speculation”!! Waresboro is the capital.

Waresborough, p. t. and cap., Ware county, and named in honor of Nicholas Ware, late Senator in Congress, is situated 4 miles S. the St. Illa, 163 measured miles S. S. E. Milledgeville, 76 N. W. St. Mary's, 32 S. Holmesville, and about 70 N. E. Thomasville. It contains but three or four houses and stores, and the C. H. is now going up. The road from Milledgeville is via Jacksonville; thence take Blackshear's road, which leads to Camp Pinckney. Entertainment at Carver's, 30 miles from Jacksonville, 26 Waresboro.

Warren County [86] is bounded N. by Taliaferro and Wilkes, E. by Columbia, S. by Jefferson, W. by Washington and Hancock. Academy funds, \$1,455 70. Poor School do., \$1,179 18. Pupils taught on this fund in 1828, 144.—Population 9,382.

Warm Springs. [See Mineral springs.]

Warrenton,* p. t. and cap., Warren county, and named after the brave Gen. Warren, the martyr at Breed's Hill battle, is situated 45 miles E. N. E. Milledgeville, 43 W. Augusta, 12 S. E. Powelton, 22 E. Sparta, and contains 24 dwelling-houses, 7 stores, 5 offices, shops, &c., Academy, and Methodist Meeting-house.

Warsaw River and *Sound* is the southern channel by which the Savannah discharges its waters into the ocean.

Warsaw, a cluster of houses and P. O., in Gwinnett county, on the S. bank of the Chattahoochee. There is a store and house also on the W. side; 12 miles from Lawrenceville, on the road to New Echota. A stage once run to this place from Lawrenceville.

Westfield is merely a store and house, 6 miles E. of Sparta.

Washington County, [87] lies S. of Hancock; part of Warren and Jefferson are on the E., Emanuel and Laurens on the S., and Wilkinson with a corner of Baldwin on the W. Washington once embraced all the territory from the Cherokee corner north, extending from the Ogechee to the Oconee, S. to Liberty county, and was surveyed in 1784, and subsequently divided into Greene, Hancock, &c. The first election for county officers was held below the Shoals of Ogechee; some of the voters, among whom was Major Oliver Porter, of Greene, had to travel 100 miles to attend it.

In the first settlement a village was built 8 miles below Milledgeville, on the E. bank of the Oconee, called *Federal Town*, containing four framed houses, and a dozen cabins, Fort, &c. The soldiers died in the Fort, and a

* In this town lived for a number of years, *Dr. Bushnell*, formerly of Saybrook, Connecticut, inventor of a submarine vessel, called the "Turtle" and since the "Torpedo." By this instrument great damage was done to the British ships, during the Revolutionary war. He was an eccentric character, very cautious in uttering his thoughts, and generally distant and forbidding. By his economy he accumulated considerable property, removed into Hathersham, and died there in 1826. Mr. Hargrave, his executor, carried the proceeds of his property to his friends in Connecticut, amounting to \$9,000.

new one was erected near the E. landing of General Holt's ferry. Population, 8,605. Academy funds, \$929 14. Poor School do., \$1,708 07, which is at interest, except \$418-08, expended. Pupils taught on this fund in 1827, 117, at 15 schools. Success to the cause of educating the poor! Sandersville is the capital. Governor Irwin lived and died in this county.

Washington, p. t. and cap., Wilkes county, named in honor of the illustrious Washington, after whom counties in every State in the Union, and towns without number, have received their names, is situated on the great road from Augusta to Nashville, Tennessee, 66 miles N. E. Milledgeville, 53 N. W. Augusta, 18 W. Lincolnton, 14 S. E. Mallorysville, 31 E. N. E. Greensboro, 24 S. E. Lexington, and contains C. H., with an excellent clock, Jail, Branch of the State Bank, Academies, and houses of worship for Methodists, Presbyterians, and Baptists, 73 dwelling-houses, 33 stores and shops, and about 400 white inhabitants, with probably the same number of blacks.

In 1774 a fort was built on the site of this town as a defence against Indian intrusion and assault.

A weekly paper has been published at Washington since 1800.

Watkinsville, p. t. and cap., Clark county, named after Col. Robert Watkins, of Augusta, long an efficient member of our Legislature, is 64 miles N. N. W. Milledgeville, 7 S. Athens, 27 N. N. W. Greensboro, 20 N. N. E. Madison, and contains C. H., Jail, Academy, 20 houses, 4 stores, 3 law offices.

Wayne County, [88] is of an oblong shape, 33 miles long and 18 broad. M'Intosh is on the N. E., Glynn on the E., Camden on the S., and Ware and Appling on the W. The C. H. is in the N. E. corner of the county, not more than two miles from the Glynn line, 26 miles from Darien, 24 N. W. Brunswick. Here are only two houses, and a P. O. Academy funds received, \$1,051 67. The Academy is at Waynesville. No school for the poor in the county. Population, 1,659.

Waynesville, p. v., in Wayne county, 9 miles S. the C

H., at the Mineral springs. Here are ten houses and the Academy, and it is considered a healthy spot.

Waynesborough, p. t. and cap., Burke county, and named after General Anthony Wayne, is 80 miles E. Milledgeville, 4 from Briar creek, 25 E. Louisville, 30 S. S. W. Augusta, and contains C. H., Jail, houses of worship for Presbyterians, and Methodists, 25 dwellings, 6 stores, and 7 offices and shops.

West Point is a village on both sides the Chattahoochee, in Troup. There are about 20 families, and 40 buildings, on the E. side; three or four families on the W. side, and some dozen buildings of all descriptions. Methodist Meeting-house, and P. O., on E. side; 15 miles S. W. Lagrange, 12 S. Vernon, 38 on the E. side, and 35 on the W. side the river, to Columbus. The E. side was formerly called Franklin. This place is 374 feet higher than Columbus, and by the river 41½ miles distant. This place is little above *Miller's Bend*, and some six miles above the S. W. corner of Troup county.

Whitesville, is a pretty little village, in the N. W. part of Harris, on N. side of the Pine mountains, 11 miles W. of Hamilton, 27 N. Columbus, 15 S. Lagrange, 10 S. E. West Point, on the great road from Lagrange to Columbus. It contains an Academy, 3 stores, 2 taverns, 16 dwellings, and 2 doctors. This place was begun in 1833. Baptist Meeting-house 1½ miles S., Mountain creek.

Whiteplains is a village in the lower corner of Greene; contains an Academy, P. O., Meeting-houses for Baptists and Methodists, tavern and store or two. Whiskey has occasioned mischief at this spot; several persons have come to untimely deaths in this neighborhood.

Wilkes County [89] is bounded N. by Elbert, E. by Lincoln, S. by parts of Columbia, Warren and Taliaferro, and W. by the latter county and Oglethorpe.—Population, 16,975. In 1824 this was the most populous county in the State, but since that time, part of the county has been taken to form Taliaferro, and of course a deduction must be made in the number. Academy funds received, \$778 30. Poor School do., \$1,875 13, and no report of expenditure.—

We should hope the enlightened county of Wilkes has not forgotten the children of the poor. Washington is the capital.

Public places, &c.—Mallorysville, Centreville..

The territory now called Wilkes was obtained by the treaty at Augusta, in 1773. The inhabitants during the war were unanimous almost to a man, in their opposition to Britain, and so fierce was their resistance that the Tories gave this section of our State the distinctive appellation of "Hornet's nest."

The bones of several distinguished men rest in this county, among which may be mentioned those of Rev. Messrs. Mercer, Springer, and Whatley, of the clergy. Mr. Mercer was a bold, plain, nervous, and powerful preacher; few men could produce such lasting impressions on a congregation. Mr. Springer, though of a different denomination, was his intimate friend, and they frequently preached together. Both of these men established classical schools in their neighborhoods, and though Mr. M. himself was not much of a scholar, they both were mindful of this well established fact, that Science is the handmaid of Religion, and that neither will flourish long *alone*. A nation wholly infidel will soon sink into barbarism; and that mind which has been illumined by the truths of the Gospel, will be reaching after all the lights which the torch of Science can throw on these truths.

Mr. Whatley was a soldier at the siege of Augusta, and his story of suffering and trial would bring tears from the dryest eye. He was an odd, blunt man, and began preaching at an advanced age, and though sometimes a smile was excited by his oddities, he was universally beloved;—he was a sterling man. *Humility* was one of the distinctive features of his character. Among the statesmen who lived here may be named Abbott, and Campbell, and Talbot.—Bibb also resided in this county, but he removed to Alabama.

Wilkinson County [90] is bounded by Jones and Baldwin on the N.; by Washington on the E.; Laurens and Pulaski on the S.; and Twiggs on the W. Population

7,806. Irwinton is the capital. Academy funds \$1,455 70. Poor School do. \$1,374 22. All expended.

Wilmington Island is 8 miles S. E. Savannah; between the N. and S. channels of the river; it is 6 miles long and 4 broad, containing a house of worship, built in 1812, and 630 inhabitants. Here are several fine orange groves, and that of Mr. Barnard's is worth to him \$600 per annum, while he gives away as many as he sells.

Williamson's Swamp lies between Sandersville and Louisville.

Withlacooche River rises in Irwin, and runs S., through Lowndes into the W. side of the Alapahaw, in Florida. It is 180 feet wide on the State line.

Wrightsborough, p. v. in the N. W. part of Columbia, on Town creek, 56 miles N. E. Milledgeville, 22 Crawfordville, 16 Applington, containing a house of worship, Academy, and 30 houses and stores. This place was settled before the Revolution.

Y.

Yellow River rises in Gwinnett, N. W. Lawrence, and unites with the South Ocmulgee, in Newton, one mile above the Alcovee.

Yonah Mountain is 12 miles W. of Clarksville, and somewhat resembles in appearance the Rock Mountain.

Z.

Zebulon, p. t. and cap. Pike county, and thus called to keep in remembrance the christian name of Gen. Pike, is 77 miles W. Milledgeville; 27 S. Fayetteville; 10 E. Flint river; 17 N. N. W. Thomaston; 30 via Falls of Towelaggee, W. Indian Springs; 22 Falls; 25 W. N. W. Forsyth, and 50 via Forsyth from Macon, (though a new direct route is to be made.) It contains 25 houses, 6 stores, 7 shops, 3 law offices, 1 doctor, C. H., Jail, Academy, and houses of worship for the Baptists and Methodists.

APPENDIX.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

The author conceived that a short biographical sketch of the individuals after whom the several counties were named, would furnish an instructive and pleasing appendage to his topographical work. No one can feel indifferent about their life and public services, nor disapprove the attempt to rescue and preserve them from that oblivious ocean, into which all that is human is fast sinking. It is an innocent curiosity; it is a curiosity marked with patriotic feeling; nay, it is a dictate of nature, to inquire who were the distinguished persons whom our Legislature has deemed worthy to be remembered, by attaching their names to separate sections of our State? Where were they born? what did they perform for their country? and where is the resting place of their much loved remains?

Acquainted with the intimate friends of some of the "venerable dead," he has been furnished with sufficient materials to enlarge on their character. The sketch of others might have been more full and more interesting, had he been near enough to their friends to ascertain more particulars; but he who has tried to gather facts by written correspondence, knows how difficult it is to collect all he desires. He takes this opportunity to tender his thankful acknowledgements to those gentlemen who have kindly furnished him with either written or oral communications for the following sketches.

There are in the State ninety counties; the names of these are numbered, in alphabetical order, in the body of the Gazetteer, and the figures refer to their corresponding num-

ber in these sketches ; so that it is unnecessary to repeat the name of the county, but merely describe the individual after whom it has received its name.

Lord's Biographical Dictionary, and a few other works, have been consulted for the character of such persons as never lived in our State, and the necessary credit will be given in its proper place. It will be seen that the materials for a great portion of these sketches have been collected for the present work, and, the reader may be assured, at no small pains, and at no inconsiderable expense. To "*Sanderson's Lives*" I am also indebted, and I would be glad to see that work in the house of every one who desires to be acquainted with those distinguished men who framed and signed the Declaration of Independence.

[1] *Daniel Appling* was the only son of Col. John Appling and his wife Rebecca. Mrs. Appling was a daughter of General Langdon Carter, a native of Virginia, and one of the first settlers in Tennessee. Colonel A. was a citizen of Columbia county, and represented that county in the Convention which met at Louisville in 1795, to revise our State Constitution.

The subject of this memoir was born in Columbia county, Georgia, on the 25th day of August, 1787. While at school, he studied the Latin and Greek languages. When 18 years old, he entered the army of the United States, with a lieutenancy, under Captain (now General) Thomas A. Smith, of Franklin, Missouri, and after recruiting a while, was stationed at Fort Hawkins, near Macon. Here he remained till the regiment to which he was attached marched to Point Peter, on the St. Mary's. After this he was left in command of Amelia Island.

During the late war, he was ordered to Sackett's Harbour, in New-York. The services of Major Appling were highly distinguished in the battle of Sandy Creek, fought on the 30th of May, 1814. He, with a few men, had been detached to escort some cannon and naval stores. In ascending Sandy Creek from Lake Ontario, the party were pursued by the British, who now supposed their cap-

ture was certain. Appling had secreted himself in the bushes, until the enemy in their boats was within pistol-shot. He arose and fired upon them so unexpectedly, that not one escaped! The number of marines and sailors killed and captured was 186, besides two gunboats and five barges. Appling had under him put 120 men and a few Indians. Soon after this brilliant affair, he was brevetted Lieutenant Colonel. In two or three other battles, he rendered essential service to his country. When Colonel Forsyth was killed, he was transferred to the command of his regiment. "Though the panegyric of general orders is sometimes liable to suspicion," says a brave comrade of his, "those who knew Colonel Appling, will see, in the commendation bestowed on him, only a just tribute to the merit of a most gallant soldier and an honourable man."

After the close of the war, he returned home to his native county, where his friends pressed around him to offer their gratulations; and, as is frequently the case, encomiums were more lavishly bestowed than were congenial to his feelings.

In 1816 he removed to Montgomery county, Alabama. Our Legislature, impressed with a sense of his services, voted him an elegant sword, as a tribute to distinguished merit. Before the sword arrived, however, from Philadelphia, it was too late to present it;—the Destroyer had breathed upon him with his frosty breath, and he had gone the way of all the earth! He died the 5th March, 1817, aged 30.

Inasmuch as the sword could not be presented to him in person, the Legislature directed that it should be placed in a conspicuous situation in the Executive Room in Milledgeville. Here it now hangs, with the resolution of the Legislature in regard to it, printed and enclosed in a gilt frame.

[2] Col. *John Baker* was an active soldier during the Revolutionary War. He went, with 70 mounted volunteer militia, to destroy a nest of loyalists, in a fort on the St. Mary's; but owing to the treachery of two of his soldiers,

he failed.* He was in several engagements, and though a man of great courage, fortune seemed not to smile on him in many attempts.

After the war, he resided in Sunbury, Liberty county, and died there. A grandson of his has been an active member in our Legislature. The name Baker was given to a county in 1825, to perpetuate the memory of Col. John Baker.

[3] Hon. *Abraham Baldwin* was one of our most distinguished and useful men. He was born in Connecticut, and was graduated at Yale College, in 1772. He came to Georgia just at the close of the war, and settled in Columbia county, near the Savannah river, where is a small mount, called Baldwin's Mount. He was in our Legislature in 1785, and one of the first trustees of our University. He is said to be the author of the charter of incorporation; but this has been disputed. He was not on the committee to bring in the bill: Mr. Stephens, of Chatham, was the Chairman of the committee, but still Mr. B. might have sketched out the charter. It is certain he was an active promoter of science.

Mr. B. and Mr. Few were the delegates from this State in the Convention of 1787, which planned and formed the Federal Constitution. He died at Washington city, in 1807, when serving our State as a Senator in Congress.

[4] Hon. *William Wyatt Bibb* was born in Prince Edward county, Va. While at the Medical College in Philadelphia, he wrote a dissertation on the "modus operandi" of medicine, which was published. He settled himself as a physician at Petersburg, in Elbert county, when he first came to Georgia, and ably represented this county in our Legislature a number of years. Afterwards he removed into Wilkes, and was sent to our National Legislature, in which body he was an able advocate of the late war.

When Alabama was erected into a State, he was elected its first Governor, and died there in July, 1824.

* M'Call.

Mr. Bibb was *appointed* Governor in 1817, and *elected* in 1819.

[5] Hon. *Jonathan Bryan* was one of the earliest settlers in this State. He and N. W. Jones were appointed the first Judges of the State, in 1755.* He was one of the Commissioners of the treaty at Dewit's Corner, S. C., in 1777, between Georgia, South Carolina and the Cherokees. Soon after Independence was declared, he was sent to Charleston from Savannah, to consult General Lee in regard to the best means of destroying the banditti secreted in Florida, and which made frequent depredations on our defenceless inhabitants.* He was a member of the Governor's Council, in 1774, and because he took sides with those who would throw off the yoke of British oppression, a motion was made to expel him from the Council: with patriotic indignation, he answered, that he "would save them the trouble," and resigned.* After the war he resided on Wilmington Island, and died there. He was a gentleman of great wealth, kind and hospitable, and universally beloved. A grandson of his has been in our Legislature, and also a Representative to Congress.

[6] Hon. *Archibald Bullock* was one of the four bold individuals, who signed an address in the public papers, on the 14th July, 1774, requesting the people to meet on the 27th instant, to devise means to resist the encroachments of the British Parliament. (See sketches of Hall and Gwinnett.) He was elected member of Congress in 1775.— He was President of the Provincial Council of Georgia in 1776, and received from John Hancock, President of Congress, the news, by express, of the declaration of independence, on the 10th August, and soon after issued his proclamation.* He was a member of the Convention which formed our Constitution, in 1777.

[7] Hon. *Edmund Burke* was born at Carlow, in Ireland, in 1730. He was a warm advocate in Parliament, for the resistance which the Colonies were making against the op-

* M'Call.

pressive enactments of the mother country.* In 1777, when our Constitution was framed, seven counties were named, and chiefly after those members of the British Parliament who were friendly to the Colonies.

[8] Capt. *Samuel Butts* was born in Southampton county, Virginia, November, 1774. He was taught for some time at a private school, by the Rev. George Guerley, in Southampton county. He was a captain in Floyd's army during the late war, and was killed at the battle of Chalibbee. The American camp was attacked before day by the Indians, on the 27th January, 1814, and Captain Butts was shot while he was leading on his men.

An officer who was wounded in that battle says, that Captain Butts was up rousing his men, and thus became a fair mark for the Indians. This was an imprudent course.

[9] *The Earl of Camden*, third son of Sir John Pratt, was born in England, in 1713. He was Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas, and pronounced the detention of Mr. Wilkes illegal. (See Wilkes.) In the American war, he reprobated the violent measures pursued by Lord North, and thus rendered himself popular with the Colonies. He died in 1794.—[Substance from Lord.]

In 1777 Camden county was named.

[10] Colonel *Duncan Greene Campbell* was born in Fayetteville, North Carolina, on the 17th February, 1787. He received the elements of his education in his native town, and in 1802 entered the College at Chappell Hill, where he was graduated in 1806. The next year he arrived in Georgia, and commenced the study of the law, in the office of Judge Griffin, at Washington. Judge G. was soon convinced of the strength of intellect which his pupil possessed, and took him into co-partnership. In May, 1808, he was married to the amiable Miss M. J. Williamson, who now survives him. So high did he stand in legal attainments, that in 1817 he was elected Solicitor General of the Northern Circuit. In 1820, he was elected, for the first

* Substance from Lord.

time, to represent the county of Wilkes, in our State Legislature. He represented this county also in 1821-2-3. In 1823 he was appointed, by the President, a Commissioner, to treat with the Cherokee Indians for lands ; but was unsuccessful. In 1824 he was directed to commence a negotiation with the Creeks. Major James Merriwether, of Clark, was united with Col. Campbell in this negotiation, and which was brought to a successful termination, in February, 1825, at the Indian Springs. By this treaty all the lands were acquired between the Flint and Chattahoochee rivers. The Legislature voted thanks to the Commissioners for the faithful discharge of duty. So many errors were sent abroad from the press, that they were compelled to prepare a defence of their conduct.

In 1825-6, he brought forward, in our Legislature, a bill to establish a Seminary for the education of Females. His heart was much set on the passage of this bill ; but it found few advocates. In 1826, death climbed up into the windows of his dwelling, and bore off his two youngest children. This was a sad bereavement. His thoughts now began to turn upon the subject of religion. We should think little about God, did not the winds of adversity sweep away our earthly comforts. In 1827, he united with the Presbyterian church in Washington, and so long as he lived after, his life accorded with his profession. He died on the 31st July, 1828, much regretted. On his death bed he gave evidence of his gracious state, and, his friends believe, entered into the joy of his Lord. In the following August, the Superior Court held its sessions in Washington.—Messrs. Cobb, Lumpkin, and Sagre were appointed a Committee to adopt and report sentiments of respect for the memory of their deceased brother in the profession. These were published in the papers of the day.

[11] Hon. *Charles Carroll* was born at Annapolis, the 20th September, 1737. At the age of eight, he was taken to the College of English Jesuits, at St. Omer's, to be educated. In 1757, after having studied at several places, he finished his study of law in the Temple in London. In

1764, he returned to his native place. He soon distinguished himself as a writer, under the signature of "The First Citizen," on political subjects.

The Declaration of Independence, though passed on the 4th of July, was not signed till the 2d day of August.—Mr. C. was one of the signers, and among the active members of Congress. He was both Senator and Representative in Congress, from Maryland, after the adoption of the Federal Constitution. He retired from public life in 1801, and now, (April, 1829,) lives in the vicinity of Baltimore, the only surviving signer of the Declaration of Independence, in his 92d year.—[Abridged from Sanderson's *Lives of the Signers of the Declaration of Independence*, an interesting work.]

Charles Carroll lived till 1832.

[12] *Lewis Cass* was born in Exeter, N. H., 9th October, 1782. In 1799 his father moved, with his family, to Marietta, Ohio, and finally settled near Zanesville. *Lewis* studied law at Marietta, with Gov. Meigs. In 1806, he was in the Ohio Legislature. In 1812, he volunteered his services and joined the army under Gen. Hull. He was Gov. of Michigan, and resided at Detroit. In 1828, a Historical Society was formed in Michigan, and he was elected 1st President. In July, 1831, he was appointed Secretary of War by Gen. Jackson, and in consequence resigned the office of Governor of the Territory. In 1836, he was appointed Minister to France.

When the Cherokee question was before the public, Mr. Cass espoused the side of Georgia. An able essay on this subject appeared in 1832, which was attributed to his pen.

President Jackson's cabinet did not contain a more popular and efficient officer than Mr. C. He was a robust, athletic man, and yet had never tasted ardent spirits. He is a warm friend of the total abstinence principle, and has exerted his influence to propagate his sentiments.

[13] Hon. *William Pitt*, the celebrated Earl of Chatham, was born in England, November, 1708. After sus-

taining most of the honours which his Government could confer on him, he retired in old age from the cares of public life. But when the subject of the Colonies was before Parliament, he burst forth from his retirement, pale and emaciated, and plead their cause most powerfully. Every school boy has read his speeches. While speaking on the impolitic measures of North, and the rights of the Colonies, he became exhausted, fainted and fell into the arms of his friends, and lived but a short time. [See Lord.] County named in 1777.

[14] Cherokee. [See origin of the name in Gazetteer.]

[15] Gen. *Elijah Clark* was born in Rutherford county, North Carolina, about 1749. He removed to Georgia about 1774, and settled in Wilkes, near the present site of Mallorysville. When the war broke out between the Colonies and England, he early and boldly espoused the cause of liberty, and serving as a Colonel, fought bravely at the battles of Kettle creek, in 1779, and at the siege of Augusta, in 1781. In a skirmish above Musgrove's Mill, in South Carolina, he received two wounds from a sabre, his stock-buckle having saved his life.*

He was a General of the militia after the war, and commanded at the battle of Jack's creek, now in Morgan, in 1787, where the Creeks were defeated. His son, Gen. John Clark, since Governor of the State, was also in this battle. Mr. Wootten, a brother of Colonel Thomas Wootten, was killed here.

General Clark died in 1779, and his relict lived till 1827.

[16] *Thomas Welsh Cobb* was born in Columbia county, about 1789. He was some time at Dr. Waddel's Academy, in that county, and studied the languages. In the office of Wm. H. Crawford he studied law, and became a successful practitioner. His first election to Congress was in 1817, and again in 1823. In 1824 he was elected Senator in Congress, which office he resigned in 1828.—

• McCall.

Died in February, 1830; and had just resigned the judgeship of the Ocmulgee Circuit. The conduct of General Jackson, in the Seminole war, for having Ambrister and Arbuthnot put to death, was brought up before Congress, and Mr. Cobb made the first speech. He portrayed in lively colors the dangers of military power, and of allowing an officer to transcend his instructions.

Mr. Cobb was independent in the expression of his opinions, and therefore did not please every body. He was regarded as an able and honest politician, even by his opponents. As a judge he had few superiors. He married Miss Mary Moore, of Oglethorpe, by whom he has two sons living, several other children died young. Mrs. C., a most amiable and pious woman, died some years before him. Mr. C. paid respect to religion and religious people, his house was ever open to the clergy of all denominations, and he was frequently at worship, generally said grace before meals, yet he could not be called a pious man. Just before he died, he observed to some ministers present, that he did not wish to be considered an infidel, he believed in the Christian religion, &c. In sentiment he was a Baptist, and used frequently to argue with attorneys and others on the subject. He was a great admirer of Rev. Dr. Mercer. From Lexington, where he had resided many years, he removed to Greensboro, about 1820 or '22. He was the reputed author of several numbers in the *Georgia Journal*, signed Socrates, urging the Troup party to a certain course of action.

[17] *Christopher Columbus*, a native of Genoa, was born in 1442, and is the reputed discoverer of America. He set sail for the new world in September, 1492, with three small ships, and in October took possession of Cuba and Hispaniola. He thence returned to Spain, whence he had sailed. He made two or three voyages more, and, on account of the violence of his enemies, was sent home in irons. He died at Valladolid, 20th May, 1506. His remains were magnificently buried at Seville, where this short epitaph records his merits,—“Columbus gave Castile and

Leon a new world." [Substance from Lord.] Columbia county was named after him.

[18] *Coweta County* received its name in 1826, to perpetuate the memory of General William McIntosh, a half-blood Creek, and head chief of the Coweta Towns. He was a daring soldier, and a useful ally during the late war with the British, who had excited many of the Creeks against us. McIntosh, with some other chiefs, signed the treaty at the Indian Springs, by which the lands between the Flint and Chattahoochee rivers were ceded. After this he was shot in his own house, by several of the Indians unfriendly to the treaty, and his body consumed with his dwelling. He was represented as a traitor, *because it was said* a law had been passed some time before, making death the punishment of any one who should sign a treaty to convey a foot of land! Even a dogrel poem appeared in a northern paper, in which the traitor is made to meet merited vengeance. But no such law ever existed. General Gaines and the Georgia Commissioners could find no traces of it. But if there had been such a law, all the others who signed the treaty ought to have shared a fate similar to that of McIntosh. If there had been such a law in existence, Colonel Crowell, the agent, who witnessed the treaty, and who was the guardian of the Indians, must have known it, and he would not have suffered a brave warrior like McIntosh, a tried and steadfast friend to these United States, to sign his own death-warrant! No, the celebrated law was merely the figment of some inventive imagination.

McIntosh was between 50 and 60 when killed. He left five wives and several children, most of whom had received a pretty good English education.

In 1832 the Creek lands in Alabama were sold to the United States, by treaty; yet the chiefs who acted for the tribe were not massacred, as was McIntosh; but if such a law as mentioned above had existence, it would follow that they too should have been put to death; this furnishes a strong reason to believe no such existed. The penalty would have fallen upon those who violated it in

1832, as in 1825. In 1835 the Seminoles, a neighboring tribe, in Florida, killed several of their chiefs, who had signed away their lands in treaty, and urged removal to the west; but no law against signing a treaty is named as the reason; their own *will* seems to be the only reason.

Col. Crowell, however, says that, he has seen the law, and had it in possession, and that it was made while Gen. Mitchell was agent. Here let the matter rest for the present.

[19] Hon. *William Harris Crawford* was born in Nelson county, Virginia, 24th February, 1772. In 1779 his father removed, with his family, to Steven's creek, Edgefield district, South Carolina, about 30 miles above Augusta. The next winter, the British troops, having captured Savannah and taken possession of Augusta, Mr. Crawford returned north, over Broad river, into Chester district. Soon all South Carolina was overrun by the British, and he was seized and thrown into Camden jail, as a *rebel*. Here he remained the greatest part of the summer, and was released on some of his loyal neighbors becoming his security. In 1783 he removed into Georgia, and settled on Kiokkee creek, where he died in October, 1788, aged 53 years.

We have followed young Crawford eleven years of his life, to show that he had no opportunity hardly for education. He went, however, a few months to school, while his parents resided in South Carolina, and discovered uncommon capacity to receive instruction; so much so, that when permanently settled in Georgia, his father determined to send him to Scotland, and give him a thorough education. He made arrangements with a Scotch merchant in Augusta, for supplying his son with funds during his residence at the University; but the merchant, in a fit of derangement, having attempted to cut his own throat, Mr. C. thought it unsafe to entrust him with funds, and with the superintendence of his son. Having abandoned the idea of sending his son abroad, he put him to school in the county, and gave him the best English education he could, and then

set him to teaching school in 1788. Before this year expired, however, his father died, and the disease (probably the small pox,) which carried him off, swept away also most of the valuable slaves owned by the family, and reduced them to very narrow circumstances. In order to assist his mother in supporting a large and almost helpless family, young Crawford taught school, more or less, for three or four years.

In 1794, Rev. Dr. Waddel opened a Latin school in Columbia, called Carmel Academy. The desire of obtaining a classical education, which had been lost sight of since his father's death, now revived, and young Crawford entered the Academy, and remained in it two years, studying the usual Latin and Greek authors, Philosophy, and the French. The last year he was an usher in the school, and received for his services one-third of the tuition money. In 1796 and '7, he was English teacher in the Richmond Academy, and in '98 appointed Rector of that institution, the successor of Judges Griffin and Tate. During his residence in Augusta he purchased books and studied the law, to the practice of which he was admitted in 1798; so that he is a self-taught law scholar.

I have minutely followed Mr. C. along through the vale of poverty, discharging the duties of fraternal affection, and supporting an aged parent, till, by the strength of his own mind, he begins to rise and soar to that eminence which he has since reached: I have done this to show his young countrymen, that there is no mountain which application cannot climb, and no obstacle which industry cannot remove. Let no young man, buffetting the stream of adversity, be discouraged in his attempts to acquire an education, or render himself respected and useful to his country.

Why is it that *school-keeping* is so disreputable an employment in our State? It would be well if it could be rescued from the odium attached to it. Why is it that not one in fifty of the graduates of our College engage in the useful, but little-esteemed task of "rearing the young idea how to shoot?" If learning is honorable, you cannot separate the teacher from a share in it. But how inconsistent

is it in parents to desire their children to rise to stations of honor, and yet provide no means for their permanent education! We must instruct ourselves; and for this purpose we must engage in the *low* calling of schoolmasters; *low* with us, because we have a foolish pride on this subject; but not *low*, where learning is more justly appreciated. In Scotland, the teacher of a common school is idolized by the whole neighborhood; and so it is in some other parts of the world. A pretty good thermometer to the state of learning in a country, is the respect which is paid to those who instruct the youth of that country. If they are considered disreputable, on account of their *profession*, education will be but little desired. The very house in which Milton, the greatest poet that ever lived, *taught boys*, can now be pointed out in London.

If it be said that our teachers are not well educated, and sometimes immoral, how, let it be asked, shall we have *better*, unless we encourage the profession, and throw out inducements to make them so? Let the graduates of our College take up this business, and they can wipe away the odium attached to it. What kind of knowledge for the duties of a legislator, will be obtained in an *old field* school? It is a subject of gratulation, that several of the last graduating class are now in respectable Academies; and we hope the number of good teachers will increase, till education shall be more generally diffused among us.

In the spring of 1799, Mr. C. removed into Oglethorpe county, and commenced the practice of the law in what was then called the Western Circuit. Here he attracted the notice of the late Peter Early, then at the head of his profession in the upper country, and who had formed a favorable opinion of his legal and classical attainments.—After Mr. Early went to Congress, in 1802, Mr. C. might be said to stand at the head of the bar, in this section. Oglethorpe called him four years to represent her in the Legislature, and she always found in him an able representative. In 1807, he was elected for six years to the Senate of the United States; and in 1811 re-elected without opposition. In 1813 he was sent, by President Madison,

Minister to the Court of St. Clouds. Dr. Jackson, long the enlightened and amiable Professor in our University, was the Secretary of Legation. On his return from France, in 1815, he found that he had been appointed Secretary at War. In October, 1816, he was appointed Secretary of the Treasury, by Mr. Madison, and was re-appointed to the same office by Mr. Monroe, in 1817. This office he held till 3d of March, 1825, when he resigned, having previously declined to accept the office under Mr. Adams.

He sustained an honorable poll from the Electoral College, in 1825, for President of the United States, having received 45 votes; and had it not have been for severe indisposition, it is believed by many, he would have been elected.

In 1827, after the death of Judge Dooly, he was appointed, without solicitation, by Governor Troup, Judge of the Northern Circuit; and in 1828, the Legislature elected him to the same office, without opposition.

He has resided since 1799, except when abroad, discharging the duties to which his country has called him, at his country seat, called "Wood Lawn," three miles west Lexington, near the road to Athens. Most of this time he has been an active trustee of our College. Like other great men, he has his enemies, and it would be an *anomaly* in the natural course of politics if he were without them.

An interesting sketch of Mr. Crawford's *private life*, while at Washington, is found in the Richmond "Southern Literary Messenger."

He died suddenly, in Elbert, September, 1834, on his way to preside at court.

[20] Commodore *Stephen Decatur* was born of French extraction, on the eastern shore of Maryland, on the 5th of January, 1779, but was brought up in Philadelphia. He entered the navy in 1798, as midshipman, under Commodore Barron. In February, 1804, he was with the squadron in the Mediterranean, having command of the schooner *Enterprize*. While at Syracuse, he formed in his own mind the determination to rescue the frigate *Philadelphia*,

which had run aground on the Barbary coast, and fallen into the hands of the Tripolitans.

Having obtained consent of Commodore Preble, Lieut. Decatur, with 70 volunteers, chiefly from his own crew, in a *ketch*, (the *Intrepid*,) accompanied by a brig, sailed across the sea, for the harbor of Tripoli. After fifteen days tempestuous weather, they arrived off the port; but the frigate was six or eight miles behind. Lest the wind, which was then fair, should die away, he boldly, perhaps rashly, made up, about 8 P. M., to the moored vessel, then within half gun shot of the Bashaw's castle. Two armed boats lay within cable length of the starboard quarter, and gun-boats all around.

When first discovered by the enemy, Decatur directed his Maltese pilot to say, "they had lost their anchor in a gale, and could not stop." In a moment a rope was fastened to the *Philadelphia*, from a small boat, and he, with Mr. Morris, sprang on board! The Turks were crowded together on the deck, and so perfectly astonished, as not to oppose the assailants, till a sufficient number of our men had mounted up and rushed upon them, so that they were soon overpowered. Twenty Turks were killed on the spot; many jumped overboard, and others were driven into the hold. The *Philadelphia* was set on fire in several places; and although fired upon from the Battery, and nearly surrounded by hostile boats, our heroes again sprung into their *ketch*, and made their way out of the harbor, without loss of a single man, and only four wounded! For this achievement he was promoted to the office of Post Captain. [Substance from Niles's Register.] During the late war with England, he was successful in capturing several vessels, and rendered essential service to his country.

Commodore Barron, the individual under whom he first entered the naval service, killed him in a duel in March, 1820. It is maintained by the advocates of this murderous practice, that it is yielded to for the purpose of escaping the name *coward*! as if fighting a duel was evidence of courage. But suppose it were true, Decatur had no need to resort to such an expedient to save him from the charge

of cowardice: he had proved himself as brave a man as ever faced a cannon's mouth, and his country had acknowledged it. Now why destroy a useful life? why leave a disconsolate widow and children, to prove what was already as certain as any axiom in mathematics? I would not have drawn his "frailties from their dread abode," were it not to utter my disapprobation against this barbarous practice, and toss from the hand of its advocates the weapon, that duels are fought to evince courage.

[21] *The Baron De Kalb* was a distinguished officer in our Revolutionary war. He was a German by birth, and was some time in the French service. He accompanied Lafayette to this country, and was appointed by Congress a Major General. He was a most abstemious man. At the battle of Camden, he commanded the right wing of the American army: the left wing, being composed chiefly of militia, fled on being charged upon. In sustaining, by his splendid example, the courageous efforts of his troops, against such fearful odds, De Kalb received *eleven wounds*, and was made prisoner. When the British officer kindly condoled with him in his misfortune, he replied, "I thank you for your generous sympathy; but I die the death I always prayed for—the death of a soldier, fighting for the rights of man." He survived but a few days. In October, 1780, Congress directed a monument to be erected to his memory, in Annapolis, Md.—[Substance from Casket.]

[22] Colonel *John Dooly* was born in Wilkes county, North Carolina, of Irish parentage, about 1740. About the commencement of the Revolution he removed to Edgefield District, South Carolina, and soon became a distinguished partisan officer. After this he settled in Lincoln county, Georgia, 40 miles above Augusta, on the Savannah, at a plantation now called Egypt. Here he was a terror to the tories. He distinguished himself in several skirmishes, and especially at the battle of Kettle creek, in Wilkes, in 1779, where he commanded a regiment.

From his vigilance and activity against the enemies of

liberty, he early became the object of their hatred, and they determined to wreak upon him their vengeance. While in his house one night, in the bosom of his family, a party of tories, headed by one McCorkle, from South Carolina, entered, and in a most savage manner murdered him. His brother, George Dooly, soon after pursued and put an end to McCorkle and his associates. Colonel Dooly was about 45 years of age at the time of his death. He left a widow and several sons, the youngest of whom, John M., was for a number of years, the able Judge of the Northern Circuit. He died in 1827, of a pleurisy.

[23] Hon. *Peter Early*, son of John and Lucy Early, was one of the most distinguished men of which Georgia has to boast, and was born in Madison county, Virginia, 20th June, 1773. He pursued his academic studies at the Lexington Grammar-school, now Washington College, in Rockbridge county. He was graduated at Princeton College, New-Jersey, where he delivered on Commencement day, the English salutatory: his subject was "Sympathy."

His father removed to Wilkes county, Georgia, about 1792, and having finished his study of the law with Mr. Ingersoll, in Philadelphia, young Early followed him to Georgia. In '96 he commenced practice in Wilkes, and in '97 married Miss Ann Adams, only daughter of Francis Smith, then but fourteen years of age. He was soon at the head of his profession. "He could not," says an able cotemporary of his, "be pronounced *eloquent*, but he was a perspicuous and impressive speaker, and in the arrangement of his argument, he was superior to any speaker I ever heard."

His first services as a statesman were in the Representative chamber of the United States, in 1801 or '2. Here he occupied a high stand; and when the impeachment of Judge Chase was before Congress, Mr. E. was appointed a manager, to conduct the prosecution. He continued in Congress till 1807, and declining a re-election, was appointed the first Judge of the Ocmulgee Circuit. On the bench he displayed the same talents and independence which

were so conspicuous in other stations. His decisions are now referred to by our ablest jurists, as possessed with the sanction of authority.

In 1813, during the war, he was called to the Executive chair. It requires a vigorous and independent mind to govern in perilous times. In 1814 a majority of the Legislature desired to continue the "*Alleviating Law*," as it was called—a law which prevented the recovery of debts. He had deprecated the influence of this law for some time, but till now had no opportunity to express his opinion, with any hope of preventing its continuance. When the bill was presented for his signature he would not sign it, but gave his reasons, which can now be seen in the Journals: one was the unconstitutionality of the law. The people generally wished the continuance of the law, because they were in debt: he fixed his veto upon it, and, therefore, became so unpopular, that, though his talents for the gubernatorial chair, were superior to any other candidate for the office, he was not elected. He lived, however, to see a change in public sentiment, and to know that many, who had pronounced his act as arbitrary and oppressive, admired his independence and decision, and would have gone any lengths to have made him again Governor.

In 1816, though *forsaken* by his country, he would not forsake its interests, and consented to serve Greene county, where he had lived since 1801, in the Senate. Owing to indisposition, he did not reach Milledgeville until a few days after the session had commenced, and hence he was not made President of the Senate.

He died on the 15th August, 1817, at his summer residence, on the western extremity of his plantation, near the Scull Shoals, and was buried by his weeping neighbors, without any pomp or parade. You may find his grave on the west bank of the Oconee, near his brick mansion, by two pieces of plank, rounded at the top, and marked "P. E.!"

It was a time of mourning in Georgia when the death of Mr. Early was announced. The Bar of both the Ocmulgee and Northern Circuits appointed committees, to make ar-

rangements to evince their high regard for the deceased. An eulogium, which was published, was pronounced at Greensboro, and a sermon delivered, by Rev. Dr. Finley, at Athens. Mrs. Early, from her disconsolateness, did not attend at either place; and some time after, Rev. Mr. Mercer preached a funeral sermon at her house.

Mr. Early was fully persuaded of the genuineness of Revelation, and of the value of religion; and while quite a young man, united with a Baptist church in Virginia; but during his collegiate and political career, he paid but little attention to religious duties *externally*. Still he was always offended when any one denied the genuineness of religion, and maintained, to the hour of his death, an inflexible regard to truth and justice. He acknowledged to an intimate friend, late in life, that he felt that religion was important, but feared he had been deceived in regard to his profession of it in his youth. He brought his numerous avocations as an apology for not being found more frequently, with his wife, at public worship. It is not for us to judge, his friends entertain the trembling hope of his happiness.

There is now no difference of opinion in Georgia in regard to him; but all admit him to have been one of the greatest, if not the greatest, man that has resided among us.

[24] *Lord Effingham* took an active part in Parliament, on the American side, during the Revolutionary war. The regiment which he commanded was ordered to America; but he resigned his commission, and observed, in regard to Americans, "They come to you with fair arguments—you have refused to hear them; they know they ought to be free—you tell them they shall be slaves." [Substance from M'Call.]

This county was named in '77.

[25] Colonel *Samuel Elbert* was a brave soldier during the Revolutionary war, and with the rank of Colonel, distinguished himself at the battle of Briar creek, in 1779, where he was taken prisoner. He died at Savannah, in

1788. [Substance from Lord.] He was Governor from 1785 to '86.

[26] Colonel *David Emanuel*, of German extraction, was born in Pennsylvania, in 1744. He came to Georgia before the war, and married Miss Ann Lewis, by whom he had several children. He endured many hardships during the war, near the close of which, his own and about thirty other families had built some cabins, in a cluster, below Augusta, and which the tories denominated *Rebel Town*. Near McBean's creek he was taken prisoner, while out on a scout, and condemned to be shot, with two or three others. Divested of most of their clothing, and ready for execution, Mr. Davis, one of the unfortunate company, begged permission to go to prayer. This was granted, and, as may be expected, he engaged most fervently at a throne of grace. He and the other prisoners were then shot down; and though a big mulattoe man (who was to have his clothes as a remuneration for shooting him!) stood ready to fire, Emanuel jumped among the horses which which were near, and made his escape. The night was dark, and jumping into the swamp, he sunk up to his neck. His pursuers, muttering their curses, passed several times near him, but a kind Providence permitted him to escape their notice. When all was still, he crept out, and in the morning made his way to Twigg's army.

He represented Burke county a number of years in the Legislature, was President of the Senate some time, and a while acting Governor. He was in the Conventions to revise the Constitution, both in '89 and '95. His residence was ten miles N. W. Waynesboro, where he died in 1808, aged 64 years. He was by profession a Presbyterian, and believed to be a good man. His surviving child is Mrs. Whittaker, of Jefferson, the amiable relict of the Hon. Benjamin Whittaker, long the Speaker of the House of Representatives.

[27] *Gilbert Mottier, Marquis de La Fayette*, was born

on the 6th of September, 1757, in France. He was educated in Paris, and 1774 married the Countess de Noilles. He landed in South Carolina in 1776. He had come to assist us in our struggle for Independence. When arrived at Philadelphia, he presented himself before Congress: "I am come," says he, "to request two favors of this assemblage of patriots: *one* is that I may serve in your army; the *other*, that I receive no pay." He served during the war as Major General. Learning the embarrassed state of our affairs, he gave Washington about \$11,000 to procure supplies. During the war he went to France, and returned with the joyful intelligence that a French fleet and army would soon arrive on our coast. He was at the battle of Yorktown when Cornwallis was taken.

He sustained various high offices in France, between '84 and '92. His sufferings at the Olmutz prison, in Austria, and the attempt by two Americans to rescue him, are well known. He was released in 1797, by Bonaparte.

He returned to France and settled at Lagrange, about 40 miles from Paris.

When it was known that he intended again to visit these United States, Congress offered to send for him a national ship. This he declined, but arrived in New-York in the *Cadmus*, 15th August, 1824. He visited almost every large city in the Union, and was received every where with the most enthusiastic demonstrations of joy and respect. In gratitude for his services during the war, Congress voted him \$200,000 and a township of land, and which has since been selected in Florida. He is now nearly 72 years old. [Biog. Dic.]

After his return to France he served as a member of the Chamber of Deputies. In 1830 there was a Revolution of three days continuance—the reigning king, Charles X, was driven from his throne, and Louis Phillipe was elected. La Fayette was commander of the National Guards, and exercised great influence for a few years, and then died.

[28] Gen. *John Floyd* was born in South Carolina, in 1769. At the conclusion of the American Revolution, the father* of Floyd, having lost all his property by the war, and not having either the means or opportunity of giving his son an education, apprenticed him to a carpenter. The rudiments of education Gen. Floyd acquired from humble individuals, paying them for instruction the paltry sums obtained by his extra work, (at nights) after the daily labor of the apprentice. At manhood he improved himself by study. He came to Georgia in 1794, and although an excellent mechanic, became a planter.

Before the war of 1812, Gen. Floyd's public services were confined to the ordinary military and civil duties of peace. Gen. Jas. Jackson, one of the distinguished Governors of Georgia, induced him to enter public life in 1803, or '4, as a member of the State Legislature. In 1806, he was appointed Brigadier General of the 1st Brigade Georgia Militia; and from the high opinion entertained of his military character and patriotism, the Governor of the State, in the autumn of 1813, selected him to command the Georgia troops against the Creek Indians; although greatly embarrassed from the want of proper supplies, he marched promptly into the nation, built Fort Mitchell, (on the west side of the Chattahoochee,) in November, 1813, and leaving there the main body of the army, with the baggage, under a Colonel, advanced, himself, at the head of a detachment of 950 troops, (with a few friendly Indians under the chief McIntosh,) to surprise the enemy, 1500 strong, at Autossee and Tallasee towns, on the Tallapoosa, 60 miles distant, through a wilderness. The towns were attacked just before day-break, on the 29th November, 1813, and burned, and 250 Indians†

* A valiant soldier of the Revolution, who killed many of the British and Tories with his own hand, and for whose head a reward was offered, and who wore on the front of his helmet a silver crescent, with the words, "*Liberty or Death*;" an invaluable relic, which I have inherited.

† Among the slain was the Tallasee king, an old chief. His pipe, which had been smoked at a treaty about 40 years before, was taken, and presented to the Governor of the State, (Peter Early,) by whom it was deposited in the Executive Department, at Milledgeville.

slain on the field. In this action we lost only 11 men, and 54 were wounded; among the latter the General, who received a rifle ball in the left knee, (*where it still remains.*) Although wounded early in the battle, and suffering severe pain, he remained in the field on horseback, performing the duties of an active commander, until the fight was over; nor would he permit the wound to be dressed until all the wounded men were attended to. After the battle, the detachment returned to Fort Mitchell, having in seven days marched 120 miles, in severely cold weather; destroyed Autossee and Tallasee towns, and 250 of the enemy, with but five days' provision of bread only, each man carrying his own rations. The General did not quit the army in consequence of his wound, but having partially recovered after much suffering, advanced again from Fort Mitchell, in January, 1814, and was attacked before day light, on the 27th of that month, at Camp Defiance, by the enemy in great force, headed by the famous warrior Weatherford, and aided by Colonel Woodbine, an English officer, who boasted afterwards of having planned the attack.* The Georgia troops were encamped in the form of a parallelogram, cavalry and baggage in the centre, with two pieces of artillery (*four pounders, taken in the Revolution at Saratoga,*) on the right and left faces of the camp. The fight was furious for several hours, and nothing but the firmness of the troops saved them from destruction. The formation was bravely maintained under an incessant fire, (which was returned with great vivacity,) until sunrise. The enemy were then charged, and routed at the point of the bayonet, leaving a great many of their dead on the field. On their retreat 15 were sabred by the cavalry. Our loss was considerable, and we had a great many wounded. The campaign terminated soon after the battle at Camp Defiance, and General Floyd was appointed to command the troops at Savannah,

* This attack was to prevent a junction of the Georgia troops, under Gen. Floyd, and the Tennesseans, under Gen. Jackson, which was desired by both Generals, who passed letters to each other by Indian runners and spies. The junction was never formed. The success of each General rendered it unnecessary.

for the protection of that city. He remained in command at Savannah until the termination of the war. In 1815, he was appointed Major General. In 1826, he was elected to Congress, and served two years. In 1829, he abandoned public life, both military and civil. The *military services* of General Floyd, I describe (briefly) from my own knowledge, having been a witness to them. While I now write he is hobbling about with difficulty, aided by a crutch, in consequence of the wound received at Autossee and Tal-lasee towns.

W. F.

[29] *John Forsyth*, the present Secretary of State for the United States, was born in Fredericksburg, Va., October, 1781. While a child his parents removed to Charleston, and in 1785 to Augusta. His father, Robert Forsyth, was for many years Federal Marshal of the State. Young Forsyth was prepared for college at the Richmond Academy, and at Mr. Springer's classical school, in Wilkes. In 1799, he was graduated at Princeton College, returned home and studied the law in the office of J. E. Anderson, Esq.; admitted to practice in 1802. For many years he was Attorney General of the State, and assisting in the prosecution of the land commissioners, who had committed fraud in the sale of fractions, he became generally known to the Legislature and people, and in 1812 was elected to Congress. He remained in the House of Representatives till 1818, when he was elected to the Senate. In March, 1819, was appointed Minister to Spain, where he continued about three years, and while absent was again elected to Congress, and represented the State in that situation till J. Q. Adams became President, in 1825. In October, 1827, he was elected Governor of Georgia, which office he held two years, and was then elected Senator in Congress. Here he continued till appointed Secretary of State, in the summer of 1835. During most of his life, Mr. F. has been a public and useful man. He married a daughter of Josiah Meigs, the first President of Franklin College, by whom he has several children. It does not become us to speak of the living as of the dead.

[30] Hon. *Benjamin Franklin*, L. L. D., was born in Boston, in 1706. His father was a tallow-chandler and soap-boiler, and he was bound an apprentice to his brother, to learn the art of printing. After a while, he ran away from his brother, and worked as a journeyman at the trade in Philadelphia. His low birth and scanty means of improvement are mentioned, to show that,

“Honor and shame from no condition rise :
Act well your part ; there all the honor lies.”

Through the fair, though false promises of Governor Keith, he embarked for England to purchase a press ; but found, too late, that Keith had no more credit in England than himself ; and after having worked in London a while, and become master of his art, he returned to Philadelphia, and set up a paper himself. In 1732, his *Poor Richard's Almanac* appeared, and for its maxims of economy, was so popular, that 10,000 copies were annually sold. These maxims are now published under the title of “*Franklin's Way to Wealth*,” and the work ought to be in every family. It will cost thee but a *thrip*, reader, and may lead thee to a course that will save thee or make thee thousands.

In 1747, he published his observations on Electricity.—Soon after this, he was sent, as agent for Pennsylvania, to England, where his reputation as a man of science was so great, that three colleges honored him with the degree of Doctor of Laws. He was Governor of Pennsylvania. He was Minister to France during the American Revolution, where he was received with marked attention, and treated with great respect. Turgot gave his character in these few words :

Eripuit cælo fulmen sceptrumque tyrannis.

His writings are contained in several large octavo volumes. He died in Philadelphia, 17th of April, 1790, aged 84. Few men have been more useful to the world than Benjamin Franklin. He paid great respect to religion, and, if Weems is to be credited, died a christian. [Life.]

[31] *George Rockingham Gilmer* was born in Oglethorpe county, Georgia. For some time he was at Willington, at school, under Dr. Waddel. He commenced the practice of the law before 1818, in Lexington, and was elected to Congress in 1821, and again in 1828. Because he did not give notice to Governor Forsyth that he accepted the office in 1828, the office was declared vacant, and a new election was ordered, but Mr. Gilmer would not be again a candidate. In October, 1829, he was elected Governor, over Major Joel Crawford, both of the same party: this rather divided what was considered the old Crawford or Troup party. In 1831, Mr. G. was succeeded by Wilson Lumpkin. He has since been in Congress, and is now a candidate for the Gubernatorial chair.

[32] *Glynn* was an English nobleman, who espoused the cause of liberty, during the unhappy difference between the Colonies and mother country, in 1774, '5 and '6. This county was named in '77.

[33] General *Nathaniel Greene*, a distinguished hero of our Revolution, was born at Warwick, Rhode-Island, in 1740. His parents were Friends or Quakers. In August, 1776, he was appointed Major General of the army, and distinguished himself at the battles of Trenton, Princeton, and Germantown. After the defeat of Gen. Gates, at Camden, in August, 1780, he was appointed to the chief command of the military forces in the Southern States.—He commanded at the battle of Guilford C. H., and gained a victory at the Eutaw Springs, which actually put an end to the war in the South. For seven months he was in the field without taking off his clothes for a single night.—[Dr. Dwight.]

Our Legislature presented him with 24,000 acres of land, to which he removed in 1785, and settled on the land, 14 miles from Savannah. The place is called Mulberry Grove. Having ridden out for some time in a hot day, he was smitten with what is called a *stroke of the sun*, and died in a day or two, 19th June, 1786, in his 47th year.—[Johnson's Life.]

Judge Johnson, of Charleston, has written his life in two large quarto volumes. The work is executed in a fine style; maps of all the scenes of action in which Greene was engaged in the Southern States, accompany it; but it is understood but few copies have been sold. General Greene was buried in Savannah; and the people of that public spirited city opened subscriptions, in 1826, to erect a splendid monument to the memory of him and Count Pulaski. It is soon to be commenced on Johnston's Square—an obelisk 50 feet in height.

[34] Hon. *Button Gwinnett* was born in England about 1732. He arrived in Charleston in 1770, and two years afterward settled on St. Catharine's Island, in Georgia. In February, 1776, he was appointed a Representative in Congress, and was one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. He is said to be the author of our Constitution, adopted in 1777, and was among our most useful men. He was killed in a duel, by General Lachlan McIntosh. They fought at the distance of twelve feet. He died soon after the fight, on 27th May, 1777. [Sanderson's Lives.] What a pity that great men will thus throw themselves away!

[35] Colonel *Joseph Habersham* was born in Savannah, and commanded a regiment of regular troops during the war. He was in Congress some years. He was the third Postmaster General of the United States. He died in Georgia. Several of his relatives have been distinguished men; and I have to regret, that a biographical sketch of him, prepared by one of them, was lost on its way to my residence.

The following is gleaned from M'Call:—Mr. Habersham, with Messrs. Telfair, Jones, Gibbons, Clay, and Milledge, in 1775, broke open the magazine, then under the protection of the provincial Governor, sent part of it to Beaufort, concealed the rest in their cellars; and, though a reward was offered by Governor Wright for the persons who secured it, the powder soon spoke for itself, to the dread of the British and tories. On the 18th January, 1776, he raised a party

of volunteers, took Governor Wright prisoner, and paroled him to his own house ; but he escaped and fled to the British fleet.

[36] *Lyman Hall* was born in Connecticut, about the year 1731. He studied medicine. In 1752, he established himself in the Medway settlement, Liberty county. This section was then called St. John's Parish. The patriotism of the parish was severely tested by a voluntary separation from the other parishes of the colony in 1774. After various vexatious parochial meetings, Dr. Hall attended a general meeting of the Republican party, as a representative of the parish of St. John, held in Savannah, in July, 1774, on the subject of the oppressive measures of Britain. This meeting merely resolved to petition for a redress of grievances from the King ; but the people whom Dr. Hall represented, wished that a more decided stand should be taken. They applied, in the February following, to the South Carolina Committee of Correspondence, to form an alliance with them ; but could not be received. In March, 1775, this parish elected Dr. Hall a Representative to Congress. He was admitted to a seat, and voted, except when the sentiments of Congress were taken by Colonies.

On the 15th July, 1775, the Convention of Georgia at length acceded to the general confederacy ; and Archibald Bullock, John Houston, Rev. Dr. Zubly, N. W. Jones, and Lyman Hall were appointed delegates. He was one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, and Governor of Georgia. He removed into Burke, and died there, about 60 years of age.—[Abridged from Sanderson.]

[37] *John Hancock* was born at Quincy, near Boston, and was the son and grandson of eminent clergymen, but, having early lost his father, was indebted for his liberal education to his uncle, a merchant of great wealth and respectability, who sent him to Harvard University, where he was graduated in 1754. He was then placed in the counting house of his benefactor, and not long afterwards visited England, where he was present at the coronation of George

III., as little prescient as the monarch himself of the part which he was destined to act in relation to the English Government. On the sudden demise of his uncle, in 1764, he succeeded to his large fortune and extensive business; both of which he managed with great judgment and munificence. As a member of the Provincial Legislature, he exerted himself with zeal and resolution against the royal Governor and the British Ministry, and became so obnoxious to them, in consequence, that in the proclamation issued by Gen. Gage, after the battle of Lexington, and a few days before that of Bunker Hill, offering pardon to the *rebels*, he and Samuel Adams were especially excepted, their offences being "of too flagitious a nature to admit of any other consideration than that of condign punishment." This circumstance gave additional celebrity to these two patriots, between whom, however, an unfortunate dissension took place, which produced a temporary schism in the party they headed, and a long personal estrangement between themselves. In fact, they differed so widely in their modes of living and general dispositions, that their concurrence in political measures may be considered one of the strongest proofs of their patriotism. Hancock was a magnificent liver, lavishly bountiful, and splendidly hospitable; Samuel Adams had neither the means nor the inclination for pursuing a similar course. He was studiously simple and frugal, and was of an austere unbending character. Hancock was President of the Provincial Congress of Massachusetts, until he was sent as a delegate from the Province to the General Congress at Philadelphia, in 1775. Soon after his arrival there, he was chosen to succeed Peyton Randolph, as President of that assembly, and was the first to affix his signature to the Declaration of Independence. He continued to fill the chair until the year 1779, when he was compelled by disease to retire from Congress. He was then elected Governor of Massachusetts, and was annually chosen from 1780 to 1785. After an interval of two years, during which Mr. Bowdoin occupied the post, he was re-elected, and continued in the office until his death, October 8, 1793, at the age of 56 years. In the interval, he acted as

President of the Convention of the State for the adoption of the Federal Constitution, for which he finally voted. (An able sketch of his character is contained in Tudor's *Life of Otis*.) The talents of Hancock were rather useful than brilliant. He seldom spoke; but his knowledge of business, and facility in despatching it, together with his keen insight into the character of men, rendered him peculiarly fit for public life. As the President of a deliberative assembly, he excelled. His voice was sonorous, his apprehensions of questions quick; he was well acquainted with Parliamentary forms, and he inspired respect and confidence by his attention, impartiality and dignity. In private life, he was eminent for his hospitality and beneficence. He was a complete gentleman of the old school, both in his appearance and manners; dressing richly according to the fashion of the day, keeping a handsome equipage, and being distinguished for politeness and affability in social intercourse. When Washington consulted the Legislature of Massachusetts upon the propriety of bombarding Boston, Hancock advised its being done immediately, if it would benefit the cause, although nearly his whole property consisted in houses and other real estate in that town.—[*Encyclopædia Americana*.]

[38] Hon. *Charles Harris*, a distinguished jurist of Savannah, was born in England. He studied law in the office of Mr. Stirk, of Savannah. He declined public office of the highest grade, though he was qualified for any station: in subordinate stations, for the purpose solely of doing good, he was frequently found. He was regarded as a citizen of great worth, and could have received the highest office within the gift of the people. He died in Savannah, in 1827, much lamented. Had he lived till the demise of Mr. Dymoc, he would have been *Champion of England*.

[39] *Stephen Heard* was an officer during the Revolution. He was born in Fluvanna, Va., was a long time in our Legislature, from Elbert, was member of the Governor's Council, and Governor from January, 1781, to August of the same year.

[40] Hon. *Patrick Henry* was born in Hanover county, Virginia, May 29, 1736. By a resolution which he offered in the House of Burgesses, in reference to the Stamp Act, he commenced opposition to the British Government. He was one of the *five* selected by Congress in 1776, to prepare the Declaration of Independence. He was supposed to be a man of very ordinary talents, till he distinguished himself, and surprised every one, by his celebrated speech, called the "Parson's Speech." He was Governor of Virginia. Mr. Wirt has written his life, and on every page almost are evidences of his greatness. He died on the 6th June, 1799.—[Wirt's Life.]

[41] Hon. *John Houston* was one of the five individuals who called the first meeting of the friends of liberty in Savannah, in 1774. [See Hall, Gwinnett, and Walton's lives.] He was member of Congress in 1775, and Governor of Georgia from '84 to 85. Died at Savannah, in 1796.—[Lord and M'Call.]

[42] Hon. *Jared Irwin* was born in Mecklenburg county, N. C., about two years after his parents had arrived from Ireland. He was a Brigadier General of the militia; for a long time represented Washington county; was President of the Senate some years, and Governor from 1806 to 1809. He was in the Convention for revising our Constitution in 1789, and President of the body which revised it in 1798. He was a Congregationalist by profession, and lived like a Christian. He died in 1815, leaving a large number of descendants.

Jared Irwin, it is believed, came to Georgia when seven years old, and resided in Burke during the war. A son of his, Doct. Jared Irwin, was in the first graduating class at Athens.

[43] Gen. *James Jackson* was born in the county of Devon, England, in 1757. He came to Georgia in 1772, and soon after commenced the study of the law, in the office of Judge Walton, in Savannah. He had imbibed,

under the paternal roof, a love of freedom and a detestation of every species of injustice and oppression ; and seconded as these early impressions were by an ardent intrepidity of character, it is not surprising that he became interested in all the occurrences that preceded the Revolutionary struggle. From the actual commencement of the contest, to the time of the relinquishment of Savannah by the British troops, he was incessantly engaged in the active duties of the soldier, took part in most of the principal engagements, and was selected by General Greene as the commander of the Georgia Legion.

After the close of the war, Mr. Jackson resumed the profession of the law, and displayed at the bar, the same activity and talent which had characterized him as a soldier. He was elected yearly to the State Legislature ; and so rapidly did his popularity increase, that, in 1788, he was chosen Governor, when only 31 years of age. This honour he, however, declined. In 1789, he was elected a member of the first Congress after the adoption of the Federal Constitution, and continued as Representative or Senator till 1796, when he resigned his seat in the Senate, at the public request of his old constituents in Chatham, in order to oppose in our Legislature the infamous Yazoo speculation.—In this he completely succeeded ; and the overthrow of this gigantic and unexampled act of public corruption, may be attributed principally to his energy, talent, and personal influence.*

In 1798, Gen. Jackson was again elected Governor, and

* At its session in Augusta, on the 7th January, 1795, an act was passed, selling to certain individuals (who had bribed the Legislature for that purpose) several thousand acres of land on the Yazoo river, in the western part of Georgia, now Mississippi, and for which \$500,000 were to be paid. Through the influence of Jackson and others, this act was repealed at Louisville, on the 13th February, 1796, and all the acts burned by fire from heaven. In the repealing act, persons who had paid money were permitted to withdraw it in the space of eight months. Accordingly, \$300,000 were withdrawn from the Treasury by claimants, and the balance transferred to the United States Government, in consequence of their having engaged to compromise with these claimants. It has been published, that Georgia retained the money in her treasury, and yet kept the lands ; but it is a mistake ; and a slander on the character of the State.

in 1801, once more sent back to the United States Senate, where he continued till his death. He died at Washington, in March, 1806.

An individual who feels, and ought to feel, tenderly alive for the reputation of Gen. Jackson, writes me, that he was a member of the Legislature when the charter of incorporation for our college was passed. I searched the journals of the House for the year 1785, and though I found Mr. Baldwin's name there, Gen. Jackson's, if he were in the Legislature that year, must have been overlooked: I could not find it. Mr. Stephens was Chairman of the College Committee.

Gen. Jackson was instrumentally concerned in almost all the important measures that have since given prosperity to the State. He possessed an influence in the State, which, it may be said in truth, no man will again enjoy in a superior degree. As a political opponent, he was liberal and generous, so long as difference of opinion merely separated parties; but when he discovered the motives of his opponents to be *selfish*, he did not hesitate to let them know his sentiments, both publicly and privately.

The following, while it is creditable to Gen. Jackson, also throws light on the history of the battle of the Cowpens, and the part taken in it by Georgians. This letter was addressed to Gen. Morgan, and found among his papers.

SENATE ROOM UNITED STATES, }
Philadelphia, January 20, 1795. }

Dear General—Since I last saw you in Philadelphia, which I think was in 1791, a gentleman has undertaken to write the history of Georgia. Your address to the Georgia Refugees, published at Picolet, in South Carolina, being in my hand, I gave it to him among other materials for insertion. The same gentleman, a Mr. Langworthy, has applied to me for other documents, and particularly to know if any Georgians were at the Cowpens. None of the authors who have written, have mentioned them in that action, nor did the account even of your Aid-de-Camp, Major Giles, to Congress, notice them, or any officer belonging to the State; although the officers of the other States were gene-

rally mentioned, and their militia applauded. The Georgians have imputed this to the loss of your despatches, and not to any intention of yourself, who have always been one of their favorite commanders, but they think hard of the silence respecting them, in that celebrated action, and which did you the honor of turning the tide of affairs in favor of the United States.

My object of writing at present, is to request, if you see no impropriety in it, your giving a certificate under your hand, of there being present three companies—the detachment was small, but if you recollect you placed them in front of the whole, and they strictly obeyed your orders, in keeping up a warm fire, and gradually retreating. I could wish your expressing, that they behaved as well as the other militia in the field. The officers commanding, if you choose to say any thing of them, were Major Cunningham, and Captains Samuel Hammond, George Walton, and Joshua Inman, who all behaved well, and the latter was peculiarly serviceable to you, in advising you of the enemies' approach, and skirmishing with their advance—the detachment was under my immediate command and direction, although I acted also, as Brigade Major to all the militia present. It is with difficulty I mention myself; but having the honor of introducing Major M'Arthur, the commander of the British Infantry, a prisoner on that occasion—*taken by myself*, and having run the utmost risk of my life, in an attempt to seize the colors of the 71st Regiment, in the midst of it, on their attempts to form after they were broken—being saved by an exertion of Colonel Howard's, and for which, I had the honor of your thanks on the field of battle. I think it a duty to my children, as the history of my State is to be told, to have some insertion *even of my conduct* in that well fought battle. You, sir, were rendered immortal by the action: my ambition is, to let my descendants and the citizens of Georgia know, that I was present, and contributed my mite to your glory. General Pickens has already certified to the requests of this letter fully—but whilst you are alive, his certificate is not the best evidence, and your testimony will be grateful to the citizens of Georgia.

I am sorry to break in on the important business of your present command, and should have waited until next session of the Federal Legislature, when we hope to see you a member, but for the pressing request of Mr. Langworthy to have the necessary papers.

I am, dear General, with the highest esteem and respect, your old fellow soldier, and most obedient servant.

JAS. JACKSON.

If you could favor me with an answer previous to the rising of Congress, about the 1st of March, it would highly oblige me.

[44] *Jasper* was probably a South Carolinian by birth. He enlisted as a private, at the commencement of the Revolution, in the Carolina Regiment, having refused a commission. Mr. Kolb accepted the commission which had been offered Jasper, and was killed at the battle of Fort Moultrie, on the 28th June, 1776. The flag-staff had been severed by a cannon ball, and the flag fell to the bottom of the ditch on the beach. Jasper jumped over, recovered the colors, and held them up till another staff was procured! While the British had possession of Savannah, he went in disguise, and carried useful information to the Americans.

After the brilliant affair at Sullivan's Island, Governor Rutledge had presented to him a sword, and to Col. Moultrie's regiment a stand of colors. Just before the retreat from the attack on the British in Savannah, in 1779, Jasper went to replace these colors on the works, and received a mortal wound and fell into the ditch. Major Horry called to see him, when he observed, "I have got my furlough. That sword was presented me by Gov. Rutledge, for my services in the defence of Fort Moultrie; give it to my father, and tell him I have worn it with honor. If he should weep, tell him his son died with the hope of a better life." The re-capture of the prisoners at the Spring near Savannah, is well known.—[M'Call and MSS.]

[45] Hon. *Thomas Jefferson* was born in Albemarle county, Virginia, on the 2d April, O. S., answering to the

13th May, N. S., 1743. [See remark on Old and New Style.] He was educated at William and Mary's College, and immediately commenced the study of the law with Chancellor Wythe. Before he was 25, he was in the Legislature of his native State, and from this body he was translated to the Colonial Congress in Philadelphia. He was one of the five appointed to prepare the Declaration of Independence,* and that noble production is from his pen. In 1779, he succeeded Patrick Henry as Governor; and in 1781, he appeared as the author of "Notes on Virginia." In 1784, he was associated with Dr. Franklin and John Adams in an important mission to Europe. In '89 he was appointed by Washington, Secretary of State, the first under the new Constitution. In 1800, he was elected President of the United States, and which office he held for 8 years. [Substance from Casket.]

Mr. J. may be called the father of Central College, located near his former residence; for, through his untiring exertions it was brought into operation, and of which he was the first Rector.

He died a few minutes before 1, P. M. on the 4th July, 1826, and Mr. Adams a few hours after! Wonderful coincidence! Fifty years before, they constituted the sub-committee on the Declaration of Independence; they had toiled together for liberty; they had seen its tree growing half a century, and then they lie down together in the grave on the same day! Mr. J. had two or three daughters, but no son. Neither Washington nor Madison had any children.

Jefferson was born at *Shadwell*, near Monticello. A

* Several years before the Revolution, Mr. J. was in the habit of attending at a small Baptist church in the neighborhood of Monticello. He would sit and witness the proceedings of the church in its government and internal concerns. One day he asked the pastor to dine with him; and when asked by him how he liked the manner in which the church is governed, Mr. J. answered, that he had been thinking that such a government would well suit the people of these United States. What influence this had on his mind in drafting the Declaration of Independence, is unknown. It may not be irrelevant to observe, that the government of the Baptist churches is purely democratical; that of our country is strikingly similar.

grandson, Thomas J. Randolph, published his life and writings, and since that time, another gentleman, Judge Tucker, has published his memoirs in two volumes.

[46] Hon. *James Jones* was born in or near Savannah. He was bred to the law, though he pursued the profession but a short time. He was frequently in our Legislature, where he displayed considerable talent, and was also a Representative in Congress. Towards the latter part of his life, he resided in Bryan county. He died at Washington city.

Beside Noble Wimberly, there were several other Jones's, men of considerable distinction ; but members who were in the Legislature when the county was named, inform me, that it was to perpetuate the memory of James Jones, familiarly called *Chatham Jemmy*, to distinguish him from several others then active in the State.

[47] Col. *John Laurens*, son of Henry Laurens, the second President of Congress, was born in South Carolina, in 1755. He was educated in England. He entered the army in '77, and rendered himself conspicuous by his talents and bravery. He was sent to France to obtain a loan of money to carry on the war ; and at first met a cold reception, the Prime Minister being indifferent about his petition. He determined on handing it to the King in person, and which he did, with the insinuation that if it was not granted, he might be engaged under the British flag. It had its desired effect ; the loan was made, and in less than a year, he was again in the ranks, fighting for his country. In opposing a foraging party near the Combanee, he was mortally wounded, and soon died, in 1782.—[Lord and Periodicals.]

[48] Hon. *Richard Henry Lee* was a native of Virginia. He excited resistance to the *Stamp Act* in the Legislature of Virginia, in 1765. He was in Congress in 1776, and first proposed the *Declaration of Independence*. His endowments were of a superior order, and he cultivated them

by a refined education. He possessed a chaste and lofty eloquence, which gave him great influence in the councils of the nation.—[Lord.]

[49] *Liberty County* received its name to perpetuate the spirit of its inhabitants, who distinguished themselves for their love of liberty before independence was declared. This county, then known as St. John's Parish, appointed Dr. Lyman Hall (see Hall's life) to represent them in Congress, in 1775, and bound themselves not to use any British articles which that body should judge best to prohibit. Mr. Hall was received and allowed to partake in the discussions of Congress, but not to vote on questions when they were decided by Colonies.—[M'Call and MSS.]

[50] Gen. *Benjamin Lincoln* was born at Hingham, Massachusetts, 23d of January, 1733. He was second in command at the battle of Saratoga. At the solicitation of the delegates in Congress from the Southern States, he was appointed, in 1778, to the command of the Southern department. He died in the same house in which he was born, 9th May, 1810, aged 77 years, having been eminently useful to his country.—[Lord.]

[51] Hon. *William Lowndes*, an eminent statesman and virtuous citizen, the youngest son of Rawlins Lowndes, was born in Charleston, February, 1782, and educated in his native city. He studied law under Messrs. Desaussure and Ford, but practised only a short time. He first appeared in public life in the South Carolina Legislature, about 1810; and in 1814 was sent to Congress. He did not often speak; but when occasion called him forth, he was listened to with deep interest. His speech on the Missouri question was a luminous display of wisdom and independence. His health began to decline in 1820, and he was advised to take a sea-voyage. While on his way to Europe, he died at sea, on the 27th October, 1822, in his 41st year.

Mr. L. had a high sense of the importance of religion, and a great respect for all whom he thought were sincere

in their profession of it. He was brought up an Episcopalian.

He married a daughter of General Thomas Pinckney, by whom he had several children, who, with their disconsolate mother, survive him. South Carolina was looking forward to see Mr. Lowndes sustaining the first office which the people of these United States have to bestow.

[52] *Willson Lumpkin* was among the oldest of eight sons. He was born in Pittsylvania county, Va., 14th January, 1783, and came with his parents to Oglethorpe, Georgia, when a child. From 1815 to 1831, he was frequently in our Legislature, and also in Congress. Prior to 1818, he settled himself in Morgan, where he resided some dozen years: after this he removed to Walton, near Monroe.—When his gubernatorial term of service expired, in November, 1835, he took up his abode in Athens, and was soon appointed by the President one of the Commissioners to value the improvements of the emigrating Cherokees.

Mr. L. became a religious man in his youth, and joined a Baptist church in Oglethorpe. In 1831, he was elected Governor, and though his duties were arduous, he frequently found time, on Saturdays, to worship God with his brethren.

His election as Governor affords a most striking proof that the Baptists will never unite to organize a *religious establishment*, or amalgamate church and state. Mr. L. had been an esteemed member over twenty years; he was extensively known by his denomination throughout the State; yet in many counties, for instance, Putnam, Green, Taliaferro, and others, where a commanding majority of voters were Baptists, he received but a meagre support: only four votes in the last named county! Many of his brethren preferred the other candidate, and would not sacrifice their political opinions to *sectarian prejudice*. His elevation, if his brethren had supported him, might have been regarded in the light of a denominational triumph, and some men so elevated might have been lavish of their favors upon their particular sect; but not so Willson Lumpkin. The Baptists have always considered the union of church and state as a sad

evil, and they cannot be brought to give their approbation to the first step towards such a state of things. Roger Williams, the first of the denomination in this country, became a martyr to his opposition to such an unholy union—he was banished from Massachusetts for opposing the right of civil magistrates to interfere in religious matters.

Of Mr. L's. brothers, two are useful and acceptable preachers—one is a distinguished lawyer.

[53] Hon. *James Madison* was born in Orange county, Va., 5th of March, 1750, and was graduated at Princeton College, in 1769. He studied law with Chancellor Wythe, and soon represented his native county in the Legislature. He was a member of the old Congress. He displayed great talent in the Virginia Legislature, when their Constitution was adopted, and distinguished himself by a Protest and Remonstrance against an *established religion*.^{*} He was engaged with Messrs. Hamilton and Jay, in writing a work called the *Federalist*, the design of which was to show the value of the Federal Constitution, and lead to its adoption. He wrote Numbers 10, 14, 18, 19, 20, 37 to 58 inclusive, and 62, 63, and 64.

He was in Congress in 1800. In 1801, he was appointed Secretary of State by Mr. Jefferson. In 1809, he was elected President of the United States, and conducted our national bark over a stormy sea of war in 1812, '13, and '14. In 1817, he retired to his farm, five miles from Orange C. H., where he was much respected for his private virtues. After Mr. Jefferson's death, he was immediately elected Rector of Central College.—[Casket, &c.]

Madison died June 28, 1836. He left notes on the debates in the Convention to frame the Federal Constitution, for which Congress has agreed to pay a large sum.

[54] Gen. *Francis Marion* was born in Charleston, in 1732. He was a Major in Col. Moultrie's regiment, when the attack was made on Sullivan's Island, in 1776. He was appointed Brigadier General in 1780. He was with

^{*} See Benedict, 2d vol.

General Greene at the battle of Eutaw Springs, and received the thanks of Congress for his intrepid bravery. He seldom failed capturing an enemy, when he went on the errand, and always did it by surprise. He died in 1795, having been eminently useful to the Southern States during the war.—[Weems's Life.]

[55] Gen. *Lachlan McIntosh*, a soldier under Oglethorpe when he came to Georgia, was born and educated in England. He was a General in the army of the United States during the Revolution, and high in the confidence of the Government. He was an active member from McIntosh county, in the Convention to revise the Constitution, both in 1789 and '95, and sustained many other important offices.

[56] Gen. *David Merriwether* was born in Albemarle, Virginia, in 1755. He received but an ordinary education; *enough, however, to understand the rights of man*; for when the British were oppressing us by unlawful taxation, he volunteered his services with others in the noble but perilous struggle for liberty.

After serving some time, he received a Lieutenant's commission in the regular service. He was with Washington's army during its *mœuvres* in New-Jersey. He was at Savannah in 1779, during the unsuccessful siege against that place by our troops. After this he was taken prisoner.

In 1785, he settled in Wilkes county, which he represented for a number of years in our Legislature, and as the Speaker of the House every year but the first after he entered. In 1802, he was sent to Congress. He sustained many offices of trust, and always discharged the duties of them with faithfulness. The last public act of importance which he performed, was that of procuring the cession of land from the Creeks, which lies between the Ocmulgee and Flint rivers, in 1821.

In 1788, he made a public profession of religion, and joined the Methodist society in Wilkes. As a Christian he was useful, and was frequently applied to for counsel by his

junior brethren. His house was the house of prayer. He was not, like some great men, "ashamed of the gospel of Christ;" for he felt it was the "power of God unto salvation."

Mr. M. was not, like many, puffed up by the honor conferred on him, nor so vain as to suppose that, because his country chose him as their organ in important matters, that he alone was the *wise man*, and all the rest of his fellow-citizens *ignorant*.

He died at his plantation, six miles west of Athens, in 1823, where he had lived since 1804, in the 68th year of his age, and his *end was peace*. One of his sons has represented this State in our national councils.

[57] Col. *James Monroe* was born on Monroe Creek, Westmoreland county, Virginia, in September, 1758; the precise day we have been unable to ascertain. He was descended from a respectable Scotch family, distinguished for its loyalty and patriotism. His ancestor, who came to this country in 1652, was a captain in the army of Charles I., and was rewarded for his fidelity with a grant of land by Charles II. His father was Spence Monroe, a farmer in the county of Westmoreland. His mother was a sister of the late Judge Jones, of Virginia.

James Monroe was educated at the College of William and Mary, and subsequently studied law in the office of Mr. Jefferson. On the first breaking out of the Revolution he entered the army as a volunteer, and before he was eighteen years old had encountered all the rigors and privations of a camp. He accompanied Gen. Washington in his celebrated retreat through New-Jersey, and volunteered to join in the attack on the Hessians at Trenton. He was at that period a Lieutenant in the company of Captain Washington, and on the fall of his superior, was called upon to assume the command. He was subsequently wounded in the engagement, while charging two pieces of the enemy's artillery. In Col. Trumbull's painting of the "Capture of the Hessians," Lieut. Monroe appears prostrate and bleeding on the field. On his recovery he became attached to the staff of Gen.

Lord Stirling, with the rank of Major, and afterwards fought beside Lafayette when the latter was wounded in the battle of Brandywine.

Washington, confiding in his ability to organize an additional corps for the army, recommended his appointment to the command of a regiment of the Virginia line. He was accordingly promoted to the rank of Colonel, but before the regiment was completed, the war had ceased. On his retirement from the service, he resumed the study and practice of his profession, was shortly after elected to represent his district in Congress, and from thence was elected by Washington for a diplomatic appointment abroad. His services in various and important civil stations are well known. He was twice Governor of his native State, was the associate of Pinckney in a foreign mission, and at another period, in conjunction with the late Chancellor Livingston, negotiated the important treaty with France, which added Louisiana to the territory of the United States. On this event of his life, the venerable ex-President peculiarly loved to dwell, and in the full-length likeness of him which adorns the walls of the Governor's room in the City-Hall, he is represented with the map of Florida and the Louisiana treaty lying before him.

He filled the Department of State under Madison ; was a warm advocate for the late war ; upon the resignation of Gen. Armstrong and Mr. Campbell, was appointed to discharge the duties of the War and Treasury Departments. On the restoration of peace, he returned to the Department of State, from whence he was elevated by the people to the Presidential office, which he filled for two terms to the satisfaction of the country, which, under his administration, was highly prosperous. After his retirement from this distinguished station, he filled the humble office of Justice of the Peace in the county of Loudon ; was associated with Jefferson and Madison in the founding of the University of Virginia ; and subsequently was chosen a member of the Convention for amending the Constitution of his native State, by which body he was elected to preside over their deliberations. This was the last public office that he filled, and

soon after the adjournment of the Convention, he came to this city, which will have the melancholy honor of paying the last tribute of respect to his remains. He died in New-York, 4th July, 1831, at 3 o'clock, aged 72. The funeral took place Thursday afternoon, at 4 o'clock.—[New-York paper.]

[58] Gen. *Richard Montgomery* was born in Ireland, in 1737. He entered the British army, and fought with Wolfe at Quebec, in 1759, and afterwards settled in New-York. He was commander of the Northern department of the American army during our Revolution, which reduced Fort Chumblée, and captured St. Johns and Montreal. Uniting with Arnold at Quebec, they assaulted that city 31st December, where he fell, in the 39th year of his age. The army then retreated. Congress caused a monument to be erected to his memory, in front of St. Paul's church, New-York.—[Lord.]

[59] Gen. *Daniel Morgan* was born in New-Jersey, but was brought up in Philadelphia. He entered the army with Braddock, in 1755. He was detached with Arnold in the expedition against Quebec; and though he had passed the first and second barriers, the retreat of the other division, because of Montgomery's death, threw the whole brunt of the battle upon him, and he was taken prisoner.—In the battle of Saratoga he fought bravely. After the defeat of Gates at Camden, Morgan joined Gen. Greene in the Southern department. He defeated Tarleton at the Cowpens, and spread terror among the British and Tories. Georgia will never forget his useful services, though in her sister State.—[Lord.]

Major Porter, of Greene, suggested his name for the county.

[60] *Muscogee* County* received its name to perpetuate the generic name of the tribes of Indians which formerly

* This word is accented on the penultimate, and the g is hard—*Muscogee*.

inhabited Georgia, and Alabama, &c. In 1825, their total number was 20,653. Large numbers of them now reside in Alabama and Florida, in a most miserable state; others have settled on lands west of the Mississippi, provided for them by the United States. All have left Georgia.

[61] *Thomas W. Murray* was born, it is supposed, in Lincoln, about 1790, for his father was a resident of that county many years. For some time he was at Dr. Wad-
del's school, called Willington, in Abbeville, S. C. He represented Lincoln in our Legislature several years, and was once Speaker of the House of Representatives. He was a candidate for Congress, about '33 or '4, but died before the election. He was a member of the Baptist church, and a useful statesman.

[62] *John Newton* was born in the city of Charleston, 16th January, 1755. He was in the army early in the Revolutionary war, till his death. In 1779, a sergeant and corporal of the British army, with eight soldiers, were conducting some American prisoners from Ebenezer to Savannah. They halted two miles from town, to slake their thirst at a spring, having stacked their arms against a tree. Sergeants Jasper and Newton, who had been watching their movements, and endeavoring to rescue their prey, rushed from their place of concealment, seized two of the muskets, shot the sentinels, captured the others, and liberated the prisoners!

In the capture of Charleston, in 1780, Newton was taken prisoner, and soon after died of the small-pox. Several of his friends were also taken prisoners, and some died of the same loathsome disease. Newton's father, the Rev. John Newton, removed into Georgia immediately after the war, and settled near Fenn's Bridge, on the Ogechee, where he died.

[63] Gen. *James Edward Oglethorpe* was born at Westminster, in England, and early entered the army. In 1732, he left England, with 114 persons, to plant a colony

in Georgia. He arrived on our shores in February, 1733, and immediately commenced laying out the town of Savannah. He was Governor for nearly thirty years. When the Revolutionary war broke out, he was living in England, one of the oldest officers of the British army, and was offered the command of troops to go against us; but he refused, calling the Georgians his children, whom he could not injure. He died at an advanced age.—[M'Call and MSS.]

[64] *John Paulding* was one of the captors of Major Andre, the British spy. Every thing had been arranged by Benedict Arnold, so as to surrender West Point into the hands of the British; and Andre was on his way to New-York to communicate the news to Sir Henry Clinton, the commander of the English forces. Paulding, Williams and Van Wert, three militia-men, were on the road, some thirty miles above New-York, and hailed Andre, and satisfied with his answers, suffered him to pass; but one called him back, and after examination, all the arrangements of the surrender were found in his boot. He offered them his gold watch, a purse of guineas, &c., but all to no purpose; they were not to be bribed; they loved their country better than gold. For their faithfulness, Congress bestowed on each a silver medal, and settled a pension for life, of \$200. Such fidelity should be rewarded, and Georgia has sanctioned the reward made by Congress, and augmented it by naming a portion of her territory after the incorruptible patriot, *John Paulding*.

[65] Gen. *Zebulon Montgomery Pike* was born in New-Jersey, in 1779. He early entered the army, and spent some years, by the direction of the United States Government, in exploring the country west of the Mississippi. The result of his tour is published with the title of "*Pike's Expedition*." He was killed at York, Upper Canada, on 27th April, 1813. The town had been taken, and the firing ceased, when a terrible explosion of the British magazine gave him his death wound. Congress ordered a large fri-

gate, built soon after his death, to be called the "General Pike," and expressed their sense of his worth as a brave and prudent soldier. He was a most rigid disciplinarian, but yet the idol of the army.—[Niles's Register.]

[66] *Count Pulaski*, a Brigadier General in our Revolutionary war, was a Polander of distinguished birth, courage, and patriotism. He had made great efforts to restore his own country to freedom, but without success. He was a useful officer. Mortally wounded in the attack on Savannah, in 1779.—[Lord.]

Savannah voted, in 1826, to erect a monument to the memory of him and General Greene.

[67] Gen. *Israel Putnam* was born in Salem, Mass., 7th January, 1718. He was commander at the battle of *Breed's Hill*, generally called Bunker's Hill, on the 17th of June, 1775. "A detachment of 1,000 men was put under him. With this he took possession of the Hill, and ordered the battle from beginning to end. General Warren, one of the illustrious patriots, arrived alone on the Hill, and, as a volunteer, joined the Americans just as the action commenced, and within half an hour received a mortal wound, while he was waxing valiant in battle, and soon expired." [Dwight, who says he had the account from Putnam's own mouth, after his life had been printed.]

Gen. P. was the oldest Major General in the army for several years before his death. He was a religious man in his last years; his house was the house of prayer. He died in Connecticut, 29th May, 1790. Few men were as extensively useful to his country.—[Dwight.]

[68] Hon. *William Rabun* was born in Halifax county, North Carolina, April, 1771. His father removed to Georgia while he was a young man. He was an able representative from Hancock a number of years, and long President of the Senate, Governor ex-officio; and also Governor from 1817 to 1819. Mr. Rabun was truly a religious man. He united with the Baptist church now worshipping at Powel-

ton, in 1787 or '8. His house was the house of prayer.— To all the benevolent institutions of the day he lent his influence and his purse. It was a pleasing sight to witness the Governor of the State taking the lead in singing at a country church. Office did not *bloat* him as it does some. He died while Governor, at his plantation, near Powelton, October, 1819. The Rev. Mr. Mercer, requested, delivered a sermon before the Legislature. This passed through two editions.

[69] Hon. *John Randolph* was born in Virginia, in 1778, and was educated at William and Mary's College. When he took his seat in Congress, in 1799, the Speaker of the House expressed his doubts whether he was constitutionally eligible, he appeared so young. He continued in the House more than twenty years. From 1825 to 1827 he was Senator, and since has been again in the House.

In 1808 the county now called *Jasper*, was named Randolph, but on account of the opposition which Mr. R. evinced in Congress to the embargo, and especially to the war which was declared against England, our Legislature in 1812 altered the name. He, however, soon became a warm advocate for the war, and supported it by his influence and his purse, till its happy and honorable termination.

His political opponents charge him with insanity. In the expression of his sentiments, no man is more bold and fearless. You can discover in his speeches a much larger share of his acquaintance with the classics and history than with logic. He is an eccentric man, but has supported measures of importance to his country with great energy. He piques himself as being descended from the royal Pocahontas family of the aborigines. He has twice visited England for his health, and though a deadly foe to every thing that savors of monarchy, he was treated with great attention.

In 1828, Lee county was cut in twain, and the western part called Randolph, in honor of John Randolph, of Roanoke.

Randolph, when he first went to Congress, appeared so young, that the Speaker seemed unwilling to have him qual-

ified, and inquired if he were really twenty-one years old : "Ask my constituents," was his answer. He was sent as Minister to Russia, by President Jackson, in 1830, but he could not endure that cold climate, and soon returned. He started for England in 1834, but died in Philadelphia, on his way to embark, in May, 1834.

[70] *The Duke of Richmond* was an able advocate, in Parliament, of the American cause, during our Revolution. Richmond county was named after him in 1777.

[71] Gen. *Scriven* was a native of South Carolina. He removed into Georgia before the war, and settled in Liberty county, in Medway settlement. He was killed just below Medway M. H., on the 24th November, 1778. Several of his relations have been useful men and sustained important offices in our State.

[72] Gen. *Daniel Stewart* was born in Liberty county, Georgia, 20th October, 1761. He joined the army at fifteen, and while standing sentinel on the St. Mary's, one cold night, Colonel Baker, perceiving his youth, wrapped him in his own cloak. When Georgia had been overrun by the British, he fled to South Carolina, and joined a company under Captain Youngblood, was taken prisoner by Captain Dogget, and wounded by a sabre. On a stormy night he made his escape from the prison-ship, in Charleston harbor, with eight others. They crept through the port-holes, and being a large man, as he was pulled through by his companions, was much injured—his shoulders were excoriated.

Out on a scout, he discovered a man hide under some shucks in an old house. After feeling for him some time he transfixed his foot with his sword ; the man begged him for Christ's sake to spare his life, which he did.

He served in our State Legislature twenty-one years.—He was elected Brigadier General of cavalry, an office not known now, and seems to have been created expressly for him.

His ancestors were born in Dorchester, S. C.; joined the Presbyterian church at Medway, when near sixty years of age. Died in May, 1829.

[73] Gen. *Thomas Sumter* was a Virginian by birth, and the son of William Sumter, an Englishman. About 1760, at the age of twenty-five, the subject of this memoir removed to South Carolina, and five years afterwards married Miss Canty. William and John, other brothers, settled in North Carolina, whence their descendants removed to Tennessee. Few men were a greater terror to the tories and British during the war. While Marion was called the "Swamp Fox," Sumter was known as the "Game Cock." He was a Colonel in the Continental service, under General Richardson, and went against the Cherokees. Gen. Sumter rarely knew what sickness was. The day before he died, June, 1832, he rode as usual about twenty miles, though he was nearly ninety-eight years of age. His residence was many years in Sumter District, where he ended his days.

His only son, having had eight others who did not reach maturity, was Secretary of Legation to France under Mr. Livingston. He was also Minister to the Court of Spain, when the King was compelled to flee to Brazil. Here young Sumter resided with his family many years, and here three of his children were born.

[74] Hon. *Matthew Talbot* was born in Bedford county, Virginia, in 1767. His father, who was a Presbyterian in the latter part of his life, removed to Georgia and settled in Wilkes, in 1783.

Mr. T. was a useful member of our Legislature, representing Wilkes county, and in the Convention which revised the Constitution in 1798. He was many years President of the Senate, and between the death of Governor Rabun, and a new election, was Governor ex-officio.

His uncle Matthew was a useful, and among the first Baptist ministers in Georgia. Mr. T. himself was inclined to the Episcopalians, though he made no public profession of religion. Though he had not the strength of intellect

which was displayed by many of his contemporaries, he was universally popular. He died at his plantation, five miles below Washington, 17th September, 1827.

[75] Hon. *Benjamin Taliaferro* was a native of Virginia. He removed to Georgia and settled near Hillyar's mill, on Broad river, in Wilkes. He was President of the Senate,—assisted in revising the Constitution in '98,—one of the first Trustees of the University,—member of Congress in 1801, and a Judge of the Superior Court. He was a man of general knowledge, but had never studied the law; and yet his decisions were generally approved. He died in 1820 or '21.

[76] Gen. *Josiah Tattnall* was born at a country seat, four miles from Savannah, called Bonaventure, owned by his grand-father, Col. Mulleryne. He was educated in England. During the Revolutionary war his father removed to one of the Bahama Islands. When not more than 18 or 20 years of age, young Tattnall, felt so strongly for the Americans, then struggling against their oppressors, that he deserted his father's house and made his way to Georgia, but before he engaged in any services for his country, the war was terminated.

His place of residence was the old family country seat, mentioned above. He was repeatedly in our Legislature, both as Representative and Senator,—was Representative and Senator in Congress, and Governor of this State one year. He died in one of the Bahama Islands, whither he had gone on account of ill health; but his body was brought and interred in the old family cemetery at Bonaventure. A son of his has sustained several high offices in our State.

[77] Hon. *Edward Telfair* was a native of Scotland, where he was born in 1735, on the farm of Town Head, the ancestral estate of the family, and which has since been sold to the Earl of Selkirk. He received an English education at the Grammar School of Kirkudbright.

He came to America about the 23d year of his age, in the capacity of agent of a mercantile house, and resided in Virginia. He afterwards removed to Halifax, N. C., and subsequently to Georgia, about 1766, and settled in Savannah. He was among the active opponents of the British in 1774. He was a member of the Continental Congress, in 1778,—a Senator from Chatham in our Legislature. He was in Congress the last part of Mr. Adams's administration. During a session of our Legislature, at Louisville, he spoke on an important subject, for Congressmen then had the privilege of debating. He was Governor in 1786, and also from '90 to '93. One of his sons, who died some years ago, was a member of Congress,—another is still useful to his country. Mr. Telfair died at Savannah, 17th September, 1807, in the 72d year of his age.

[78] Gen. *Jett Thomas* was born in Culpepper, Va., in May, 1777. He was captain of an artillery company in Floyd's army, was in the battles of Autossee and Caulibbe, in the latter of which he distinguished himself. The Indians attacked the American camp before day, on the 27th January, 1814, but they were made to fly into the swamp. Gen. Newnan received *three* wounds in this battle. Autossee is an Indian town on the Tallapoosa, in Alabama, say 20 miles above its junction with the Coosa and the Carilabee swamp, a few miles above.

Gen. Thomas resided in Oglethorpe, and was elected General of the militia, in 1815, and died the January after, in Milledgeville, of a cancer.

[79] Col. *George McIntosh Troup* was born at McIntosh Bluff, in McIntosh county, Ga., in September, 1780. He studied the classics in Savannah, and completed his education at Princeton College, New-Jersey. On his return from the north he studied law with Mr. Noel, of Savannah. So desirous were the freemen of Chatham to have his distinguished talents in our Legislature, that he was elected a member before his 21st year; before the body met, however, he was old enough to take the requisite oath.

Mr. T. was in Congress when war was declared, in 1812, and during that unhappy contest, he was Chairman of the War Committee. This was a most important post, and few men would have discharged the duties with as much decision and ability.

In 1823 he was elected Governor, by the Legislature, and in 1825, by general suffrage. This was the first gubernatorial election that had been made by the people. There was at this time a large party in opposition to Col. T. and his majority over his competitor was only about 700. The current of party feeling is a most difficult stream, and every expedient was tried by his opponents to render this current rapid and irresistible. As ever will be the case in a Government like ours, with talented men in high places of distinction, his measures were opposed and ridiculed, and the honesty of his motives questioned; but he was firm and unshaken, following the course which his own wisdom pointed out, unawed by the threats and unaffected by the flatteries of any. The author, in his book, has nought to do with politics, neither to praise or blame the friends or foes of Col. T., but he may be permitted to state *facts* and to record what every one knows, that before Col. T. retired from the executive chair, so mighty a change had been wrought in public opinion in his favor, that he could have received for any office, an overwhelming majority of votes, over any other candidate.

The treaty at the Indian Springs was effected during Col. T.'s administration. This treaty was ratified by the United States Senate, and received the signature of President Monroe, just before he retired from office. Mr. Adams the next President, discovered, *as he supposed*, that the treaty had not been made in good faith, and a new one was made in the winter of 1826, which ceded less land than the former one. Before this Col. T. had had most of the lands surveyed. The President directs the United States troops to prevent the lands being settled, sending the Governor his Proclamation. While the messenger who had brought these last documents was in his office, Col. T. writes orders to Gen. Ware and other officers, to be in

readiness to defend the State, encloses the old treaty to the head of the department, at Washington, informing him that he has the honor to send him a *treaty of an older date!* The narrow strip of land in question was procured by a subsequent treaty with the Indians, and blood-shed was prevented.

Col. T., when the death of Jefferson and Adams was announced, was selected to deliver an eulogium. In 1828 he was elected, without opposition, to the United States Senate. He is a man of slender stature, sandy complexion, with a keen eye, and very taciturn. He is open and familiar with his friends, but seldom laughs, or even smiles.

[80] *General Twiggs* was born in one of the northern States. He was a useful soldier during the war. With 70 men, in June, 1779, he killed and took a party of grenadiers [M'Call and MSS.] I regret that a biographical sketch could not be procured.

[81] *Union*. [See origin in Gazetteer.]

[82] *Stephen Upson, Esq.*, was a distinguished Jurist of the Northern Circuit. He was born in Waterbury, Connecticut, in 1785, and was educated at Yale College. He came to Georgia in 1806, and commenced the study of the law with Wm. H. Crawford, and was admitted to practice in 1808, at Sparta. For three or four of the last years of his life, he was one of the most active, useful, and intelligent members of our Legislature. He married a daughter of the Rev. Dr. Cummins. Died 3d of August, 1824, aged 39.

[83] *Freeman Walker* was a native of Charles City county, Va., where he was born in October, 1780. He came to Augusta when a young man, and studied law with his brother George. He was in our Legislature several years, and Senator in Congress from 1819 to 1821, and resigned. There were four brothers, all lawyers; Valentine,

who is still living, George, Robert, and Freeman, all men of talents; the three younger all lie together, near the Arsenal, on the Sand Hills. This county was erected from Murray, about 1833 or '4, and named to perpetuate the Walker family. It is said that George was a most distinguished lawyer, and able judge. Freeman died of the consumption, in September, 1827, having faithfully served his country.

[84] Hon. *George Walton* was born in Frederick county, Va., about the year 1740. He was apprenticed to a carpenter, who rigidly required the performance of his daily labor; nor would he allow him the use of a candle to pursue his readings at night. But his zeal for the acquisition of information was not to be checked by this privation. It was his practice to collect light-wood during the day and study by torch-light. He studied law after he removed to Georgia, with Henry Young, Esq., and was admitted to practice in 1774.

While the British Government was in full operation, the annexed notice, (abridged,) to which were attached the names of Jones, Bullock, Houston, and Walton, appeared in a newspaper, in Savannah: "It is therefore requested, that all persons within the limits of this Province, do attend at the *Liberty Pole*, at Tondee's tavern, in Savannah, on the 20th inst., July, 1774, to take measures into consideration to oppose the late acts of Parliament." The people assembled in Broughton-street, and a warm debate ensued, in which Mr. W. took a distinguished part.

In February, 1776, Mr. W. was appointed delegate to Congress. He commanded a battalion, as Colonel, when Savannah was taken by the British. He was one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, and Governor of Georgia. He died in Augusta, in February, 1804.—[Sanderson.]

[85] Hon. *Nicholas Ware* was born in Virginia, about the year 1776. While young, his father settled in South Carolina. Having finished his Academic course, he studied

medicine with Dr. Murray, of Augusta. He afterwards studied law in the office of the late Col. Seaborn Jones, and subsequently attended the lectures of Judge Reeves, in Litchfield, Conn. He sustained a high rank as a lawyer. Mr. Ware was the friend of science; he was one of the active trustees of Richmond Academy, and President of the Board when he died. He represented Richmond county, and in the Legislature opposed, with much ability, the celebrated, but little commended *Alleviating Law*. He was for some time Mayor of Augusta, and Judge of the City Court; but he resigned these offices when elected to the United States Senate. He died at New-York, in 1824, in the 49th year of his age. He departed this life with the lively hope of a blessed immortality.

[86] Gen. *Joseph Warren*, the first distinguished martyr of American freedom, was a graduate of Harvard College, in 1759. He studied medicine, and in practice soon raised himself to the head of his profession in Boston. Four days before the battle of Breed's (improperly called Bunker's) Hill, he was appointed a Major General in the American army; but at this dreadful conflict was only a volunteer. [See Putnam's life.] He fell on the 17th of June, 1775. He was an accomplished scholar and able statesman. Few men have been more esteemed, and few more regretted. A decent monument was erected to his memory on the battle ground, by King Solomon's Lodge, soon after the war; but a splendid one is now going up. [Dr. Sewal and Dwight.]

[87] Gen. *George Washington*, the most illustrious patriot that ever lived, justly styled the father of his country, after whom, counties and towns without number, in every State, have been named, was born on Pope's creek, near the Potomac, in Westmoreland county, Va., 22d of February, 1732. In his 15th year he was employed by Lord Fairfax to survey much of the western part of Virginia, then in a wild state. He was at Braddock's fatal defeat, and wonderfully preserved by Divine Providence from danger. An In-

dian warrior, if Weems is to be credited, observed, that Washington was not to be killed by a bullet ; for, continued he, "I had seventeen fair fires with my rifle and could not bring him to the ground."

He was Commander-in-Chief of the American forces during the Revolution, and conducted the war with great foresight and prudence to a happy termination. He was a religious man,—was known to pray with his soldiers in the absence of the chaplain, and on a sudden entrance into his marquee, he has been found on his knees. The name of Washington will never be forgotten. There is no character so universally known and respected as is that of George Washington. America will ever remember him with gratitude, and the whole world with respect and veneration. He died at Mount Vernon, December 1799, where his remains now rest without a monument ; but he needs none. [Life by Marshall and Weems.]

[88] Gen. *Anthony Wayne* was born in Chester county, Pa., in 1745. He was at the battles of Brandywine, Germantown, and Monmouth. After the capture of Cornwallis he was detached to Georgia, and was useful to the State in cutting off communications between the British, then in Savannah, and the country contiguous. Our Legislature for his services bestowed on him a large tract of land. He had charge of the Western army in 1792, against the Miami Indians. He concluded a peace with them, and died at Presque Isle, in 1796, aged 52. [Lord.]

[89] Hon. *John Wilkes*, Alderman of London, was born October, 1727. On account of the publication of an indelicate and licentious essay on woman, he was expelled the House of Commons and outlawed. He was, however, some time after, elected from Middlesex, and his ardor for the rights of the Colonies, in 1776-7, induced Georgia to name a county after him. [Lord.]

[90] Gen. *James Wilkinson*, a useful officer during the Revolution, was born in Calvert county, Maryland. In

1783 he removed into Kentucky. He sustained various offices of profit and honor. He was in the late war in the Northern department. He published in 1816, "Memoirs of my own times," in 2,300 pages, and promised three additional volumes of the size of the two published ! He did not, however, live to fulfil his promise.



APPENDIX.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE PRESS.

"The first press," says Dr. Holmes, in his *Annals of America*, "set up in this country, was at Cambridge, Mass., in 1639; the first thing printed was the Freeman's Oath; the second was an Almanac, and the third the Psalms of David, newly turned into metre."

We cannot be so minute in our statements in regard to the Georgia Press. About 1762 or '3, a paper was published in Savannah, called the Georgia Gazette, by James Johnson. This expired in '99. In 1775 there was still but one paper in the State. In 1810 there were thirteen. Now there are eighteen weekly, semi-weekly, and daily, papers published.

As a people we have been too much engaged in pursuits necessary to a livelihood, to write books or to read them.

1. *Augusta Chronicle*. This paper was established about 1785, now issuing its 44th volume, by J. E. Smith. It has passed through several owners, and now published by A. H. Pemberton, who offers it for sale.

2. *Savannah Republican*, established in 1798, by Lyon & Morse. Now conducted by Frederick S. Fell.

3. *Washington News*, established in 1800, by Alexander M'Millan, and called "Washington Gazette." In 1801 it was conducted by Capt. D. P. Hillhouse, and called "Monitor." In 1820 it took its present name, and was edited by Mr. Gieu. In 1827, Mr. Pastur assumed the duties of its editor.

4. *Georgia Journal*, established in 1809, by Seaton Grantland; in 1819, Camack & Hines were the conductors; in 1823, Camack & Ragland, who now conduct it. Number issued, 2,500.

5. *Savannah Georgian*, established in 1818, by a society of gentlemen. George Harny, Editor. Now conducted by Robinson & Bevan.

6. *Southern Recorder*, established in 1820, by Grantland & Orme, who now conduct it. Number issued, 2,000.

7. *Georgia Messenger*, established 18th March, 1823, by Major Matthew Robertson. Now conducted by Rose & Shade, price \$3. Number issued, 700. The press with which this paper was commenced had been used to print the *Louisville Gazette*, a paper established at Louisville, say 1796, by Day & Healy. It was changed to "American Advocate." Then by Wheeler to the "Columbian Advocate." Wheeler died insolvent. In 1820 Major Robinson bought the press and type for \$30, at auction, and conducted a paper, called the "*Sentinel*," a while, and then exchanged the old types for new, in Philadelphia. Brought the press to Macon, and commenced the "*Georgia Messenger*" with it, and having purchased a new one, broke it to pieces. It was an oak press and made in England.

8. *Constitutionalist*, established in July, 1823, by William J. Bunce, who now publishes it, on Tuesdays and Fridays.

9. *Athenian*, established in 1827, by O. P. Shaw. Number issued, 500. This paper was called the "Columbian Sentinel," in 1824, and conducted by P. Robinson.

10. *Statesman and Patriot*, established in 1827, by E. H. Burrett. The "Patriot," established in 1822, and "Georgia Statesman," in 1825, were amalgamated to form the "Statesman and Patriot."

11. *Georgia Courier*, established in May, 1826, by Brantly & Clarke, now conducted by J. G. M'Whorter, and published on Mondays and Thursdays.

12. *Hancock Advertiser*, established in 1826, by J. P. Norton, conducted by the same; price \$2 in advance.

13. *Macon Telegraph*, established in 1826, by M. Bartlett, now conducted by the same. Number issued, 700. Price \$3 in advance.

14. *Columbus Enquirer*, established in 1827, by M. B. Lamar. Price \$3 in advance. Number issued 600.

15. *Jackson Republican*, established at McDonough, in 1827, by Minor.

16. *Rural Cabinet*, established in 1828, by P. Robinson.

17. *Savannah Mercury*, established in 1828, by C. E. Bartlett.

18. *Darien Phœnix*, established in 1829.

[From the *Macon Telegraph* 1833.]

At this time 20 Newspapers are published in this State, viz :—

ATHENS—*The Athenian*, published by O. P. Shaw, weekly, maintains the Troup doctrines.

AUGUSTA—*Augusta Chronicle*, by A. H. Pemberton, semi-weekly, supports the Clark party.

Georgia Courier, by J. G. McWhorter, semi-weekly, supports the Troup party, (in part.)

The Constitutionalist, by Wm. Bunce, semi-weekly, supports the Troup party.

BAINBRIDGE—*Georgia Reporter*, weekly, by Jared Everett.

COLUMBUS—*Columbus Enquirer*, by Van Ness, Bethune & Lewis, weekly, supports the Troup party.

The Democrat, by C. E. Bartlett, weekly, advocates the principles of the Clark party.

MACON—*Macon Telegraph*, by M. Bartlett, daily and weekly, advocates the Union of the States, the doctrines of the Jefferson school, and the re-election of Gen. Jackson.

Georgia Messenger, by S. Rose & Co., weekly, attached to the Troup party.

The Macon Advertiser and Agricultural and Mercantile Intelligencer, semi-weekly, by M. J. Slade, attached to the same party.

- Georgia Christian Repertory*, weekly, by G. Capers, attached to the Methodist cause.
- MACDONOUGH—*Macdonough Jacksonian*, by S. W. Minor, weekly, supports the Clark party.
- MILLEDGEVILLE—*Georgia Journal*, by Camack & Ragland, weekly, (semi-weekly during the session of the Legislature,) advocates the Troup party.
- Southern Recorder*, by Grantland & Orme, weekly, belongs to the same party.
- The Federal Union*, by Polhill & Cuthbert, weekly, advocates the Clark principles.
- MOUNT ZION—*Hancock Advertiser*, by J. P. Norton, weekly, attached to the Troup party.
- SAVANNAH—*Savannah Republican*, by Fell & De La Motta, daily, attached to the same party.
- Savannah Georgian*, by G. & W. Robertson, daily, belongs to the same party.
- WARRENTON—*Rural Cabinet*, by P. Robinson, weekly, adheres to the same party.
- WASHINGTON—*Washington News*, by T. A. Pasteur, weekly, advocates the same doctrine.
- SAVANNAH—*The Georgian*, W. H. Bullock, daily.
- Republican*, Delamotta, daily.
- DARIEN—*Telegraph*, weekly.
- AUGUSTA—*Chronicle and Sentinel*, W. E. Jones, daily.
- Courier*, Mason & Douglass, daily.
- Constitutionalist*, Gieu & Thompson, daily.
- Medical and Surgical Journal*, Drs. Antony & Eve, monthly.
- MILLEDGEVILLE—*Federal Union*, J. A. Cuthbert, weekly.
- Journal*, Rockwell, weekly.
- Recorder*, Grieve & Orme, weekly.
- Standard of Union*, P. L. Robinson, weekly.
- MACON—*Messenger*, S. Rose, weekly.
- Telegraph*, M. Bartlett, weekly.
- COLUMBUS—*Sentinel*, Cline & Iverson, weekly.
- Enquirer*, Marks & Flournoy, weekly.
- Herald*, Webb, weekly.

- ATHENS**—*Banner*, A. Chase, weekly.
Whig, Jones, weekly.
- DAHLONEGA**—*Miner's Recorder*, Gathwright, weekly.
- CASSVILLE**—*Pioneer*, weekly.
- NEWNAN**—*Palladium*, C. F. Sherburn, weekly.
 Another, by Mr. Minor, weekly.
- COVINGTON**—*Herald*, weekly.
- WASHINGTON**—*News*, weekly.
Spy, James T. Hayes, weekly.
Index, Rev. J. Mercer, weekly.
Banner—Rev. Mr. Stokes, monthly.
- BRUNSWICK**—*Advocate*, began June, 1837, weekly.
- CITY OF MACON**—*City News Carrier*, began June, 1837, weekly. In all 27.
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HISTORY AND PROGRESS OF EDUCATION.

Whitfield's Orphan House, near Providence Island, some 14 miles S. of Savannah, was begun in February, 1740. This was the first of the kind in the United States. Until the buildings were finished, the children were placed in the city: "they will work in picking and carding cotton, a quantity having been purchased already." The buildings were extensive and the concern flourished some years. At his death Whitfield bequeathed the property to lady Huntingdon, and a class of children has been educated in Savannah many years past from the avails.

Schools were early in operation in Savannah, Augusta, and a few other towns in the lower part of the State; but little attention was paid to learning above Augusta, till 1800, if we except the following:

Rev. Mr. Springer opened a classical school 5 miles N. Washington, near the present residence of Rev. Mr. Armstrong, in 1791. Here the Rev. Jesse Mercer commenced the study of the learned languages.

In 1793 the Rev. Silas Mercer, employed a Mr. Armour

to open an academy at his residence, called Salem, 9 miles S. Washington, now owned by Mr. Gibson. This continued till the death of Mr. Mercer, in 1796, and at which several persons were educated.

In 1794 or '5 Rev. Dr. Waddel taught a classical school in Columbia county, called Carmel Academy, and was assisted in it by William H. Crawford.

In 1802 the College commenced operations at Athens, then in the wilderness, where could be distinctly heard,

“The fox’s bark, or wolf’s lugubrious howl.”

The first class was taught in a small building, 20 by 14 feet, standing between the Post-office and house formerly occupied by the President of the college.

In 1801, only six academies had been *incorporated* in the State. These were in Savannah, Augusta, Sunbury, Louisville, and in Burke and Wilkes counties. In 1802, a *female school* was commenced at Athens, by Mrs. Allen and daughters. In 1805, Mrs. Dugas, a French lady, opened a boarding-school in Washington, which flourished a number of years. In 1805 or 6, the Meson Academy, at Lexington, was opened. In 1804 the Baptists, in general committee, resolved to establish a college. Land, 15 miles S. W. Augusta, was purchased, and an academy opened in 1807, called Mount Enon. Application was made to the Legislature for a charter for a college, but the request was denied! The academy flourished several years, and educated several men of promise, but declined about 1812. Rev. Dr. Holcombe, Judge Clay, Mr. Mercer, Joel Early, Sen., Esq., were among the active friends of the scheme. Large contributions were made throughout the Baptist community.

In 1811 the Mount Zion Academy, and soon after, that at Powelton, were brought into operation. The importance of education now seemed to be more appreciated; and academies, both male and female, sprang up in almost every town. The Academies had each the right, by the act of 1792, to purchase, for their use, £1,000 worth of confiscated property.

Few persons, born since the period alluded to, are entirely destitute of education ; but thousands, who were thrown into life before 1800, know not a letter. The total number of academies is now nearly 90. Many of these, however, are misnamed ; for an academy supposes instruction in the higher branches of education ; but some are no better than “ *old field schools*.” We hope the Legislature will see to it, in future, that no charter of incorporation shall be granted to any body of trustees, unless it be a *sine qua non*, that in such academy there shall be taught, at least a part of the year, the learned languages and higher branches of the mathematics. Deception enough has been practised in *manufacturing* academies, as they are called, to get money from the treasury. When established, they have no better claims to pecuniary aid than any other school ; they draw money merely because they have trustees, and are incorporated !

The academy and free school funds consist of \$500,000 ; stock in the bank of Darien \$200,000 ; stock in State bank \$20,000 ; do. bank of Augusta, \$100,000,—\$500,000. Of this sum, there have been paid out, since 1822, to the academies, \$60,642 58, and for the support of free schools, 46,412 12.

The following is the best estimate I can make on the probable number of pupils at our academies and common schools :—

In the academies, pupils	- - - -	4,600
In 60 counties are 12 common schools, each		
having 30 pupils, - - - -	- - - -	21,600
In the other 16 counties 5 schools each, with		
20 pupils, - - - -	- - - -	1,600

Total in the academies and schools, 1829, 27,200

In a report made to the Legislature in November, 1832, the number of academies named is 108, and reports from 78 ; in these the number of pupils educated is stated to be 4,598.

In 49 counties the number of pupils who derive aid from the Poor School fund, is, 7,544. Total, 12,142. But

about 40 counties sent no report touching the education of the poor. Then the number at common schools which pay for their tuition, must be five times as many as the other; in those 49 counties then, there must have been at school 30,000 pupils.

Number of Scholars instructed in the Poor Schools of the various counties, in 1835.—Baldwin, 85; Bibb, 166; Burke, 110; Butts, 73; Campbell, 33; Carroll, 16; Chatham, 70; Clark, 117; Columbia, 50; Coweta, 55; Crawford, 40; De Kalb, 83; Early, 80; Effingham, 41; Elbert, 101; Fayette, 39; Glynn, 35; Greene, 79; Gwinnett, 103; Hall, 37; Hancock, 335; Harris, 105; Heard, 75; Henry, 50; Jasper, 308; Jackson, 46; Jefferson, 56; Jones, 112; Lincoln, 146; Liberty, 246; Madison, 48; McIntosh, 45; Merriwether, 48; Monroe, 497; Morgan, 145; Muscogee, 253; Newton, 168; Oglethorpe, 80; Pike, 97; Putnam, 245; Richmond, 437; Talbot, 377; Taliaferro, 85; Thomas, 73; Troup, 131; Twiggs, 201; Upson, 180; Walton, 164; Warren, 134; Washington, 161; Wilkes, 158.

Total 6,620. In the above list only about 54 counties reported, leaving 35 which failed to furnish the state of the academies.

The number of pupils from 27 counties, who received aid from the school fund, as reported in 1835, was, 3,384.

Estimate: In the academies of 49 counties are 8,885 pupils. In the other 41 counties say 3,830, total, 13,000. In schools aided in tuition by the school fund, in 27 counties, 3,384. Estimate the other pupils at five times the number, and we have 16,920, but say 15,000. In the other 62 we should have about 36,000 more. There can not be less than 50,000 pupils in our State receiving education.

Number of Scholars instructed in the Poor Schools of the various counties, in 1836.—Campbell, 24; Carroll, 88; Coweta, 99; Crawford, 30; De Kalb, 27; Effingham, 12; Emanuel, 77; Fayette, 113; Franklin, 311; Hall, 330; Hancock, 84; Heard, 23; Henry, 182; Houston, 93; Irwin, 117; Jackson, 161; Jones, 148;

Madison, 64; Marion, 54; Monroe, 117; Murray, 17; Newton, 16; Oglethorpe, 58; Rabun, 115; Taliaferro, 33; Troup, 80; Upson, 111; Washington, 69; Wayne, 32; Wilkes, 54.—Total 2,617.

Reports, in 1836, from 111 Academies, in 49 counties—8,885 pupils; 41 counties made no report.

Colleges. Franklin college is described in connection with Athens.

Oglethorpe University is at Midway, near Milledgeville. The corner stone for the building was laid in March, 1837.

An academy had been in operation two years prior to the organization of a College Faculty. Instruction in the classes will commence in January, 1838. This is under the direction of the Presbyterians.

This institution was organized at the late meeting of the Board of Trustees, by creating the officers of the Faculty, and the courses of lectures, and also appointing part of the Faculty, as follows:

Faculty.—Rev. C. P. Beman, President, and Professor of Natural Philosophy and Chemistry.

E. A. Nisbet, Esq., Vice President, and Professor of Belles Lettres and Mental Philosophy.

Rev. C. W. Howard, Chaplain, and Professor of Moral Philosophy and Evidences of Christianity.

Rev. S. K. Talmage, Professor of Ancient Languages.

N. M. Crawford, Professor of Mathematics and Astronomy.

Not yet filled.—Professor of Modern Languages.

“ Professor of Geology, Botany and Mineralogy.

“ Rector of the Midway Seminary, and ex-officio Member of the Faculty.

“ A competent number of Tutors.

Provision has also been made by the Board for the delivery, gratuitously, of a course of lectures on each of the following subjects, viz: Municipal, civil and international law, physiology, and anatomy.

A *College* is to be built $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles N. W. Covington, and to be under the direction of the Methodists, called *Emory*

College ; building to be commenced in the winter of 1837-8. The town is to be called Oxford, and lots sold in July, 1837. This denomination has a flourishing manual labor school just by Covington.

The Baptists have raised, in subscriptions, over \$100,000, for a Southern Baptist college, but have not yet fixed on a site. In 1835 the subject was agitated at Washington, in Wilkes, and \$10,000 raised in a short time to locate it in that village. The matter was referred to the Baptist Convention, in May, 1836, and no change was made in regard to location. In the winter of 1837 a considerable sum was raised in the western counties to have it located in Talbotton. At the Convention in May, 1837, a committee reported unfavorably in regard to Talbotton. Many prefer a site near the Mercer Institute, in Greene, but the final determination is not yet made.

Manual Labor Schools. As these have become very popular in our State, a short history may not be uninteresting. In 1829 the author of this volume presented to the Executive Committee of the Baptist Convention, a plan for education with manual labor, but was dissuaded from bringing it before the Convention till April 1831 ; then it met the hearty approbation of the body *generally*, not unanimously, and a resolution was passed to purchase lands and commence, January, 1832.

At first the institution was to be open to theological students only, for a few of that class had been receiving instruction at Eatonton, Crawfordville, &c., for a some years.

December, 1831, had arrived, the committee had made no effort to procure a plantation, and the author conceived they were afraid to risk the experiment ; therefore he purchased a small place near Eatonton, and opened a manual labor school, January 23d, 1832, on his own responsibility. This, though it met, as was anticipated, with difficulties, flourished beyond the expectations of the most sanguine. In August the Convention had purchased a plantation, and the proprietor of the school, near Eatonton, was requested to discontinue his at the end of the year, and

send his pupils to the other, to be opened in January, 1833 ; this request was complied with.

The site fixed on by the Convention is in Greene, seven miles N. Greensboro, where operations commenced in January, 1833. Rev. B. M. Sanders, Principal and Steward, and two or three other teachers. About 30 pupils were received the first year, though double that number made application. In 1834, and ever since, from 80 to 90 have received the benefits of the institution, and always more applicants than can be accommodated. The present popular Principal, who, for nearly five years, has conducted the institution, with great energy and prudence, and to the entire satisfaction of the Convention, was so certain, in April, 1831, that the scheme would not succeed, when asked to be one of 30 to raise \$1,500, in order to purchase a plantation for the concern, observed, he "would be the 30th," implying that the sum could not be raised—the thing was impracticable. The Rev. Messrs. Mercer, Armstrong, and others, were also unbelievers in regard to the matter.

But the Lord has prospered the school. In the first year a large number of the students professed religion.

About 1,000 acres of land are owned in a body ; large and convenient buildings are erected ; large stocks of horses, cattle, and hogs, are on the place ; the students labor from two to three hours per day, growing cotton, corn, potatoes, &c., &c., and are happy ; the school flourishes.

This year they have in a high state of cultivation, 10 acres of potatoes, 50 acres oats, 60 cotton, and 70 corn. These will produce, no doubt, 1,000 bushels potatoes, same quantity oats, 100 bushels corn, and 30 bags cotton.

In the spring of 1832 a school of this character was commenced in McIntosh, under the patronage of Rev. Joseph C. Stiles,—but it is believed it continued only a short period.

In January, 1833, a manual labor school was begun near Athens, by Mr. Hopkins, under the patronage of the Presbyterians. In 1834 or '5 it was removed to Gwinnett county, where it is in a flourishing condition.

In 1835 the school at Medway was begun, under the

charge of Rev. C. P. Beman, and was held out to be a manual labor establishment, but very little work was performed, and that only the first year: this has grown into Oglethorpe college.

Georgia Conference Manual Labor School was commenced in March, 1835. It is located on the brow of a commanding eminence, lying immediately west of Covington, about half a mile. The institution fronts the south, with a gentle declivity, distant 300 yards from the main road, passing westward from Covington. An area of about three acres is enclosed by the buildings of the institution, covered with beautiful shade trees, of the natural growth. The scene is picturesque and rural. The soil is principally silicious, abounding in the disintegrations of sand-stone, and is based on immense masses of compact granite. The surface of the country around is rolling, and much diversified.

Buildings. 12 Students' houses, 6 on the E. and 6 on the W. wing of the campus, 34 by 18, and 4½ feet passage, two rooms in each house.

1 Superintendent's house, 38 by 16, two stories high, with an L 18 feet by 16 feet.

1 Steward's house, 36 by 18, two stories high.

1 Steward's hall, 60 by 25, with T 28 by 28.

1 house for officers and recitation rooms, 28 by 18, with T 28 by 16, two stories high.

1 Chapel, 45 by 30.

2 large barns, with corn house in the centre of one, with sheds on each side, and 12 stables for horses. Cost of the above buildings, about \$14,000.

Salaries and number of Officers. Superintendent's salary, \$1,250; teacher of Mathematics salary, \$800 and board; 1 teacher of Languages, salary \$800 and board; 1 assistant in English, salary \$200; 1 Steward and Farmer, salary \$450 and board of family, say \$300 more; number of Students 120; 76 board in the institution.

Expenses. Board \$1 25 per week; washing 75 cents per month; tuition \$2 25 per month; room rent \$2 per term.

Two Sessions, one commencing 1st January and ending

middle of July, the other commencing 25th July and ending 1st December.

The Trustees own 2,082 acres of good farming land, about 700 cleared, and in good repair; several good dwelling houses, situated on different tracts, houses worth, probably, \$3,000. The whole cost of the land \$21,500. The above includes the college lands, 1,232 acres.

We have 9 horses, and 2 wagons; 1 yoke of oxen and cart; 33 cows, and 250 hogs.

I forgot to mention we had a very valuable Astronomical, Philosophical, and Chemical Apparatus, excelled by few in the country. The valuation for which we have it insured is \$1,500. The school commenced in March, 1835, with 30 pupils, and 2 teachers.

G. H. R.

Pauperism. The number of the poor who cannot support themselves is not ascertained. The trustees of the Inferior Court are constituted, by law, the proper guardians of the poor; and they can appropriate money from the county treasury for their support, and, if necessary, levy a tax, equal to one-fourteenth of the State tax, to relieve the necessitous. When there is an indigent individual, he makes his or her wants known, and the Court put into the hands of some respectable person, near his residence, from 40 to 60 dollars, and which is found sufficient to maintain them. In some counties, the poor are boarded by the lowest bidder.

In those counties where there are large towns, on account of foreigners, sailors, &c., the tax to support the poor becomes oppressive. Hence, the Legislature, with a noble liberality, have granted from the State treasury such sums as would render the needy comfortable. Savannah has been compelled to support hundreds of the unfortunate, and for this purpose erected a Poor House and Hospital. To this institution the Legislature has made large donations,—even \$8,000 in one year, and some thousands almost every year. Did ever a heathen or an infidel found an alms-house or establish an infirmary? It is believed that none can be found but in Christian nations.

No man that has health but who can support comfortably a small family, by his own manual labor; yes, let him be industrious six months in the year, and he *can* support them.

RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS IN THE STATE.

1. *Sketch of the Baptist Denomination.*—Among the first settlers, in 1733, there were a few Baptists; William Calvert, of Lincolnshire, William Slack, of Ireland, and Thomas Walker, of Northampton, were the most prominent characters. In 1757, Mr. Nicholas Bedgegood, of Mr. Whitfield's Orphan House, which was situated a few miles below Savannah, embraced the sentiments of the Baptists, and soon after was baptized by Mr. Oliver Hart, of Charleston. In 1763, Mr. H. baptized Mr. Benjamin Stirk, his wife, and a few others, to whom Mr. B. administered the Lord's Supper, and afterwards he removed to South Carolina. In 1772 about forty families were scattered over the southern part of the State. In 1770 the Rev. Daniel Marshall began to preach in Columbia county, and in 1772 formed the Kiokee church, the first established in Georgia. While at prayer, he was seized, in presence of his audience, for preaching in the parish of St. Paul, and made to give security for his appearance at Court in Augusta. He stood a trial, and was ordered no more to preach in Georgia. He answered, in the language of the Apostles, "We ought to obey God rather than men." This church was constituted at the present site of Applington; but its constitution was removed three miles north some years ago, where it has a fine brick building, 60 by 40 feet. No church was gathered in Savannah till 1800.

About 1771 or '2, Rev. Mr. Botsford began to preach in Burke and neighboring counties, where he formed a church, now called Botsford's Meeting-house, in 1773, near Waynesborough.

About the close of the war, Andrew, a servant of the

venerable Jonathan Bryan, began to preach in Savannah; and, though much persecuted and inhumanly treated, was extensively useful among the blacks. Driven from a house of worship which had been erected in town, he preached in his master's barn, three miles below. When he died, in 1812, so great was his reputation, that both Dr. Kollock, and Mr. Johnson, delivered addresses in their houses of worship, and one was delivered at the grave.

Through the instrumentality of Mr. Marshall, and other ministers, the *Georgia Association* was constituted at Kioke, at Columbia Court-house, in 1784. The churches which composed this body at its formation, were, probably, (for no record is preserved,)

Kiokee, constituted in - - - 1772

Aberleen, " - - - 1774

This was formerly called Red's creek.

Fishing creek constituted in - - - 1782

Green Wood " - - - 1784

Botsford's, (doubtful,) - - - 1773*

This body had become so large, that in 1796, a part of the churches were constituted into the *Hepzibah Association*. The churches in this Association are in Burke, Washington, Bullock, Scriven, and neighboring counties.

In 1798 *The Sarepta Association* was formed of churches in Elbert, Franklin, Madison, Clark, &c., which had been attached to the Georgia.

In 1802 the *Savannah River Association* was formed of three churches at Savannah. Afterwards, those in South Carolina joined, but separated in 1818.

On the 10th of November, 1810, the *Ocmulgee Association* was constituted of 24 churches, at Rooty creek Meeting-house, 8 miles east Eatonton, by a committee of the Georgia Association. The churches composing this body are in Baldwin, Putnam, Jones, Jasper, and Morgan. This section of country began to be settled in 1804 or 5.

At the Cool Springs Meeting-house, in Wilkinson county, in March, 1814, was formed the *Ebenezer Association*. Counties where the churches exist, are, Wilkinson, Twiggs,

* Asplund, Benedict and Edwards.

Pulaski, Telfair, &c. Rev. Edmund Talbot was one of the committee in the formation of the four preceding bodies. The Piedmont Association, embracing the churches in Thomas, Ware, &c., was formed in, say 1812.

In 1817 the *Tugalo River Association* was constituted by churches chiefly from the Sarepta. These are situated in Rabun, Habersham, and contiguous counties.

In 1818 the *Sunbury Association* was formed at Sunbury, from churches of Savannah River Association. The churches of this body are in Chatham, Liberty, McIntosh, &c.

In September, 1824, at Harris Spring Meeting-house, nine miles E. Covington, the *Yellow River Association* was formed, and the churches are located in Newton, Decatur, &c.

In October, 1824, at Rocky creek, Monroe county, the *Flint River Association* was constituted of fourteen churches, from the Ocmulgee and Ebenezer Associations. These are in Henry, Bibb, &c.

In 1825, the *Chattahoochee Association* was formed; and the churches are chiefly in Hall, Gwinnett, &c.

In 1826 or '7, *Och-loch-onne Association* was formed of churches situated in Decatur, and in neighboring counties, and in Florida.

In January, 1829, the *Icheconnau Association* was formed of more than twenty churches, from the Flint River Association. These churches are in Crawford, Bibb, Houston, Dooly, &c.

The Baptists have a Convention, the objects of which are to promote the cause of Christ by Missions, and "to afford an opportunity to those who may conscientiously think it their duty to form a fund for the education of pious young men, who may be called by the spirit and their churches to the Christian ministry." Its funds in hand are about \$2,000. In 1828, Mr. Penfield, of Savannah, left the Convention \$2,500, for education purposes, *provided*, they would raise as much more. This was promptly done at its session, March, 1829; so that the funds soon to be realized are more than \$7,000. It has but two young men

pursuing a course of studies calculated to render them more acceptable ministers. It has purchased a number of standard Theological books for indigent ministers, and employs annually one or more domestic missionaries; beside contributing to the funds of the General Convention. There is a sluggish indifference in many to the promotion of its designs, and a bitter hostility in others; but since the revival of 1827-8, its prospects are brighter.

The number of churches is 356, being an increase of 66 in two years; the number of ministers and licentiates about 200; that of communicants 28,268. During the last Associational year, about 8,000 were baptized. Few, not more than seven or eight ministers, have shared the advantages of a collegiate education; nor do the Baptists think such education indispensable to a preacher of the gospel, nor required by God's word. While some denominations admit none to preach without it—put on it too high an estimate—make it a “*sine qua non*,” it is hoped the Baptists will remove from the *extreme* in which many of them rest, i. e. that learning is of no service, and give it its proper place—give their ministers all the knowledge they can, that it may subserve the interests of religion. Baptists in 1835,—21 Associations; 583 churches; 298 ministers, and 41,810 communicants.

2. *Methodists*.—Mr. Wesley began to preach in Savannah in 1736; but it is not known that he formed a single class. I applied to several ministers of this denomination for a particular account of their rise and progress in this State; and though promises were made me that they would *try*, none was prepared. The first Conference held in the State was at a private house in Wilkes. The first Conference mentioned by Asbury, in his journal, was held at the fork of Broad river, April 9th, 1788. Six members and 4 probationers attended.

In March, 1789, he speaks of being at Brownsboro, Columbia, and at a Conference at Grant's, Greene.

In 1826 there were 17,181 members; but this number has greatly increased since. Of these there were probably between two and three hundred *local preachers*, beside

about fifty circuit preachers. Though, like the Baptists, they have few, if any, men of a collegiate education, they have some *good*, if not *learned*, preachers—men who have faced, in sickly and sultry climates, many dangers, and have not counted their lives dear, that they might win souls to Christ. They have assisted the mission school at Asbury, near Fort Mitchell, and also given for the general book concern; but a considerable portion of the funds collected go to pay their *circuit preachers*; and, if I am rightly informed, it is difficult for them to realize the *one hundred dollars* allowed them by the General Conference. With them, as with some other persuasions, a few liberal individuals do all that is done. Number in Georgia and Florida, in 1835,—80 travelling preachers, and 33,442 communicants; 25,005 whites—8,436 coloured.

3. *Presbyterians*.—Rev. Mr. Goulding kindly offered to prepare a sketch of this denomination; and though it was anxiously looked for, it did not reach me.

A church was established at Medway, Liberty county, about 1757; minister, Rev. John Osgood. Their ancestors had emigrated from Dorchester, in Massachusetts, many years before, and settled at a place which they called Dorchester, in South Carolina, whence they removed to Medway.

A Presbyterian church existed in Savannah about 1760; minister, Rev. John J. Zubley. A new house of worship was built in 1800, and another in 1819, the most elegant and costly in the State.

The first minister ordained in the up-country, was the Rev. Mr. Springer, in 1790. [M'Call. Anal. Repository, &c.]

In 1826 the number of churches was 48; ministers 27; and members about 2,200; but these have been greatly increased since that date. A great proportion of the clergy are men of a classical education. As a denomination, they are doing a good deal for mission and education purposes.

The Georgia Education Society, chiefly supported by *them*, has several young men in preparatory studies for the

ministry under its patronage. Classical and Theological instruction is given them by the gentleman named at the head of this article, in Lexington. Presbyterians in 1835 : 3 Presbyteries ; 75 churches ; 45 ministers, and 4,882 communicants.

4. *Episcopalians*.—Christ's church, in Savannah, was formed in a few years after the first settlement of the State, and had a house of worship in 1744. Mr. Zuberhuler was their first minister, who died in 1776. This house was burnt in the great fire of 1796, and was re-placed by a fine brick building. The house of worship in Augusta was finished about 1820.

In 1826 there were five ministers in the State, four organized congregations, and 164 communicants. About this time a congregation was gathered in Macon ; but the minister removing soon, it is now nearly extinct.

Episcopalians have congregations at Savannah, Augusta, Macon, and Columbus.

Protestant Methodists, about 20 congregations, and 15 ministers.

5. *Roman Catholics*.—Churches 3 ; priests 3 ; members say 2,100. Members in this estimate include all christened in the church.

Roman Catholics have congregations at Savannah, Augusta, Columbus, and one near Raytown, Taliaferro.

6. *Unitarians* have a congregation in Augusta. Two ministers.

7. *Christians*, 15 or 20 ministers.

8. There are about 400 *Jews* in the State. In Savannah is a Synagogue.

RICE.

Manner of Culture.—The land is ploughed up in the fall. It is planted from the 12th to the 15th March, in rows of 15 inches distant from the centre, which gives 120 rows to a half acre. On marsh land three bushels, (because

the birds pick up a good deal,) and on clay two bushels, are sowed. The water is not let upon the field till after the second hoeing, (the object is to kill the grass,) and may be kept on thirty days; fresh water only is used. Hands cut an acre or more a day; and they will raise each 60 bushels the season, beside their own provisions.

COTTON.

From an old book in Philadelphia, it is seen, that cotton was cultivated in the Southern States as early as 1746.

When Jay's treaty was made with Great Britain, in 1794, cotton was not considered as an article of exportation from the United States; now we raise about *one million bags annually!* The price of the *Upland* varies from 6 to 20 cents. The crop of 1818, in this State, averaged about 30 cents, and the Sea Island one dollar.

CULTURE OF SILK.

In the last seven years there have been imported into these United States, silk to the value of \$50,156,566. This is the amount of the invoice; but put down the real sum that we pay for it at retail, with the expenses of importation, &c., &c., and it will amount to \$84,764,205. The mulberry tree grows spontaneously in this State, and it is stated that *one ounce* of seed will produce 16,000 plants, enough, when grown, to feed a sufficient quantity of worms to produce many hundred pounds of silk. Let us begin to cultivate the mulberry.

The first silk in the United States was raised in Georgia. In March, 1734, the trustees offered £3 currency, for every bushel of good silk balls, or cocoons. In 1757 1,052 pounds were taken to the Filature, in Savannah; soon 10,000 were brought. Georgia silk was worth three

shillings per pound more than any other. The Filiature was burned in 1758, with 8,000 pounds of cocoons.

The Italian mulberry is found in various parts of the State. Dr. Fort, of Milledgeville, has a large grove, now fit for feeding worms; he has also a number of the *Morus Multicaulis*. A grove of both Italian and Chinese is near Eatonton. Our old fields would yield a rich harvest of mulberries.

VINEYARDS.

Many planters have procured roots, and planted large fields in grape vines.

Mr. McCall, of Laurens, has been making excellent wine for near 20 years. Dr. Boykin, of Milledgeville, has a large vineyard, and several persons in Jasper and in Putnam; they have made large quantities of wine, but lately the grape rots, and does not mature. In Jasper, the pure, unadulterated, juice of the grape has been sold for \$1 per gallon—wine too, a year old or more. Mr. Gordon, of Eatonton, has sold it for fifty cents the bottle. There is enough of alcohol in the grape to preserve it for years, without the addition of brandy.

LANDS.

The price of land varies from 25 cents to 50 dollars per acre. Pretty good land can be obtained for one dollar per acre, on which an industrious family will raise abundance of sustenance. The produce raised, per acre, varies in quantity according to the quality of the land; bushels of corn per acre, from 15 to 50. Best cotton land produces about 1,600 pounds in the seed; these make 400 when ginned. Wheat is somewhat an uncertain crop. In the low country very little is raised. In the middle section frequently not more than 5 or 10 bushels grow on an acre.

OLD STYLE,

Which, by astronomical calculation, had given an excess of *eleven* days beyond the true solar time, between the sitting of the Council of Nice, March 21, A. D. 325, and the year 1752, ceased, by act of British Parliament, Wednesday, September 2, 1752, and New Style began on the day succeeding, on Thursday, which was denominated September 14, instead of the customary September 3, thus cancelling the 11 intermediate days. The common Julian year, reckoning 365 days 6 hours, instead of the true solar year, of 365 days, 5 hours, 48 minutes, and $45\frac{1}{2}$ seconds, had given a day too much in about each revolution of 130 years; and consequently, an excess of 11 days in the 1,427 years, which in 1752, had passed since A. D. 325. In reckoning the dates of births and deaths, and of important events, which took place previously to September 14th, 1752, 11 days must be added, to meet the now established New Style.

Franklin's Almanack, of 1752, appears to be the only Almanack of the Colonies, which contained the corrected Calendar of September.

This singular month stands thus :

Tuesday	1
Wednesday	2
Thursday	14
Friday	15

and onwards in regular course to September 30—the month containing only 19 instead of the usual 30 days.

THE MARKETS.

PRICE OF EATABLES.

Pork is worth from \$3 to \$4 50 per hundred. Pork was worth from \$7 to \$9 in winter of 1836 and '7. Dried Bacon from 9 to 12½ cents. Butter from 12½ to 25 cents; customary price in small villages 18¾ cents. Wheat is worth about one dollar; seldom higher except for seed. Beef, in the summer, is worth 3½ to 4 cents, and *stall-fed* 8 cents per pound. Corn varies in price from 40 to \$1 30; generally from 50 to 75. Turkeys 75 cents to \$1 00. Chickens 12½. Eggs 12½.

CUSTOMARY FREIGHTS,

Between Savannah and Augusta, of the Steamboat Co.

	Cents.		Cents.
Anvils, per 100 lbs.	43	hardware, coffee in	
Boxes and bales, as		hhd., tierces, barrels or bags, for	
well as all measurable goods, per cubic foot, (excepting Crates Crockery,)		100 pounds gross weight,	40
	18	Castings per 100 lbs.,	3
Boxes of less size than 1 cubic foot,	25	Cotton bagging, per piece,	60
Bundles, small, not measurable,	37½	Carriages, 4 wheels,	25 00
Bbbs., Pork, Beef, and Fish,	\$1 00	do. 2 do	10 00
Bbbs. Flour,	75	Chairs, Windsor, each	31½
Bbbs. Liquor,	1 00	Collars, (horse) per dozen,	75½
Bbbs. Potatoes, & all light bbbs. except		Crates, earthenware, per cubic foot,	16
		Demijohns, empty, piece,	25

	Cents.		Cents.
Demijohns, filled,	50	Qr. casks liquor,	1 00
Frying-pans, per bundle,	37	Powder, per keg of 28 lbs.,	50
Grindstones, per 100 lbs.,	40	Paper, writing, per ream,	18 $\frac{3}{4}$
Glass, in boxes, per 100 feet,	50	Paper, wrapping, per ream,	12 $\frac{1}{2}$
Hhds. spirits, each,	4 00	do. printing, large,	25
do. molasses, do.,	4 00	Paints, in kegs of 28 lbs.,	15
do. earthen or glass ware, large,	4 00	do. in do. of 14 lbs.,	10
Hhds. earthen or glass ware, small,	3 00	Saws, mill, cross cut, and pit, per doz.,	1 50
Hardware, heavy, in hhds,	4 00	Siekles, per doz.,	25
do. do. in tierces,	3 00	Saddle trees, per doz.,	50
do. do. in bbls.,	2 00	Scythe blades, per bundle,	37 $\frac{1}{2}$
do. do. in hf. bbls.,	1 00	Shot, per 100 lbs. gr.,	40
do. light in hhds.,	3 00	Steel, per do.,	40
do. do. in tierces,	2 00	Sugar, brown, hhds., tierces, bbls., and boxes, 100 pounds per gross,	40
do. do. in bbls.,	1 00	Sugar, loaf, per 100 lbs. nett,	62 $\frac{1}{2}$
do. do. in hf. bbls.,	75	Spices of all kinds, per 100 lbs. gross,	62 $\frac{1}{2}$
Hessians, per piece,	25	Spades, per doz.,	50
Iron, in sheets, per 100 lbs.,	40	Sacking, per piece,	37 $\frac{1}{2}$
Iron, in bars, per 100 lbs.,	31 $\frac{1}{2}$	Sifters, hair, per doz.,	75
Jugs and jars, empty, per gallon	5	Sifters, wire, do.,	1 50
Lead, per 100 lbs. gross,	40	Still, empty, per gal.,	3
Leather, per 100 lbs.,	75	do. filled, do.	6 $\frac{1}{2}$
Nails, per 100 lbs. gross,	40	Tin in boxes, 'usual size,	50
Oil, per gallon,	4	Tea, small chests,	25
Osnaburgs, per piece,	37 $\frac{1}{2}$	Vices, each,	25
Pipes liquor,	4 00		
Hlf. do. do.,	2 00		

Boat owners claim the option of weighing or measuring—40 cents per hundred gross, or 18 cents per cubic foot. Articles not specified on the above List, are arranged equitable, according to the above rates, except bagging, castings, bar iron, and leather.

REVIEW OF THE AUGUSTA MARKET.—WHOLESALE
PRICES.—1830.

Bagging, 18 a 23 cents.	Whiskey, gal., 38 a 42 cts.
Bacon, lb., 9 a 10 cts.	Northern Gin, gal., 45 a 48 c.
Beer, barrel, none.	Northern Rum, 42 a 45 cts.
Cotton, new, 9 a 11½, for prime.	Salt, bushels, 75 cts.
Castings, English, none.	Steel, German, lb., 13 a 14 cts.
do. American, 5 a 7 cents.	Steel, blistered, lb., 7 a 8 cts.
Coffee, lb., 12½ a 16 cts.	Shot, bag, \$1 75.
Corn, bushel, 50 a 56 cts.	Sugars, St. Croix, barrel, \$11½.
Cider, \$8 to \$9.	New-Orleans, \$9 a \$10.
Fish, Mackerel, No. 1, bbl, \$8; 2, \$7; 3, \$5½.	Georgia, \$8 a \$10.
Flour, Superfine, \$8½ a \$9.	Loaf, 19 a 23 cts.
do. Country, \$6 a \$7.	Lump, 17 a 18.
Iron, Swedes, lb., 4½ a 5 cts.	Tea, Hyson, lb., 112 cts.
Molasses, gal., 33 a 35 cts.	Gunpowder, lb., 130 a 150 c.
Nails, 6½ a 7½ cts.	do. in cannisters, \$4.
Rice, lb., 5 cts. for new.	Wines, Teneriffe, gal., 125 a 150 cts.
Spirits, Cog. Brandy, gal., 125 a 162½ cts.	L. P. Teneriffe, gal., 150 a 175 cts.
Bordeaux, do., 110 a 125 cts.	Malaga, gal., 65 a 75 cts.
Holland Gin, gal., 112 a 120 cts.	Port, gal., 150 a 200 cts.
Jamaica Rum, gal., 100 a 125 cts,	Madeira, gal., \$3 a \$4.
	Exchange, on Charleston, 60 days, 1 dis.
	do. do. sight, ½ pr ct. prem.

On New-York, 60 days 1	N. Carolina, do., 2½ a 3 dis-
per cent discount.	count.
do. do. sight, ½ prem.	Cape Fear, 3 do.
Specie, ½ a 1 prem., U. S.	Georgia Gold, 83 a 90 cts,
notes, m. a. ½ premium.	per dwt.
Cotton in 1835 '6 and a part of '37 was worth 12½ to 18 cents.	

RATES OF STORAGE AND COMMISSIONS,

Revised and adopted unanimously by the Warehouse keepers, in the city of Augusta, July 2d, 1832 :—

Bale Cotton,	25 cts. per 1st mo. &	12½ each mo. after.
Bbls. and qr. casks	25 do.	& 12½ do.
Hogsheads, (large)	75 do.	& 37½ do.
do. (small)	50 do.	& 25 do.
Pipes,	50 do.	& 25 do.
Tierces,	37½ do.	& 18¾ do.
Trunks,	37½ do.	& 18¾ do.
Kegs shot or lead,	37½ do.	& 18¾ do.
do. Nails,	25 do.	& 12½ do.
Cotton bagging pr. ps.,	12½ do.	& 6½ do.
Coils Rope,	12½ do.	& 6½ do.
Hides,	8 do.	& 4 do.
Bacon, per piece,	2 do.	& 1 do.
Chairs,	12½ do.	& 6½ do.
Bedsteads,	50 do.	& 25 do.
Carriages, (4 wheel)	\$2 do.	& \$1 do.
do. (2 do.)	\$1 do.	& 50 do.
Jersey & other wagons,	\$1 do.	& 50 do.
Crates (large)	75 cts. per 1st mo. &	37½ each mo. after.
do. (small)	50 do.	& 25 do.
Stills,	50 do.	& 25 do.
Anvils,	12½ do.	& 6½ do.
Castings, per piece,	4 do.	& 2 do.
Iron, per bar,	5 do.	& 2½ do.
All small packages,		12½ cents.

Boxes and bales merchandise, 25, 50, 75, and \$1, according to sizes.

Re-weighing Cotton $12\frac{1}{2}$ cents per bale, and if *re-stored* the owner is subjected to *extra* storage.

Cotton sold by *Factors* not subject to storage until the expiration of 15 days.

Commissions for selling Cotton 50 cents per bale.

do. Acceptances $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

do. Advancing money, in all cases $2\frac{1}{2}$ per ct.

do. Receiving and forwarding goods 50 per cent on the first month's storage.

do. Purchases $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

All postages chargeable.

All *storages due* at the time of the delivery of the article.



POSTSCRIPT.

The Western Baptists intend to organize a school of high order, near Talbotton, to commence 1st January next. A building to cost \$12,000, is about to be erected.

Mr. Josiah Flourney, of Putnam, it is understood, has pledged \$20,000 for a Labor School, and which has been accepted by his Methodist brethren, in Talbot: they intend to organize a school in that county.

Oxford is the site of Emory College, $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles north of Covington—not selected nor named when the Gazetteer was written.

The recapitulation of appropriations on 101st page is for 1835.

The salary of the Governor is not \$4,000 'till after the next election.

Brunswick was constituted a city, by the Legislature, in December, 1836.

Mr. Cotting should have been credited for the list of Fossils at 88th page.

Little River.—No Map has yet marked this stream correctly, and whether the engraver of the map, to accompany this work, will succeed, is yet unknown: a true delineation was furnished him. One head spring is just south of Social Circle, in Walton, another near Harris's Spring Meeting-house, in Newton. The road from Madison to Covington crosses them. Mr. Greene's map puts Social Circle on the route between the above towns; but the road to the Circle diverges to the right, and leaves that village 10 miles N. W. The road from the Circle to Covington passes 7 or 8 miles in Newton county, via Mount Pleasant in the Grave's settlement.

Over 6,000 Cherokees had reached their destination west of the Mississippi, according to Rev. Mr. McCoy's Journal, before the close of 1836.

Instead of prosecuting the project of erecting a college at Washington, the Baptists intend to build up the Mercer Institute into a college. It is already a very popular school, and will soon be prepared to confer degrees on its pupils. Two or three additional Professors will soon be appointed.

Prominent improvements since 1829.—Among these may be named :

1. Three colleges in progress.
2. 50,000 children in schools and academies instead of 27,000.
3. Three or four Manual Labor Schools, besides a Female college and several High schools.
4. Navigation : Steamers arrive at Macon and Milledgeville, and near Knoxville, and boats navigate the rivers in Cherokee country.
5. Railroads are hastening all through the country.
6. Cherokee was an untrodden forest ; now it is ornamented with near 20 towns and villages.
7. Against one *Factory* we have now 13 or 14.
8. Our agricultural system is improved—we begin to use means to *perpetuate* the *title* to our soil.
9. Temperance has wrought wonders.

THE END.

ADDENDA.

THE following pages are the result of inquiries made during last summer:

Albany, is a village on the western bank of the Flint, in the 1st District of Old Early, now Baker County. It contains 4 stores and several families.

Alexandria, has a name only. The proprietor sold lots, but the rail road anticipated, he feared would not run through the town, and the place was abandoned without improvement.

Athens, a full account of this thriving town and seat of science was promised in 1836, but was not furnished. The P. M. kindly sent most of the following facts last year, but too late to be incorporated with the body of the work. Population at least 2,000—dwelling houses 150—families 160. Probable amount of cotton consumed in the three factories near town 450,000 lbs. The college library consists of about 6,000 volumes. The cabinet of minerals is highly respectable, and is receiving additions by the industry of Prof. Ward, every year. The botanic garden, watered by two small streams, and ornamented by 1,000 distinct plants, from the four quarters of the globe, covers an area of 4 acres. Doct. Ward deserves great credit for his labours both in the geological and botanic departments: the cabinet and the garden owe much to his untiring industry. An elegant chapel was erected about 1833. The Phi Kappa Society built, in 1836, a new hall, 2 stories high, with a colonade in front. The Ga. Rail Road Bank, and a branch of the State Bank are established in Athens. The R. R. from Augusta, estimated at 114 miles, will be finished in all next year. Athens contains, besides the college, several flourishing academies

and schools. One of the teachers, Rev. Mr. Hunt, an Episcopalian, is collecting a congregation of that denomination, in the female academy. In town are 11 dry goods stores—2 drug, 1 book, and 2 shoe stores—2 jewellers—6 groceries and confectioners—2 merchant tailors, and 3 taverns. The two literary societies in college have reading-rooms, and well supplied with periodicals, both of this country and Europe. The young men of town have also a similar room. Athens was veiled in mourning last October, occasioned by the death of Major O. H. Prince and wife, who were on board the ill-fated steamer *Home*. This town is extending its boundaries W. and S. W. 1 to 2 miles from the college buildings.

The Helicon Springs 4 m. N. N. E. is a place of considerable resort in the summer. The water is as much of a tonic as those at the Madison Springs.

Camak is the name of a village lately sprung up in Warren, on the rail road, a few miles N. W. Warrenton.

Cherokees. These people all left Georgia under General Scott in May last, according to a treaty made with them. The General Government, not Georgia, removed them to their new home west of the Mississippi.

Colleges. The buildings for the *Female College* in Macon are completed, and Rev. Geo. F. Pierce, appointed Principal.

Emory College. One building is under contract, Rev. Mr. Few is President of the Board of Trustees.

Oglethorpe University, is going on in a prosperous way in the temporary buildings used for some time for the preparatory school. No college edifice yet erected, but one is under way.

Mercer University, the college held in contemplation by the Baptists, was chartered by the Legislature last December, and is located at *Penfield** 7 m. N. Greensboro, the site at Washington having been abandoned. A town

* This name is given in token of respect for Jostah Penfield, Esq., late of Savannah, who bequeathed \$2,500 for education purposes in 1892.

was laid out here in Oct. 1837—\$10,000 worth of lots sold on land owned by the Baptist Convention, and measures put in progress for a female school of high order. Some families moved to the spot last winter, and many will be there this fall. The town, Penfield, is laid out on the premises known as the *Mercer Institute*. Here are 1 two story wooden building, with a brick basement story, having some dozen rooms—a brick building 3 stories high, with some 20 rooms—steward's house—brick dining hall, and out houses of various kinds—halls for the two literary societies in the school, &c., &c., and a female academy. The above will be occupied for the use of the college.

Two classes, Freshman and Sophomore, have been organized and instructed during the present year, so that they will be fitted for higher classes in the next. Five professorships are to be established.

The following officers were elected in July:

Rev. B. M. Sanders, President, *temporarily*.

Rev. Adiel Sherwood, Prof. Sacred Literature and Moral Philosophy.

Mr. P. L. Janes and J. W. Attaway Assistant Professors.

The Mercer Institute, the manual labour academy, will still be carried on as a preparatory school. Parents, by removing to this spot, will have an opportunity of *completing* the education both of their sons and daughters. These advantages will no doubt soon build up the town. Rev. Thos. B. Slade, long and favourably known as principal of a female school in Clinton, it is understood, is to conduct that at Penfield. When all our rail roads get into operation, persons can reach that spot, from any part of the State, in 24 hours. In the college charter an impassable barrier is raised against dealers in spirituous liquors. On that account, it will be a safe place to send children: it will be impracticable for them to have access to that which ruins and destroys thousands. The Georgia rail road, from Augusta to Athens, will run within 4 miles of the spot, at Greer's (olim Beman's) store, now called *Wood-*

ville, and thus furnish an easy conveyance for passengers and freight.

Dade County was erected out of Walker, in Dec. 1837, i. e. the N. W. part of Walker was called *Dade*. In shape it is nearly an isosceles triangle, standing on its apex, bounded on the N. by Tennessee and on the E. by Walker, and on the W. by Alabama. The line begins at "Lot No. 1. in the 9th District, and follows the ridge of the Look Out Mountain, down to lot No. 145, in the 18th District." The N. W. corner of this Co. is the corner of the State. *Salem* is the capital.

Danielsville, has been improved since 1829.

Drayton, the capital of Dooley, contains C. H., goal, 2 stores, and several families. It is situated 1 mile east of Flint river. Difficulty of obtaining lumber has retarded the improvements.

Danville, is nearly opposite Drayton, on west side, and contains 4 stores, 1 tavern, and 4 or 5 families.

Hearnsville, is a *settlement* in N. W. part of Putnam—10 miles Eatonton, 2 S. Evansville. It has a school and 8 or 10 families in a cluster.

Lanier, p. t. and cap. Macon Co., is situated on the W. side of the Flint, in the first District of Old Muscogee, on lots 97 and 103. It is 12 m. from Traveller's Rest—30 from Tazewell—23 Perry—27 Knoxville—50 Talbot—30 Americus, and 30 Drayton. About 20 houses are erected, and as many more under way.

Macon County, was created by the Legislature in Dec. 1837, out of Marion and Houston. The line runs north "between the 14th, 15th, and 8th and 9th Districts of Houston" to the Crawford boundary: thence S. eastwardly to the Flint, and west of the Flint on line between Marion and Talbot: thence south on "the second east meridian of the 13th Dist. of originally Muscogee, now Marion," to* Sumter County line. *Lanier* is the capital. New Market is opposite.

**Sumter* should be written without the P. Gen. Sumter never used the P. in his name.

New Market, is a village in Macon Co. opposite Lanier. Both have sprung up during the present year, and are rivals: the growth of the one contributes to that of the other.

Penfield, p. t. Greene Co. 7 m. N. Greensboro, on the site of the labour school, called Mercer Institute, and now the seat of *Mercer University*. This town was surveyed in Oct. 1837, and families are fast improving lots. Being the location of an academy, college and female school, and near enough to the R. R. to enjoy its advantages yet escape its corrupting influence, it will no doubt become a considerable town. A steam saw mill was to be erected this year, and the R. R. will convey the best kind of lumber from Warren and Columbia Counties. The best possible precautionary measures have been taken to keep the villagers sober; for spirituous liquors are not to have a habitation in town. Lots on which it shall be discovered that liquor is sold, become confiscated, and revert back to the former proprietors.

Rail Roads. The 4 large rail roads, i. e. from Brunswick to Florida—Savannah to Macon—Augusta to Athens—Decatur to Tennessee River, and also that from Macon to Forsyth, are marked on the map by a large line.

Georgia R. R. cars now run to Crawfordsville some 70 miles from Augusta, and by a branch of 4 miles to Warrenton, where passengers for Milledgeville take stages. By Christmas it will be completed to Greensboro, and in all next year to Athens and Madison. A branch from the confluence of the Oconee and Appalachie will diverge and go to Eatonton some 18 m. South. From Madison to Decatur, a link of some 45 miles is needed to connect this with the Atlantic and Western R. R. which is to run through the Cherokee country, and thence on to Ohio.

Ocmulgee and Flint R. R. has been located and surveyed. It is to run from Pinderton, on the Flint, to the Ocmulgee, near Jacksonville.

Central Rail Road, is located as far as Williamson's Swamp, in Washington County. The rout, as described in the body of the Gazetteer, was abandoned, and the eastern

side of the Ogechee is followed into Jefferson County. The work is going on rapidly, and in time will be connected with that running through the Cherokee country. On first May cars ran 25 miles—on 1st July to run 32, and by Christmas 50.

* *Forsyth and Macon R. R.* is pretty much completed: cars will run the whole distance by Christmas.

Brunswick and Florida R. R. has been located, but the amount under contract not ascertained.

Atlantic and Western R. R. runs from Decatur in De Kalb, by the Standing Peach Tree—through Marietta—through Altoona Mountain, near which it crosses Hightowah river—leaving Cassville and New Echota to the east, it follows the valley of Chickamauga creek to Tennessee river. Fifty miles are under contract, and 1,000 hands engaged at work. Fifty miles more will be let out in October. The work goes on rapidly.

Savannah, by census taken in summer of 1838, contains 11,872 inhabitants: 7,316 whites, 3,999 slaves, 757 free persons of colour. Chatham Co. 20,076. The large number of operatives on the R. R. has, no doubt, swelled this enumeration considerably. Within the last 10 years, 7 steam saw and 9 steam rice mills have been erected in this town and vicinity: now a steam mill, of 84 horse power, to have 3 gangs of saws, is going up. This city had a day of mourning last summer. Several of her valuable citizens were lost in the Steamer Pulaski, on the 15th of June, on its passage to Baltimore: Out of 200 some 40 only were saved. Some of these had been four days and nights on part of the wreck, in their night clothes, without food or water! When rescued they were about to draw lots and consume one of their number to sustain the others. Dreadful expedient! Congress immediately passed an act,

* *NOTE.* A meteoric stone fell near Forsyth, in the field of Mr. Dunn, in June, 1828, which weighed 36 pounds. It was discovered by the negroes before it reached the ground, and the noise was like that of a brick try. By the fall it was buried 2½ feet in the earth, in nearly a perpendicular direction. It was hot when dug up. It had no grit, but easily dissolved in the mouth.

requiring all boats to be examined, and enacting severe penalties on those proprietors who neglect it.

Salem, is the capital of Dade County, laid out the past summer, and, of course, contains but few houses. It is situated on Look Out creek, in the valley between Rackoon and Look Out mountains—10 m. S. the Tennessee line, and 15 from the river—10 m. E. Alabama line—20 West of Lafayette, in Walker.

Thompson is the name of a village or place of deposit, lately begun on the Georgia R. R.

Van Wert is the capital of Paulding County. It is a new place, and location not ascertained.

Woodville has been lately given as a name to the spot long known as *Beman's*, more recently as *Greer's Store*. It is some 9 m. E. N. E. Greensboro—4 S. E. Penfield, the seat of Mercer University. It is on the Athens branch of the Ga. rail road, some 3 or 4 m. above the Fork. A store, P. O., shops and several houses, are in the settlement. Letters designed for Penfield from Augusta, Athens, &c., will be taken out and sent by a cross mail from this depôt. Passengers and freight also designed for Penfield, will leave the cars at this spot.

BIOGRAPHIES.

Two new Counties were formed last December, Dade and Macon, making the number now in the State 92.

Francis L. Dade was major in the United States Army, and was born at Dumfries, Va. When the war broke out with the Seminoles in Florida, and after their murder of General Wyley Thompson, the agent, Major Dade, with a company of 100 men and 8 officers, left Tampa Bay for Fort King, in the interior. On the 28th Dec. 1835, not many miles from Tampa, they were surrounded by Indians, and only two escaped! They clubbed their guns—used

their bayonets and knives, but were overpowered. As a token of respect for those unfortunate soldiers, the Legislature named a county after their commander, Major Dade, in Dec. 1837.

Nathaniel Macon. This distinguished North Carolinian was educated at Princeton, and in 1777, while at college enlisted as a volunteer in his country's service. After he left Princeton also he was in the Southern army, but would not accept of command. His first appearance in Congress was in 1791, and in 1801 he was chosen Speaker of the House of Representatives, which he held six years, and would not again be a candidate for the Speaker's Chair. In 1815 he was elected Senator, and continued till 1828, and resigned. After this he was in the Convention to alter the Constitution of N. C., and also an elector for President. He had previously been in the State Legislature, so that his biography is identified with the history of his country. He was a man of great moral worth, and a pure patriot. He opposed the ratification of the Federal Constitution, fearing it would trench upon the rights of the States. He did not attach himself to any denomination of Christians, though *in sentiment* he was a Baptist, and staunch friend of religious liberty. His residence was Warren County, where he was born about 1761, and where he died June, 1837.

Jasper, (See No. 44.) The Christain name of this soldier was *William*, and his birth place was Ireland, not S. C. as supposed. He had not been long in the country when the war of the Revolution broke out, and he entered into the cause of the Colonies with all that warmth which characterize his countrymen. He left a descendant, for whom a pension was asked at the last session of Congress.

George R. Gilmer was elected Governor in Oct. 1837, over Mr. Schley, the incumbent.

Wilson Lumpkin was elected to the United States Senate by the Legislature.

In the list of books, so published at page 41, a sermon on Predestination, by *Joseph C. Stiles*, was omitted. It

appeared in 1826, and passed through more than one edition: it is an able production.

Address before the Phi Delta and Ciceronian Societies at the Mercer Institute, on "the connexion between the mind and moral feelings," July, 1837, by *Junius A. Wingfield*, is a very creditable production.

Oration before the University and Newport Library Society, March, 1838, by *John B. Ballard*.

Statuary Marble. Quarries of this valuable article has been discovered in the Cherokee country, by Mr. Featherstonaugh, a distinguished Geologist in the employ of the Government. It is said to be equal to that imported from Italy, and is the only specimen of statuary marble in the United States.

Bones of the mammoth were found near Brunswick last spring by the operatives on the Brunswick and Altamaha canal.

Abstract of the State Constitution.

ARTICLE I.

The Legislative, Executive, and Judiciary departments shall be kept distinct.

The Legislature shall consist of Senate and House of Representatives. *Senators* must be 25 years of age, have a freehold of \$500, or \$1000 worth of taxable property. *Representatives* must be 21—have a freehold of \$250. The *Senate* shall have a President, and have sole power to *try* impeachments. Each county is entitled to one Senator.

Representatives from each County shall be regulated by the number of white population and two-fifths of the black. The House shall have the power to *impeach*. No person holding any office of emolument in this State or U. S. (except Justices of the Peace, and of the Inferior Court, and militia officers) shall have a seat in the General Assembly.

Each house shall judge of their elections and qualifications of members—may expel or punish by censure, fine or imprisonment, for disorderly behaviour.

No member shall be *liable to be arrested* during attendance on Legislature, nor for 10 days prior or subsequent to a session, except for treason, felony, or breach of the peace.

All bills for *raising revenue*, or appropriating money, must originate in the House of R. Every bill, resolution, &c., must be read 3 times, on 3 separate days before it can pass and become a law.

No person *convicted of felony* in this State or U. S. shall be eligible to any office of honour or profit.—General Assembly has power to lay off new counties, alter boundaries, &c. A census to be taken every seven years. The elections for Governor and Legislature are held 1st Monday in October.

ARTICLE II.

The Executive power is vested in a Governor, who is elected by the people, and holds his office 2 years—he must be 36 years old. In case of his death, resignation or disability, the last acting President of the Senate shall exercise the power of Government; and in case of his death, the Speaker of House of Representatives. The Governor has power to grant reprieves for offences against the State, except in cases of impeachment—to grant pardons, &c., except for treason and murder, and in this case he may *respite* the execution, and report to General Assembly, who have power to pardon. He shall issue writs of election to fill vacancies, and has power to fill vacancies until the meeting of the Legislature.

All bills, resolutions, &c., in order to become a law, must be passed by both Houses and signed by the Governor; but if the Governor disapprove the bill, &c., two-thirds may pass it, and it then becomes a law without his concurrence.

ARTICLE III.

The Judicial power is vested in a Superior, Inferior and Justice's Courts. Superior Judges elected by Legislature for 3 years—the others by the people in the several counties.

ARTICLE IV.

Militia officers are elected by Legislature, and commissioned by the Governor. Freedom of the press and trial by jury to remain inviolate. The right to writs of *habeas corpus* shall be continued, except in cases of rebellion, invasion, &c.

No person shall be deprived of privilege of worshipping God agreeably to his own conscience—nor compelled to attend any place of worship contrary to his faith and judgment—nor pay taxes, tithes, or any other rate, for

building houses of worship, or for maintenance of the ministry, *only as he shall agree to do*. No religious society shall be established in preference to another, nor shall any person, on account of his religious belief, be denied any civil right.

The punishment for killing a slave same as for killing a white person.

No *alteration* in this Constitution, unless a bill specifying the alteration to be made, shall have been read 3 times on 3 separate days in both branches of the Legislature and agreed to by two-thirds of each house. A bill so passed shall be published six months previous to next election, and if the next Legislature pass it as before described, it shall become a part of the Constitution.

September, 1838.

ERRATA.

On page 13, near the bottom, for "from Georgia, the record," read from George the second.

69. p. Read Crishton for "Christiun."

71. p. Read hens sit, for "hen's set."

325. p. Read 1200, for "100 bushels corn."



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